

France's ties with Moscow less icy

President Mitterrand said after his third and final round of talks with President Chernenko in Moscow that he had made progress despite disagreements over arms control, Afghanistan, Poland and the case of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist. The Soviet press censured the French President's remarks on these subjects.

Carson's title at Royal Ascot

Willie Carson retained the Royal Ascot jockeys' title with a victory on Habibi, Dawn Run, winner of the English Champion Hurdle, triumphed in the French equivalent at Auteuil.

Relief for hay fever sufferers

An effective treatment for hay fever sufferers may be on the way after the identification of chemicals in the body which react to pollen, according to United States scientists. Page 10

Budget hopes

France will present two simplified schemes to solve Britain's EEC budget problem at the Fontainebleau summit. Paris believes the formula proposed at the last summit was too complicated. Page 6

Wide interest in Portfolio

Tremendous interest has been generated worldwide in *Times Portfolio*, the Stock Exchange game that begins in *The Times* on Monday and runs throughout the summer.

Many inquiries about it have been received from newspapers, particularly in the United States and Canada, various financial institutions also called to find out about the game.

The game carries a prize of £2,000 to be won each weekday and a weekly prize of £20,000 every Saturday.

It can be played by anyone with a personal share card. These are being distributed this weekend with copies of *The Times* and in the *Sunday Times Colour Magazine*.

Pilot killed

A British military helicopter pilot was killed and his copilot was badly injured when they crashed during an exercise near Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Praise for guard

Mr John McWilliams, the security guard shot dead in an attempted robbery in west London, died as he struggled to disarm a raider, his injured colleague said. Page 3

Airbus order

Air India is to pay \$300m (£367m) for six airliners from the European Airbus consortium, which beat Boeing for the order. Page 21

MP's car rule

MPs who claim allowances for using their cars on constituency duties will be asked to provide details of journeys in excess of 25,000 miles a year. Page 2

Loosey dies

Joseph Losey, the American-born film director who worked in Britain and on the Continent from the early 1950s has died in London. Page 10

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Leading articles: EEC summit; Acid rain; Mrs Thatcher's portrait.
Obituary, page 10
Joseph Losey, Sir Blanshard Stamp.

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Teachers call off strikes after winning arbitration

By Richard Gardner of the Times Educational Supplement

Teachers' leaders called off their strike action yesterday after eight weeks of school closures, when local education authorities agreed to take their pay claim to arbitration.

The decision took less than an hour once the two sides had resumed negotiations in the Burnham Committee, the teachers' pay bargaining body. It ended the most serious disruption schools have faced for 15 years.

Both the TUC-affiliated teachers' unions immediately called off strike action planned for next week. The 235,000-strong National Union of Teachers had planned to bring out 15,000 teachers in 1,200 schools on a three-day strike from next Tuesday.

The 120,000-member National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers had been planning a continuing series of half-day strikes in 15 local education authorities.

However, both unions made it clear that industrial action would resume if there was any attempt by the Government to overrule the findings of the arbitration hearing now to be held. It's decision is likely to be known in about six weeks.

Under the Remuneration of Teachers Act, 1965, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, can set aside an arbitration award if he can convince both Houses of Parliament that it is in the national economic interest to do so.

After the agreement was announced, Sir Keith, speaking on the BBC Radio 4 programme *You and Yours*, repeated his opposition to arbitration and confessed that there would be no extra government finance for local authorities to help them to meet the cost of any award.

He added that if extra cash had to be found it would have to be at the expense of teachers' jobs or school books, maintenance and equipment.

That message was echoed by Mr Philip Meridale, the leader of the management side during the pay negotiations, who said that several local education authorities would have been in difficulties just meeting the 4.5 per cent pay offer previously on the table.

Asked if the teachers' strike action had led to the management's change of heart over arbitration and had therefore been successful, he replied: "It has caused the management panel to make a choice between two evils."

"We had to decide whether to continue to allow an honourable profession to tear itself apart, and the relationships in schools to deteriorate to such a level that they couldn't be repaired, or submit this claim to arbitration knowing that in the event of a higher award, there would be enormous damage to the education service in terms of cuts."

"If this action in our schools had continued for much longer the damage to the service for

which we are responsible would have been irreparable."

Mr Meridale described the arbitration decision as "a defeat for sensible negotiations and a defeat for common sense."

Mr Douglas McAroy, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, who has led the negotiations, described it as a "major success" for teachers and praised his members for their "magnificent response" to strike calls over the last two months.

He added: "It was certainly worth the industrial action but said that the children had to suffer. We could have got here two months ago without the need for industrial action."

He said that teachers would seek the best possible deal from the arbitrators. "It certainly will be well in excess of 4.5 per cent."

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, which represents two thirds of Britain's head teachers, welcomed the decision.

"I think the vast majority of schools will return to normal very quickly. In a small number, an atmosphere of rancour will continue."

"The main thing that has got to be done now is to carry out work which has not been undertaken during the dispute, such as the preparing of end of term reports and marking," Mr Hart said.

Pym attack on 'futile' East-West diplomacy

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Mr Francis Pym, former Foreign Secretary, who recently criticized Mrs Margaret Thatcher's style as Prime Minister, yesterday condemned the way in which East-West relations have been conducted.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Royal United Services Institute in London, he said there was an "absolute necessity for deeper understanding" between the West and the Soviet bloc.

"This has not always been a fashionable notion in recent years although some of us have always adhered to it. The style has been acrimonious, bitter and futile. It has increased tension."

"Recently, and mercifully, the error of this approach has been noticed and a new one begun. But having given ourselves such a handicap in the first place we must now accomplish exceptional feats of will and diplomacy to reach our goal."

Mr Pym did not specify who he held responsible for the error, but it is bound to be interpreted as a further criticism of Mrs Thatcher, and of President Reagan as well.

Mrs Thatcher dismissed Mr Pym as Foreign Secretary a year ago. He had been the leading spokesman for the cabinet "wets".

In an article in *The Times* today, Mr Pym says the Government has failed to capture the "emotional element" of the middle ground of British politics and has an imperfect grasp of the political realities.

In his speech, Mr Pym said that in relations with the Soviet bloc "each side has frightened the other as accusation and counter-accusation are shouted across the world to the dismay of every one listening."

"The West has changed its tune now, only to find - and it should have been no surprise - that the East has moved in the opposite direction, towards the cold war. That is not going to change quickly or easily."

Middle ground, page 8

Government backs MacGregor tactic

By David Feiton, Labour Correspondent

The Government yesterday gave firm public support to the attempt by Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Iron and Steel Corporation, to seek an agreement on the level of deliveries to the steel plants.

Leaders of the NUM and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation are to meet next week to seek an agreement on the level of deliveries to the steel plants, but Mr Bill Sims, ISTE general secretary, said last night that he was not optimistic that an accommodation would be reached.

Steel union leaders were angry that the miners, backed by transport unions rejected Mr Sims's appeal for the blockade to be lifted during the talks.

The transport unions have threatened to halt iron ore supplies to the steel plants if ISTE does not agree to NUM demands that sufficient coal should be allowed only to maintain blast furnaces but no production. A decision to implement that threat would quickly lead to the shutdown of many furnaces at the five integrated plants.

Mr Scargill, president of the NUM, said last night that the NUM had decided to take out a private summons against the Northumbrian police seen on television repeatedly hitting a picket with his truncheon. The union's action comes after the decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions that no charge should be brought against the officer.

Fuel supplies low, page 2

Mr Stephen Barber, Ordeal is over

Maxwell buys Express group stake

By William Kay, City Editor

Speculation mounted over the future control of Fleet Holdings, the *Daily Express* group, when Mr Robert Maxwell, the chairman of Fleet Holdings, informed him of the deal. It is understood to have been a brief but friendly meeting, in which Lord Matthews welcomed Pergamon as a new shareholder.

The value of the deal has not been disclosed, but it was reported to be close to yesterday's stock market price of 196p per Fleet share. That would suggest an overall consideration of about £16.5m.

Mr Maxwell said: "This purchase has been made by Pergamon as a strategic long-term investment securing a

significant interest in a major newspaper and communications group."

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A smiling Mrs Brenda Barber, waving to well-wishers outside the hospital.

Heart-lung operation mother goes home

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Eleven weeks after receiving a new heart and lungs, Mrs Brenda Barber, Britain's only survivor of the rare operation, left hospital yesterday.

Mrs Barber, aged 36, looked healthy and well-tanned in a red summer dress. She smiled and waved to her husband, Stephen, as they said goodbye to staff at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge. Two other women and a man are now awaiting similar operations at the hospital, a spokesman said, and five other patients have been referred for assessment.

Two previous heart-lung transplants have been done in Britain, both at Harefield Hospital, west London. Both patients died within three weeks.

Mrs Barber said yesterday she was most looking forward to being back at home in Lewisham, south London, with her husband, who is a businessman, and her daughter Samantha Jane, aged five.

She had been seriously ill with fibrosis, which caused severe congestion in her lungs and in turn weakened her heart. Lung transplants on their own have a high failure rate.



Mr Stephen Barber, Ordeal is over

Huge blast wrecks Soviet missile dump

From Trevor Fishlock, Washington

Western intelligence officers are trying to find out how much damage was done when huge stores of missiles at a Russian naval base were destroyed in an explosion.

It was so severe that intelligence agencies thought at first it might have been a nuclear blast. It is believed that between a quarter and a third of the Soviet Northern Fleet's stock of surface-to-air missiles were destroyed, according to a report in the *Washington Post* yesterday. A number of cruise-type missiles were also blown up.

Although the explosion may have caused serious damage and loss of life locally, defence specialists doubt that the fighting effectiveness of the Northern Fleet has been reduced. The weapons can be replaced without great difficulty, and the East-West arms balance has not been affected.

The Northern Fleet headed by an aircraft carrier and includes 148 cruisers, destroyers and other ships, and 190 of Russia's 371 submarines, including 45 nuclear-powered ones.

The Defence Intelligence Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency here would not comment on the explosion, but a spokesman at Nato's European command said the reports were "substantially accurate".

The explosion was detected by a spy satellite. Intelligence officers are as satisfied as they can be that the

explosion was accidental. Intelligence agencies are interested not only in the extent of the damage and the effect on readiness, but in what the incident tells them about safety procedures in Russian arsenals.

According to the *Washington Post*, a source said the explosion was the worst in a series of blasts at Russian military installations during the last six months. But he would provide no information about the others.

The explosion occurred a month ago at Sevromorsk, which lies on the Kola river, north of Murmansk. The town is about 900 miles north of Moscow and 60 miles east of the Norwegian border. It is a supply base for the Northern Fleet, the headquarters of which are in Murmansk.

Western missile experts have been surprised by the reported size of the explosion (our Defence Correspondent writes).

Missiles are normally stored in carefully-designed magazines, often underground, and with enough space between them to limit the scale of an accident.

They are usually stored with their warheads inert. One theory advanced yesterday about the cause of the accident is that while missiles were being moved, one may have been toppled, causing two chemicals to mix, producing a spontaneous fire.

Continued on back page, col 1

Unita frees Czechs for a high price

From Richard Dowden, Jamba, Angola

Twenty Czechoslovak hostages arrived in Johannesburg from Angola yesterday. Their captors, the Unita rebels, had scored another diplomatic victory in drawing a senior Czechoslovak Government minister to their bush headquarters to witness the hostages' release.

The rebels may also have seriously damaged the Eastern bloc's aid programme by possibly putting an end to the supply of Czechoslovak technicians to help the left-wing MPLA Government in Luanda.

Mr Stanislav Svoboda, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, said in Jamba that he could not guarantee that Czechoslovakia would continue to send aid workers to Angola. He said there were only eight there.

ENO has been one of the major success stories of the subsidized arts sector. Its central policy is to present world class opera in English using British singers.

ENO's financial structure means that it is highly sensitive to any change in its subsidy income.

His agent, who has three other black opera singers on his books, said: "I have often been told that producers will not accept blacks because it is not dramatically credible. It happens all too frequently when the producer involved

comes from a non-operative background."

The English National Opera, whose managing director is the Queen's cousin Lord Harewood, is, along with the Royal Opera House Covent Garden, the most highly subsidized arts organisation in the country. Of its total spending this year of around £10m, £5.9m will come from the Arts Council, £1.02m from the Greater London Council and the remainder from the box office.

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Monday



Life in the 21st century
The gloom pundits are quelled



Opportunists in the underworld
Ex-robber John McVicar and daylight thieving



Adoration of the Romanesque
Bernard Levin on English Church art



Talking about herself
Agony aunt Anna Raeburn on her life

Cosiness and the supernatural
Psychic Doris Stokes allays all fears

Britain's bumper harvest
The Times Crop Report

A GENTLEMAN'S SHAVING FOAM

CHANEL

Entente cordiale

CHANEL FOR GENTLEMEN

Complaints on property adverts up fourfold

By Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent

Complaints to the Advertising Standards Authority about property advertisements increased fourfold last year, according to the latest statistics published by the authority.

The sudden jump put property complaints among the top 10 categories on the list headed by advertisements about cars, car accessories, and garages. Another category to emerge from obscurity was furniture and furnishings, about which complaints increased from about 30 to 49 during the year.

Complaints about property advertisements were up from "about 13" in 1982 to 57 in 1983, the authority said yesterday. Although the authority cannot go into details about the complaints about new property advertisements, it said that most of the complaints related to advertisements in newspapers by building firms pressing the claims of their new developments and apparently extolling their virtues without mentioning any possible disadvantages.

There have been examples of the sort that describe home in idyllic terms such as "situated in the deep countryside surrounded by nature-filled woodland", without mentioning that the houses are also in the main approach flight path of bomber jets.

Most of the complaints about furnishings concern dining rooms and kitchens, which customers feel in many cases are not quite as luxurious as they are made out to be.

BT shares plan for subscribers

The Government has authorized a multi-million pound advertising campaign to sell British Telecom shares to ordinary telephone subscribers. It is due to begin at the end of August and will continue until the company's flotation in November.

The Government intends to sell 51 per cent of the corporation in the late autumn, but it is keen on encouraging telephone subscribers and employees to participate in the sale. Subscribers are to receive details in their telephone bills.

Cambridge fees rise rejected

Cambridge dons last night rejected by 275 votes to 209 a proposal from the Council of the Senate to raise fees for overseas students to £400 above the nationally recommended minimum, which would have kept Cambridge as the most expensive British university for such students.

The extra fees would have provided additional annual income of between £300,000 and £400,000, but the proposal led to deep divisions within the university.

Lecturers wait

The Court of Appeal in London reserved judgment yesterday on the attempt by lecturers at North London Polytechnic to overturn a High Court decision that they should identify picketing students who prevented Mr Patrick Harrington, a National Front official from attending lectures.

Rig victim

The third man killed in Thursday's North Sea oil rig blaze on the Shell Brent-Bravo platform, east of the Shetlands, was named yesterday as Mr Michael Francis, aged 39, of Sirech, Birmingham.

Correction

A report about the Royal Hospital Chelsea (June 19) said that candidates for admission need to have an Army disability pension. Normal qualifications include either an Army service pension or an Army disability pension.

Overseas selling prices:
Australia \$2.25, Canada \$2.50, France \$2.75, Germany \$3.00, Greece \$3.25, Hong Kong \$3.50, India \$3.75, Italy \$4.00, Japan \$4.25, New Zealand \$4.50, Norway \$4.75, Portugal \$5.00, Singapore \$5.25, South Africa \$5.50, Sweden \$5.75, Switzerland \$6.00, Taiwan \$6.25, Thailand \$6.50, USA \$6.75, West Germany \$7.00, Yugoslavia \$7.25.

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Computer link-up for Tories in strategy to win more votes

By Colin Hughes

Conservative Party organization and campaigning strategy is being radically reorganized with the aim of reviving constituency associations and preventing embarrassing defeats such as the Portsmouth South by-election last week.

The National Union of Conservative Associations has agreed plans presented by Mr John Gummer, the party chairman, which will redefine the role of party agents and establish a direct computer link between members, voters and policy makers.

Central Office have delayed presentation of the plan until after the European election, when some of the new methods were piloted. Party leaders also hope they will forestall increasing discontent, notably among younger, new Conservative MPs, over the party's poor performance at several by-elections, from Crosby to Stafford.

Over the past week many Conservative MPs and party officials have blamed the Portsmouth defeat in a constituency they had held since 1918 on the long decline of a local association which became apathetic and moribund.

Although factors peculiar to Portsmouth contributed to the local association's slump in membership from 6,000 to 1,000 over the past decade, it is seen as the significant long-term cause of 10,000 traditional Conservative voters in the city failing to turn out, thereby enabling the Social Democratic Party-Liberal Alliance candidate to win.

As membership declined and funds ran dry, Portsmouth South shed its full-time agent and sold its headquarters and organization devolved on to a small and divided group of local activists.

Many Portsmouth South members disagree with that analysis and attribute the defeat to the selection of an outsider.

New plans forecast for GLC

By Hugh Clayton
Local Government Correspondent

Mr Alan Greengross, leader of the minority Conservative group on the Greater London Council, predicted yesterday that ministers would make more changes to their decision to abolish the authority.

He believed that most Londoners supported his group's plan for the present council to be replaced by a smaller elected assembly instead of the collection of nominated boards and borough functionaries proposed by ministers.

"I am convinced that the Government will examine this next," Mr Greengross said. He was commenting on an article in *The Times* yesterday stating that the Government was prepared to extend the life of the GLC and the metropolitan county councils next year until the Bill to abolish them had passed into law.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the council's Labour leader, said that the new approach was one of "the chinks slowly appearing in the Government's armour". But extending the life of his council would not meet the central criticism that the Government was trying to deprive Londoners of the right to vote next year.

Morning Star dismissal provokes staff revolt

By Rupert Morris

Journalists at the *Morning Star*, Britain's only communist daily newspaper, are in revolt over the dismissal of one of their colleagues, an alleged lack of consultation over the paper's survival plan, and the management's public statements which conflict with the view of the Communist Party executive.

Mr Michael Smith, national organizer of the National Union of Journalists, saw the paper's management yesterday to argue for the reinstatement of Mr Bill Wainwright, aged 74, the semi-retired science correspondent, who was told last week that his services were no longer required.

Mr Wainwright and Mr

£141,428 for salt-cellars

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Jacques Koopman, the London silver dealer, sent prices spiralling up in Sotheby's New York sale on Thursday, just as he has been doing in London recently. He met serious competition from a private collector on a set of four silver salt-cellars in the form of shells supported by a set of four silver salt-cellars, made by Paul Storr in 1813, and had to pay \$198,000 (estimated \$30,000 to \$50,000), or £141,428, to secure them.

Koopman favours the most ostentatiously ornamental silver, especially of the Regency period, although his interest will range over other periods when



Mr Joe Green (left) who was buried yesterday after a pipe had led a procession escorting the coffin through the streets.

Fuel supplies critically low at South Wales steelworks

From Tim Jones, Llanwern

As British Steel Corporation officials admitted yesterday that the fuel supply situation in South Wales was critical, miners' officials stepped back from a mass picket confrontation at the huge Llanwern plant in Gwent.

The miners' leaders concluded that they had no need to mobilize their flying pickets after their researchers had calculated that the corporation could not possibly maintain supplies to the plant by lorry convoys.

Forty-nine lorries drove from Llanwern yesterday to pick up coal and coke from the Port Talbot steelworks 15 miles

away. The action prompted an immediate appeal by the miners to the railwaymen to stop the delivery of iron ore to the plant. The effectiveness of the plea will not be known until Monday, but until now the railwaymen have complied with every request made by the miners.

In normal times four or five trains a day deliver up to 2000 tonnes of fuel in Britain's largest train operation, using 75-tonne trucks. Corporation officials admit privately that the scale of the operation is too big to be handled by lorries.

Without iron ore the blast furnaces at Llanwern cannot be

Scargill at head of the funeral

By Craig Seton

Mr Arthur Scargill led 8,000 miners throughout Britain at the funeral yesterday of Mr Joe Green, the second striking miner to die during the dispute with the EEC directives.

The long procession of miners marched through the centre of Pontefract, West Yorkshire, behind a brass band to join a smaller funeral procession of Mr Green's family, friends and colleagues from the Kellingley Colliery, near by.

The body of Mr Green, aged 55, who was unmarried and moved to Yorkshire from Scotland in the 1960s was first taken through Kellingley, where he lived, with a Scottish pipe playing the lament *Flowers of the Forest*. In the background was the huge Ferrybridge power station

where Mr Green was one of five pickets when he was killed last Friday as a lorry was going through the main entrance.

The service took place in the chapel of Pontefract Crematorium. The grounds outside were packed with thousands of miners who listened to the service being relayed by loudspeakers.

Among the wreaths was one from the family of David Jones, aged 24, who died while picketing at Olton Colliery, Nottinghamshire.

Outside the chapel, Mr Arthur Scargill, the president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said: "We owe it to the memory of Joe Green and David Jones to win the fight to keep pits open, jobs secure, and our mining communities intact and make no mistake, we are going to win."

With over 3,000 miners arrested and 1,000 hurt, some of them badly, and two killed, the price we are paying is a heavy one.

Five striking miners yesterday ended their 60-hour long protest strike at the top of winding gear at Whitwell colliery, North Derbyshire. They were immediately arrested.

Injuries to police total 412

The number of police officers injured in England and Wales during the miners' dispute between March 14 and June 20 was 412, Mr Douglas Hard, Minister of State, Home Office, said in a Commons written answer yesterday.

There were 3,444 arrests in the same period. Of those 3,182 were of miners.

Arrested person's job	No of arrests
Miner	3,182
Retired miner	1
MP	1
Transport wkr	36
Student	4
Health wr	37
Manual wkr	7
Non-manual wkr	9
Housewives	26
Unemployed	137
Retired (non-miners)	137
Not known/Not given	137
TOTAL	3,444
Office	No of charges
Pit	84
Unlawful assembly	120
Assault	7
Assault on bodily harm	118
Assault occasioning bodily harm	8
Assault with intent to resist arrest	8
TOTAL	341

Flooded pit saved at last minute

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

Bilston Glen Colliery, near Edinburgh, among the largest and most modern pits in Scotland, was on the point of ruin yesterday from flooding and the risk of fire when safety cover was restored by the National Union of Mineworkers.

The union responded to a warning from Mr Albert Wheeler, Scottish director of the National Coal Board, who told the men that unless cover was restored immediately, the mine would be lost together with 1,800 jobs. There would be no redundancy cash he added.

Safety cover had been removed for 35 hours, which is believed to be the longest any British pit has been left unattended and at the mercy of flood water and pressure.

Mr Wheeler's warning was at first rejected by the union as scaremongering. The union withdrew cover after coal was produced at the pit earlier this week when a group of miners crossed the picket lines, and demanded an assurance which Mr Wheeler refused to give, that no further attempt would be made to cut coal.

The union has agreed not to remove safety cover again during the strike and the board

Union takes out private summons

The National Union of Mineworkers took out a private summons yesterday for assault against the policeman seen by television viewers using a torch on a picket outside the Orgreave coking plant on Monday.

The Director of Public Prosecutions had decided against taking action against the officer from Northumbria who has not been named.

Yeovil, a former Conservative Minister of Transport, noted with surprise and concern the apparently high level of illegal claims made in a few instances.

But a handful of claims was yesterday described as "astoundingly high", with one or two exceeding 50,000 miles a year.

The inquiry, under the chairmanship of Lord Peyton of

MPs claiming £12,900 a year in car expenses

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

MPs who claim mileage allowances for travelling in their cars on constituency duties will be asked to give the Commons authorities detailed particulars of journeys in excess of 25,000 miles a year for which they claim.

Those whose cumulative journeys reach that limit will receive reimbursement to the

value of £8,775 a year in accordance with new scales recommended by an independent inquiry, which Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, supported yesterday.

The new scales are based on the RAC schedule of motoring costs, which are revised in April. The inquiry, under the chairmanship of Lord Peyton of

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claims on the higher of two Civil Service scales, set last October. The civil servant can claim at 55p a mile up to 9,000 miles, and 44p thereafter.

The evidence to Lord Peyton's inquiry therefore indicates that a few MPs have been claiming at an annual rate of £12,900, for 50,000 miles, since October.

At present MPs are able to

PARLIAMENT June 22 1984

Helicopter link to end: district councils get airports

CIVIL AVIATION

The licence for the Heathrow-Gatwick helicopter link is to be revoked four months after the opening of the relevant section of the M25 is completed, Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport, announced at the conclusion of a Commons debate on civil aviation.

He said the environmental disturbance caused by the helicopter link was such that there could be no justification for allowing its continued operation once the relevant section of the M25 was built and an alternative fast coach service became feasible.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, earlier announced that after the abolition of the metropolitan county councils, their interests in airports should be transferred directly to the district councils and not transferred to the joint boards as originally suggested in the White Paper, *Streamlining the Cities*.

Following consultation, he now proposed to invite the district councils to reach agreement on detailed proposals for the transfer of the airports to them and for the continued running of the airports.

He also said that the Government might legislate to require the larger local authority airports to become public limited companies. It was Government policy that airports should not be in general be subsidized but that they should be operated on a fully commercial basis. Some local authority airports did take a commercial approach but more could be done.

He was not proposing to require the introduction of private capital to local authority airports but he hoped local authorities would

recognize the advantages of introducing schemes involving private capital voluntarily.

He had asked the Civil Aviation Authority to conduct a review of civil aviation policy and the structure of the UK civil aviation industry to explore all possibilities for increasing competition and fairness. He hoped to have the CAA's report soon.

It was essential to transfer British Airways to the private sector and he

recognized the advantages of introducing schemes involving private capital voluntarily.

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However, measured air fares in Europe were far too high.

He welcomed BA along with B-Cal Water to the fire in attempting to reduce fare levels. Agreement of the countries involved was needed and he was anxious to study the details of the recent announcement covering KLM.

If KLM had been given rights to land anywhere the possibility existed that they would be in direct competition with other British carriers.

The policy of the Government had led to wasteful duplication of some services and neglect of others. The possibility of fare wars could undermine the financial viability of some airlines. They awaited the civil aviation review with some anxiety.

Mr Crassey Ouslow (Woking, C) said he hoped the new commercial drive in British Airways would not be allowed to go too far. A guarantee was needed that when BA was privatized it would not be allowed to compete unfairly.

Yesterday he met the managing director of an independent airline who told him that he had just learnt that in going out to quotation for charter prices for the 1985 season BA was undercutting the market average by at least £1 a seat.

That was only explicable on two grounds, either BA did not know anything about the market or they were going in for predatory financing. He thought the latter.

Mr Mitchell Celva (Romsey and Waterloose, C) said the proposal that a slice of BA's routes should be compulsorily sold off to another airline made no sense. It would be a socialist sort of intervention that would emasculate the airline's earning potential.

British Airways, by its own efforts, had changed itself from a large duck into a golden eagle. Now was not the time to clip its wings.

Mr Sydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall, Lab) said the present BA pension scheme was generous. The union had advised their members to have nothing to do with the new one which removed rights from workers in different ways according to whether they were very young or very old. It would be thoughtless of a young BA-widow to make the new scheme because it cut his ultimate benefits.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C) said they had to reduce the barriers to competition among British airlines and the bogus competition between them and its foreign opposites. He said the shape of pooling agreements and question whether it was privatized could be justified.

Mr Ian Wigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP) said there was a powerful case for removing some routes from BA. They had too dominant a position in the market and it would be easy to restrain the output of the public sector.

The report stage of the Jones (Disinflation) Bill, which would allow those with criminal convictions to stand for election to 27 House of Lords. An amendment which would disqualify those who had been convicted of a crime in the House of Commons from jury service, was rejected by 277 to 127.

The Ordnance Factories and Military Stores Bill, which would allow the Secretary of State to sell or dispose of land owned by the Crown, was read a second time.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

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Mies tower inquiry told of visit to witness

By Charles Kneivitt
Architecture Correspondent

An attempt was made to persuade a witness opposing the planned Mansion House office tower in the City of London to withdraw his evidence, the inquiry at Guildhall was told yesterday.

Mr Henry Russell Hitchcock, an American architectural historian, gave written evidence on behalf of the Victorian Society. He suggested that the late Mies van der Rohe, the distinguished architect credited with the design may have been responsible only for preliminary drawings.

Mrs Jennifer Freeman, secretary of the society, said that Mr Hitchcock had received a visit at his New York home from a Mr Ludwig Glaeser on June 14. Mr Glaeser wrote a letter the next day, suggesting that Mr Hitchcock should withhold his comments.

She read out the letter from Mr Glaeser, which contained the address of Mr Stephen Marks, the inquiry inspector, a suggested text for Mr Hitchcock to sign and arrangements for Mr Glaeser to pick it up and send it to "London" by courier last Monday - the day before Mr Hitchcock's evidence was submitted. The inquiry judge said: "I am not sure that the society is a very good example of a society."

Mr Hitchcock refused to sign the suggested text. Mrs Freeman said. She demanded a statement from Mr Peter Palumbo, the developer behind the scheme, and a list of all witnesses who had been "troubled in this unorthodox manner". She would be writing to the Secretary of State, Mr Patrick Jenkin.

Mr Raymond Seck QC, for the Greater London Council, one of the main opponents of the scheme, asked the inspector to condemn this approach to a witness. He said: "There have been threats of libel against Mr Hitchcock and all sorts of things."

Mr Peter Boydell QC, for Mr Palumbo, said that he knew nothing of any letter until it had been mentioned by Mrs Freeman. He said: "I am a peripheral matter" to the inquiry. He understood that Mr Hitchcock had expressed a wish to withdraw the term "preliminary" in his reference to the drawings. This was denied by Mrs Freeman.

Last night a spokesman for Mr Palumbo said that Mr Glaeser had been asked to approach Mr Hitchcock to establish whether he had made the comments attributed to him. Mr Hitchcock should not be described as a full witness, because his letter was stating simply a personal view.

How much the design can be attributed to Mies is becoming one of the key issues in the inquiry. On Thursday Mr John Harris, curator of the drawings, collection of the Royal Institute of British Architects, challenged Mr Palumbo to produce Mies's original designs.

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South Bank project 'alive'

Mr Cedric Price, the architect, announced yesterday that he would continue his study of ways to brighten up London's South Bank, even though the Greater London Council, which commissioned it, had pulled out.

He had received letters of support from Sir Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Sir Clive Jenkins, General Secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs. The GLC blamed the Government's abolition plans, rate-capping and the 1984/85 Money Bill for not going ahead.

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Shot cash guard fought to seize gun, injured colleague says

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

The security guard shot dead in an attempted robbery in west London died as he struggled to disarm one of the raiders attacking him, his injured colleague disclosed yesterday.

Mr John McWilliams, aged 39, was shot in the head as he delivered £9,000 to offices of the British Oxygen Company in the Great West Road, near Brentford, on Thursday. Mr Patrick Breen was wounded in the leg and face by the raiders who fled empty-handed.

From his hospital bed Mr Breen, aged 43, described the attack and Mr McWilliams' last moments in an interview with *The Standard*, London's evening newspaper.

As he spoke police ballistics teams were examining two guns recovered by police including the one which Mr McWilliams had been trying to seize.

Mr Breen said he and his colleague left their Securicor van, went into the company building and were by a lift as a raider struck. The man, wearing a crash helmet, fired almost straightaway.

The guards were told to drop the money bag they were carrying but Mr Breen threw it into the open lift. Mr McWilliams grabbed the gunman's arm.

"They struggled falling together to the floor of the lift," Mr Breen said. "I waded into help. I made a grab for his gun hand as well and we were both holding it. I could see him desperately trying to turn the gun."

"A shot went off and John was hit in the face. He was bleeding from the mouth and nose and getting weaker but he would not give up. He just continued to fight," Mr Breen said.

Mr Breen pulled the gunman away and went on fighting him across the foyer of the office. Then a second gunman appeared at the window of a goods entrance and fired through the glass.

The second man had been waiting outside on a stolen motorcycle and the man Mr Breen had been grappling with managed to run out, jump on the pillion and escape.

Det. Chief Supt Bernard Hodgkiss said the motorcycle, recovered with a second gun shortly after the raid, had originally been stolen from central London in May. It had been found by police in Sunbury, Middlesex, and then vanished again.

Mr Hodgkiss said when stolen vehicles were found and had not been used in crime the owner was told of their whereabouts and asked to collect the vehicle. It was possible that the 400cc Honda had been stolen a second time earlier this month.

The motorcycle, with an old courier's jacket in the pannier, was found about a mile from the raid. Mr Hodgkiss said an office worker at BOC had joined the struggles and been injured in an incident in which four bullets were fired.

A Walther PPK semi-automatic was found in the office foyer and a Smith and Wesson .38 was found with the motorcycle.

The guns will be examined to see whether they have been used before. Mr Hodgkiss said there had been a number of robberies in west London in past months in which a motorcycle had been used.

Decision to kill wife 'taken on visit to honeymoon hotel'

Michael Telling's decision to kill his bisexual wife was made when they spent a weekend together at the London hotel where they had stayed during their honeymoon, a psychiatrist told Exeter Crown Court yesterday.



Dr John Hamilton: "He is not insane."

Dr John Hamilton, consultant forensic psychiatrist and medical director at Broadmoor, said that during interviews in Exeter prison, Mr Telling, aged 34, had told him he thought up the plan while he and Mrs Monika Zumsteg-Telling stayed at the Hyde Park Hotel to try to patch up their marriage.

Mr Telling has pleaded not guilty to the murder of Mrs Telling, aged 27, his plea of guilty of manslaughter by reason of diminished responsibility was not accepted by the Crown.

Dr Hamilton said the reason Mr Telling gave for the killing was the way his wife belittled him and taunted him over his sexual prowess.

Dr Hamilton was giving evidence on the fourth day of the trial in which Mr Telling, of Lambourne House, Radnage Lane, West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, is alleged to have murdered his wife between March 27 and September 24 last year.

Dr Hamilton said Mr Telling told him that early in March last year he had contacted his solicitor asking him to start divorce proceedings, which Mrs Telling had resisted "for financial reasons". He had gone to Australia without his wife, but

returned after a week to meet her at the hotel.

Mr Telling told the doctor that the shooting took place between 8am and 10am on March 29, and described how he had kept the body first in the lounge, then in a bedroom, before taking it to a summer-house sauna outside.

The body remained there for several months, but when Mr Telling learnt that the Vestry Trust - of which he is a beneficiary - wanted to redecorate his house he dumped it near Exeter after cutting off the head with an axe.

While in prison Mr Telling had been largely cooperative, but Dr Hamilton felt there were times when he was not answering truthfully. He could detect no sign of organic brain disorder, or symptom of serious psychotic illnesses.

His own initial impression of Mr Telling was of an extremely talkative man. "The essence of his talk was to portray himself in the best possible light and to portray Monika, his victim, in the worst possible light."

"I believe he is not insane - and I don't believe his mental condition in any way borders on insanity," Dr Hamilton said. "This cocking of the rifle twice and the firing of the three shots again underlines to me the cold-blooded, calculating way in which he killed her."



Princess Margaret with Sara Coward, who plays Caroline Bone, and Arnold Peters (Jack Woolley).

Princess Margaret joins The Archers

Princess Margaret turned actress last night when she visited Ambage to star in an episode of *The Archers*. The first member of the Royal Family to act in a television or radio programme, she plays herself in the story appearing as president of the NSPCC centenary appeal at a gala fashion show at Grey Gables country hotel.

Princess Margaret, who made special mention of the appeal, agreed to appear on the show after the Duke of Westminster, chairman of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, had been "signed up" for the gala fashion show in aid of the charity.

Jack Woolley, played by Arnold Peters, and Caroline Bone, played by Sara Coward, went to Kensington Palace to record the episode with Princess Margaret.

Leader of kidnap gang is jailed for 18 years

Charles Pitts was yesterday jailed for 18 years for organizing the kidnapping of Mrs Shirley Goodwin in an attempt to extort ransom from her husband, said to be well known in the London criminal world.

Mr Goodwin, aged 39, was seized in April last year and kept for six days, blindfolded

and bound, in a holiday chalet in the Isle of Sheppey in Kent.

At the end of a six-week trial a jury yesterday convicted Pitts, aged 42, of Tatum Street, Walworth, south London, of robbery, kidnapping, blackmail, and false imprisonment.

His son-in-law, Sean McDonald, aged 23, of Deacon Way, Walworth, was cleared of kidnapping. But he had pleaded guilty to false imprisonment, blackmail, and robbery and was jailed for eight years by Judge Lowry.

Four masked men burst into her flat at Pennernorth Close, Hackney. A shotgun barrel was pressed against her cheek and

she was forced to open a wall safe and hand over £1,500. She was eventually released in Mitcham, south London.

Pitts was arrested after the gang - some of whom are still on the run - collected a parcel that they believed contained £10,000 but which in fact contained only £5,000.

Solicitors prepare their adverts

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

As solicitors took stock of their new-found freedom to advertise services and charges, the consumer lobby yesterday celebrated the profession's change of heart, for which it has fought over many years.

Sir Gordon Borrie, director-general of fair trading, said he hoped that other professions which were still "clinging to their advertising restrictions" would follow the example of the Law Society, which voted on Thursday to relax restrictions.

Mr David Tench, legal officer of the Consumers' Association, which has been in the forefront of the campaign for advertising by solicitors, said: "It is an extraordinary turnabout. Less than a year ago, I called for an end to the conveyancing monopoly and for solicitors to be able to advertise and get a hostile reception. Now they have both come about."

Advertising would benefit the public, encouraging people who had previously found solicitors unapproachable to seek legal advice.

Meanwhile, solicitors in England and Wales were examining how best to make use of the new freedom to advertise their services and charges from October 1.

There will be stringent restrictions: advertisements must be in good taste and not likely to bring the profession into disrepute. They will be limited to the press and to radio, and there must be no

price or other comparisons with other solicitors.

Solicitors are free to spend what they choose on advertising.

Mr Graham Lee, Law Society secretary of public and professional relations, said: "An extreme example of what would not be allowed is the Wisconsin lawyer, who advertises on television, with his firm's name across his T-shirt, saying he will defend any motoring offence and, if the client loses his licence, he will give a bicycle free."

Some firms are well ahead with their plans. Mr Michael Simmons, of the London firm of Meale, Cullis & Sumption, said his firm was already talking with public relations consultants. Although these might charge as much as £3,000 a month, it "might well be worth it".

Such companies could devise ways to bring the firm of solicitors more into the limelight "other than by having a knight's hood", he said. Another idea was to advertise the firm's international work in the free magazines distributed on airlines.

But smaller firms were more cautious. Mr Brian King, of the Chester firm, Wayman Hales, said: "I envisage doing very little unless competition forces it and we are losing out by not advertising. Perhaps the most would be an advertisement in the *Cheshire Observer*."

Doctors may relax rules

By Nicholas Timmins

Social Services Correspondent

Family doctors are taking the first tentative steps towards a very limited format "advertising" their services in the wake of this week's decision by the Law Society to allow solicitors to advertise.

At present almost any form of advertising by a doctor is a disciplinary offence that could result in his being struck off by the General Medical Council (GMC).

However, a Royal College of General Practitioners (RCGP) working party is to present a report to the college this September arguing that patients should be given details of special services family doctors provide, for example, family planning, home deliveries, antenatal clinics, and child care clinics.

The GMC has agreed that more information should be available to patients and is to examine the report. But it is opposed to the information drawing attention to more specialized services, such as psychotherapy or hypnosis.

Dr Bill Styles, honorary secretary of the RCGP, said the working group felt that patients, particularly those new to an area, should have more information about what local doctors offer, before having to choose which doctor to go to. "At the moment they ask neighbours and their chemist and that sort of thing."

'Fun' airline takes to the skies

By Philip Webster

Virgin Atlantic, Britain's challenger for the cut-price North Atlantic airline market, took off yesterday with a razzmatazz befitting an enterprise owned by a pop music multi-millionaire.

Mr Richard Branson, head of Virgin Records, and Mr Randolph Fields, the American lawyer who is chairman of the new airline, appeared at a Gatwick press conference before the maiden flight to Newark, New Jersey, 10 miles

from New York, with a promise to make flying fun.

Mr Branson, aged 33, dressed in pilot's uniform, said that the new firm would enliven journeys across the Atlantic with good films and good music - "a memorable, enjoyable experience".

Mr Fields said: "Airlines have got awfully boring. With us flying will be a fun experience."

Passengers on the 465-seat Boeing 747-200B yesterday had

the first taste of that with performances on board from an illusionist, a juggler, and a pop group.

The new airline has already taken almost £3m in ticket sales and needs a load factor of between 70 and 75 per cent to break even.

The fare charged will be £99 one way until the end of this month. Between July 1 and September 15 it will go up to £119 one way, with a £10 weekend surcharge on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. From September 16 it will be £110 one way, with no weekend surcharge.

The forward cabins in Virgin aircraft are designated "quiet zones" and there is a separate section for families with children, and suitable entertainment such as cartoon films.

Passengers get a four-course hot meal with wine, afternoon tea, and soft drinks.

There is a first class cabin with sleeping accommodation for eight, private bar, personal steward, free hairdressing and limousine service on arrival, and cuisine prepared by Maxim's of Paris (total price £1,013).

Lift-off yesterday came after a race against the clock to be ready on time. Virgin received clearance from the US Civil Aeronautics Board earlier this week, and was granted its air operator's certificate by the Civil Aviation Authority only on Thursday.

Virgin expects to succeed in its application for a £20 one-way service to Massachussetts at the southern tip of The Netherlands.



Mr Branson wearing a Virgin Atlantic pilot's uniform yesterday (Photograph: Glyn Gennin).

Airport helicopter link to be grounded

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Government delighted environmentalists yesterday by refusing to allow the Heathrow-Gatwick helicopter link to continue once the M25 links the two airports in 1985-6.

Mr David Mitchell, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Transport, said in the Commons that the environmental disturbance caused by the service was not justified once the M25 permitted a fast coach link.

His decision to overturn last year's approval by the Civil

Aviation Authority of a further ten-year licence for the service was welcomed by residents along the 25-mile route.

"It will be a great relief to thousands of families who suffer considerable annoyance and even distress from the helicopters," Mr Branson said. "We have always said coaches can provide just as good a service, and a more frequent one."

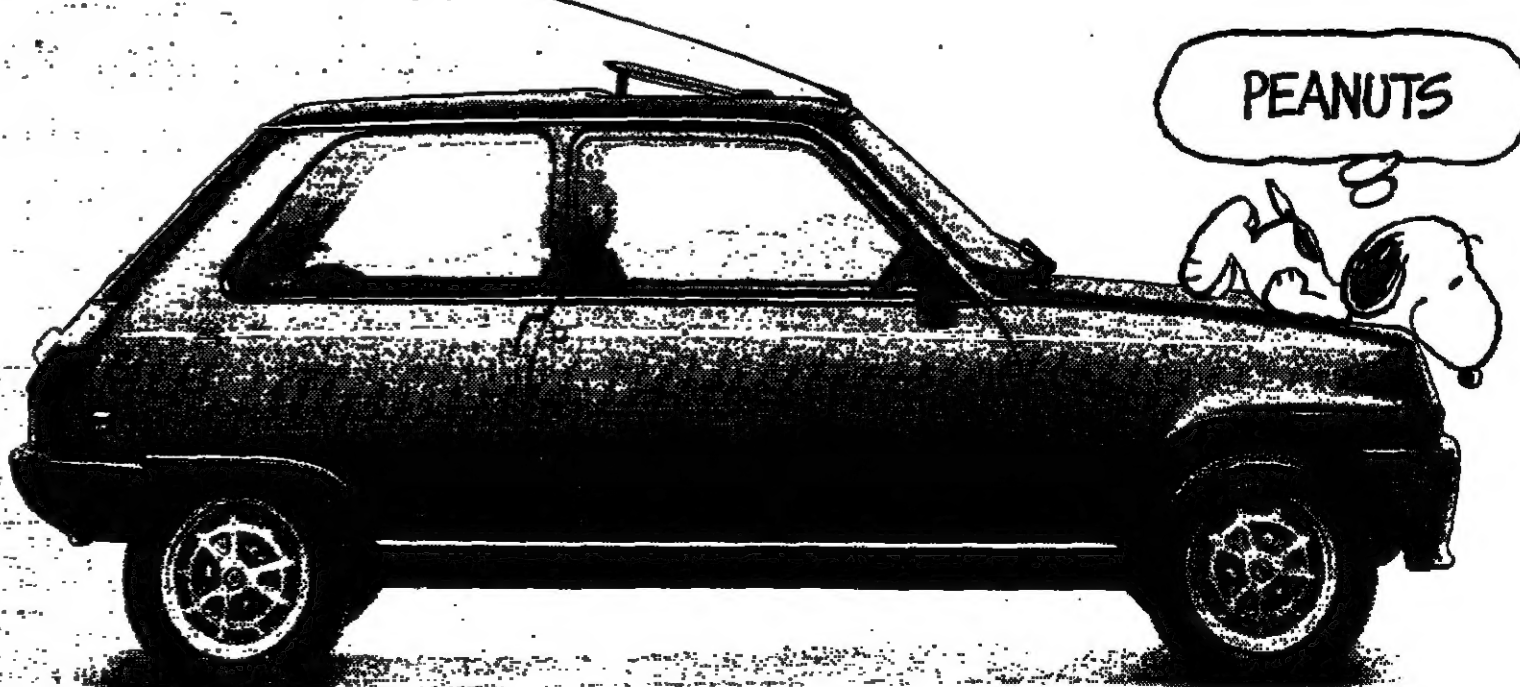
Operated by British Airways, British Caladonian, and the

British Airports Authority, the helicopter service carries about 80,000 passengers a year on ten flights a day.

The operators argued that it was essential for long-haul passengers who might otherwise change flights in Paris or Amsterdam.

Coaches can complete the journey in about 30 minutes, compared with 15 minutes by helicopter, which will be allowed to operate for a further four months once the motorway link is open to allow for a smooth transition.

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I do not support shoot-to-kill policy in Ulster, judge says

From Richard Ford, Belfast

An Ulster judge who praised the actions of three Royal Ulster Constabulary officers he found not guilty of murdering an unarmed terrorist denied yesterday that he supported a so-called "shoot to kill" policy.

Lord Justice Maurice Gibson, the second most senior judge in Northern Ireland, said he had decided to clarify his views about parts of his judgment and comments made by the press.

Only five journalists summoned to the Court of Appeal in Belfast, heard the judge, aged 71, take four minutes to read a prepared statement.

His remarks, he said made after acquitting the three RUC officers earlier this month of murdering Eugene Toman, had related to the particular circumstances of that occasion and should not be read out of context.

The statement said that in some quarters further words of his had been thought to mean that he contemplated that the police force might be regarded as entitled to mete out summary justice by means of the bullet.

"I do not believe that on any fair analysis my words were capable of that interpretation. Indeed, nothing was further from my mind, nor would I or

any other judge contemplate for a second that such a view was tenable," the statement added.

In his judgment at Belfast Crown Court, the judge had commended the three police officers, whom he described as "absolutely blameless". He added that those who brought the prosecution had not considered the additional dangers faced by the accused.

The statement said that police officers, like every other member of the public, had no right in any circumstances to use more force than appeared reasonably necessary, having regard to all the circumstances as understood by them.

Lord Justice Gibson believes that his statement now ends the controversy, although Mr John Hume, Social Democratic and Labour Party MP for Foyle, is to meet the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, on Monday to discuss the original judgment.

Since the acquittal the judge has been criticized by the Irish Republic's Government, the Roman Catholic bishops in the North, nationalist politicians, some solicitors, and the media.

The judge cleared three officers of murdering RUC officer Toman. Letters, page 9

High Court defeat for Conteh

Efforts by the former world light-heavyweight boxing champion, Mr John Conteh, to get back into the ring failed in the High Court yesterday when Mr Justice Mervyn Davies refused to order the British Boxing Board of Control to reconsider his application to renew his licence.

He said that Mr Conteh, aged 33, was not entitled to be told why the board had refused the licence in June last year: the board was simply faced with the question of the general suitability of the applicant bearing in mind its concern "to protect the good name of boxing".

It had a duty to act responsibly, the judge said. "In the present context that means, as I understand, that risks ought not to be taken in allowing men to box while perhaps no longer as fit as they used to be".

Mr Conteh was world champion from 1974 to 1977. He has not boxed professionally since May 1980.

In evidence the judge had heard that Mr Conteh went into the restaurant business and when his business collapsed was left with heavy debts. He had also needed treatment for an alcohol problem.

But since 1982 he has battled to get fit.

The judge rejected Mr Conteh's claim that the Board had acted in breach of the rules of natural justice and said that on the strength of the medical evidence there could be no "confident expectation that a licence would be granted".

Party race report delayed

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

A Labour Party consultation paper on the idea of creating black sections, recognizing black and Asian members as a distinct party group, is to be delayed.

A national executive working party had been expected to complete the paper, setting out arguments for and against, in time for next month's executive meeting.

But a statement issued on Wednesday said that the working party now hoped to complete the document for the annual party conference in October.

One leading Labour black said: "That is a bombshell". It was thought that party leaders might be trying to delay the report in an attempt to defuse the issue. There has been strong pressure, resisted by the leadership, for a full conference debate at Blackpool.

Wednesday's statement said: "The issues are complex and the public debate has become extremely heated. But the working party does not intend to become embroiled in the public controversy since this would prejudice our findings".

Some Labour leaders have no such scruples. One senior frontbencher said that he was adamant in his opposition.

He said that the definition of blacks would smack of apartheid and that those blacks and Asians who were completely integrated within the party, in areas of strong black representation, would suffer.



New role for Mitchum

Actor turned lecturer: his career began in 1943 as a bit player in *Hopalong Cassidy* films. This weekend, about 140 films later, Robert Mitchum, of the hooded eyes and menacing manner, is in London with his wife, Dorothy, ready to field questions from the fans at the National Film Theatre where he gives *The Guardian* Lecture tomorrow afternoon.

Mitchum has had 20 of his

films shown in the current NFT season; a print of one, *Ryan's Daughter*, has to be flown in from Australia. There are two still to be released here - *The Ambassadors* and *Maria's Lovers*. Tomorrow he will talk about his costars and his favourite directors, notably John Huston. He might also discuss the first film he ever made, *Happy Sinner* a *Writ*. (Photograph: John Voos).

Risk of drink-drive conviction 'very low'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Home Office research suggests that the number of drink-driving offenders is at least 25 times greater than official statistics indicate.

The study, based on a sample of more than 3,000 drivers in England and Wales, calculates that fewer than one in 250 offences are likely to result in conviction. That probably exaggerates the real risks of being caught, according to the results of the study in the latest *Research Bulletin* of the Home Office research and planning unit.

Drivers were asked to recall their experience of drinking and driving over a 14-month period. Almost two in five male drivers aged 60 or under admitted to having driven at least once during that time after drinking enough alcohol to make it likely that most would have failed a roadside breath test.

"Clearly the advice not to drink before driving is often ignored", the *Bulletin* says. The drivers were questioned as part of the 1982 British crime survey. The results indicate that almost two in five male drivers up to the age of 60 believe they would not fail a breath test after drinking enough alcohol to be most people to the legal limit.

Drivers were asked to give an estimate of how much they could drink before they would fail a breath test. Those who had exceeded the critical level of alcohol gave consistently higher estimates of the "safe" amount they could drink.

The survey assumes that five "units" of alcohol is the critical level. *Research Bulletin* No 17 (Home Office Research Unit, Information Section, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT; free).

Russians join key pollution debate

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Europeans and North Americans are to make their most determined effort yet to fight air and water pollution when ministers and senior officials from the communist and non-communist world meet in Munich on Monday at the start of a three-day conference on the protection of the environment.

Chaired by Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the West German Minister of the Interior, it is seen here as an important Bonn initiative to prevent acid rain and get concerted action to reduce pollution. Thanks to the Greens and the strong ecological movement, Bonn has made the environment one of its political priorities.

The Germans are also especially pleased that the Soviet Union, East Germany and other East European nations have decided to take part and see this as a tribute to Bonn's determination to maintain an East-West dialogue.

A total of 29 countries will take part and officials from four international agencies, including the United Nations and the European Community. Britain will be represented by Mr William Waldegrave, Under-Secretary of State at the Department for the Environment, the United States by Mr William Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Soviet Union by Mr Y. A. Izrael, chairman of the State Committee for Environmental Control.

In press briefings beforehand, Herr Zimmermann outlined the seriousness of the threat by pointing to the dramatic increase in damage to Germany's forests. Whereas in 1982 only eight per cent of the woods were affected, this rose within a year to 34 per cent. This year it is estimated that almost half of Germany's forests are damaged or dying.

Although scientific proof was still lacking, everything indicated this was caused by air pollution in conjunction with other factors. Equally alarming trends had been shown in the pollution of rivers and lakes, and in 30 years more damage had been caused to buildings and cultural monuments than in the past three centuries, Herr Zimmermann said.

The conference will assess the latest research into the causes and spread of pollution and attempt to draw up common strategies to enforce environmental control. West Germany is particularly interested in gaining the cooperation of Eastern Europe, where pollution is especially severe but little has been done to reduce noxious industrial effluents which are borne across borders into the West.

The Germans are also glad the British are attending. There was considerable annoyance here that Britain, alone among the main West European countries, did not attend the Ottawa Conference last March which agreed a 30 per cent cut in the emission of sulphur dioxide.

Bonn claims much of Europe's pollution is blown by westerly winds from Britain and has been disturbed by the British Government's apparent belittling of the problem.

The participants at Munich have been set six main targets: the intensification of international cooperation in research into changes to woods, lakes and buildings; a broadening of the Ottawa agreement; a pledge to reduce nitric oxide emissions; the introduction of lead-free petrol and the cutting of exhaust fumes; the economical and rational use of energy; and international insistence on using the best technologies to reduce emissions at source.

Herr Zimmermann would not point an accusing finger at Eastern Europe or anticipate how much East-West cooperation might be possible. He hoped for declarations of intent but said agreements on concrete measures would not be easy.

Leading article, page 9

Global spending on arms rises by 25% in 10 years

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

World-wide military spending has risen by more than 25 per cent in real terms in the last 10 years according to the *World Armaments and Disarmament SIPRI Yearbook* published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

The 1984 edition, published on Thursday, estimates that last year world military spending was about \$750 billion (over £550 billion). In comparison, Britain spent less than £16 billion on defence.

The SIPRI yearbook says that world military spending has been growing at about five per cent a year for the last two years, which is well above the trend for the period since the Second World War.

Much of this increase is explained by the American rearmament programme. If the United States is excluded the volume rise for the rest of the world was three per cent during the last two years.

But, while world military spending has been rising fast,

the arms trade major in weapons has not. Since 1980 the trend has flattened out and shows some decline.

The main reason for this is economic. Third World countries are extensively in debt and are in no position to continue big purchases of major weapons. A recent study concluded that about a quarter of the accumulated Third World debt could be explained by weapon imports.

The yearbook records the extent of Argentina's plans to return after its losses in the Falklands conflict. "The 75 modern strike aircraft lost in the Falklands/Malvinas conflict are being replaced by 107 new acquisitions, four Hercules transport planes replace the lost one, and 71 Pucara ground attack aircraft replace the 21 lost."

The picture, it says, is the same for the Army (*World Armaments and Disarmament SIPRI Yearbook* 1984, published by Taylor & Francis, John Street, London WC1E 2ES).

Reagan man in nude spa scandal

Republicans fear setback in Senate November poll

From Nicholas Ashford,
Washington

When two Iowa radio stations recently blared out the news that Senator Roger Jepsen, a born-again Christian and Reaganite conservative, had visited an X-rated "health spa" in 1977, the reverberations were soon felt at the Republican Party's national headquarters in Washington.

Senator Jepsen is one of 19 Republican senators who are up for reelection in November. The Democrats are planning a big offensive to regain control of the Senate, which they lost in the 1980 Republican landslide. The Republicans have a 55-45 majority, which has let them push key aspects of Administration policy through Congress.

At the beginning of this year, before the primary campaign got under way, some Democrats were predicting that they could wrest back control of the Senate in 1984. This now seems unlikely, particularly as some Republicans who were seen as vulnerable are looking more secure.

However, the Republicans are concerned that the loss of even one or two seats in November would leave the Democrats in a strong position to regain control in 1986.

Even before it was disclosed that Senator Jepsen had visited a spa that offered "nude modelling, nude encounters and nude rap sessions", he has emerged as the most vulnerable of all Republican senators.

Since his election in 1978 he has "dropped" a number of political and personal clangers. He has also been battered by Iowa's reeling farm economy, which has not yet enjoyed the



Senator Helms: Close race with rival

recovery that has reached most other parts of the country.

The health spa incident is seen as the final blow to his reelection prospects. Although he sought to limit the damage by admitting he had made some "real mistakes" before making a "personal commitment to Christ in 1977", his Democratic rival, Representative Thomas Harkin, now seems certain to win the seat in November unless Senator Jepsen agrees to bow out of the race.

At least half a dozen other Republican-held Senate seats are in varying degrees of jeopardy, whereas the Democrats have only one seat which the Republicans are favoured to win.

The most vulnerable for the Republicans is the Tennessee seat held for the past 18 years by Senator Howard Baker, the majority leader. He has announced his intention to stand down and is expected to be given a senior job in the next Administration, if President Reagan is reelected.

In North Carolina, Senator Jesse Helms, a swashbuckling right-winger and spiritual leader of the neo-conservatives in Congress, seemed to be heading towards almost certain defeat until a few weeks ago. At one stage he was trailing his Democratic rival, Governor James Hunt, by 20 points. According to a new poll, the two are level.

In Texas, normally a solidly Democratic state, there had seemed little chance that the Republicans could hold on to the seat being vacated by Senator John Tower, the dapper chairman of the armed services committee. It now looks as if the Republican candidate, Representative Philip Gramm, a conservative and recent convert from the Democratic Party, will run a close race against his liberal Democratic opponent, Mr Lloyd Doggett.

The Republicans are also worried about the seat in Illinois that Senator Charles Percy, the chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, has occupied for three terms. He narrowly held on to the seat six years ago and this time faces a strong challenge from Representative Paul Simon, a five-term Congressman and former Illinois Lieutenant-Governor.

Senator Percy has an additional problem in that he has riled Jews with what they see as his pro-Arab tilt.

The one Democratic seat under threat is that being vacated by Senator Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts. Mr Elliot Richardson, who held a string of top positions in previous Republican Administrations, is ahead.



The last word: Dr Luns (left) making his final speech at Nato headquarters

Luns bids Nato farewell

From Frederick Bonart,
Brussels

Dr Joseph Luns left Nato after his record tenure of almost 13 years as Secretary-General.

In his farewell address to the North Atlantic Council, he said the West's fervent desire for constructive dialogue and genuine détente was simply not enough in itself. Such fervour in the face of equally persistent rebarbs "can be worse than useless: it can be very, very dangerous".

He emphasized that the Soviet Union could not reciprocate because the concept of "stability" in its relationship with the West was contrary to its doctrine and proclaimed objectives.

It was fine that Western Europe should aspire to greater political weight in the alliance, Dr Luns said, provided this did not undermine the transatlantic security partnership. "From a purely European viewpoint, that partnership will remain indispensable for so long as even the youngest among us here today is alive."

After a few words to Nato staff, he bid farewell to its ambassadors and military representatives and inspected a guard of honour before driving out of headquarters.

Million marchers expected in Paris schools protest

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Only a week after its resounding defeat in the European elections, the French Government is to be confronted by another mass display of popular discontent. More than a million people are expected in the capital tomorrow for what is likely to be the biggest demonstration ever held in France.

The ostensible purpose is to protest against the Government's much watered-down plans to bring the predominantly Catholic private schools more into line with the state school system.

However, many people will be joining for purely political reasons in the hope that it might help hasten the Government's demise. Tracts have been found describing the march as the beginning of the resistance.

Members of the Opposition, including M Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist RPR Party, will be out in force, while M Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of

the National Front, has called on his followers to march separately under the party's own banner. After some hesitation, the Catholic Church has decided not to participate but to send a message of support in the name of three senior bishops, including Cardinal Lustiger, Archbishop of Paris.

The organizers and all the principal participants have appealed for order and calm, but there are fears that some fringe elements will be out for trouble. About 10,000 riot police have been called in to assist the 25,000 marshals and 1,400 doctors will be standing by. Nearly £200,000 has been spent on arrangements for the march.

The first wave of the march begins at 9 am in two separate processions, one starting at the Gare Saint Lazare, the other at the Gare de Lyon, which will converge on the Place de la Bastille.

EEC milk levy

Farmers fear other states ignore quotas

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

The warning given by Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture, to his fellow ministers in Brussels this week that Britain would refuse to implement the excess milk production levy unless it felt that quotas were being effectively applied throughout the EEC articulates the fears of British farmers that other countries will not abide by the rules.

Those fears are strongest about France which, in the words of a National Farmers' Union official, has never really accepted that there is a milk surplus.

If there is, the French believe, it is the fault of the British, who insist on continuing to import New Zealand butter, and the big Dutch producers, who feed their cows on artificially cheap manioc and maize gluten.

The French farmers' union has already said that production cuts for individual farmers are unacceptable, and that if its Government wants to reduce national production it must pay farmers to go out of business.

The 605m francs (£50m) set aside for this purpose is not nearly enough, it says.

About a third of all the milk sold by French farms goes direct to shops or homes and the NFU accepts that those sales will be difficult to monitor.

But it believes that the big cooperative dairies in Normandy and Brittany could easily be monitored.

"What concerns us is the lack of good will to operate the scheme", the official said.

Resentment at the special treatment given to the Irish Republic in the form of an increased national quota has been followed by doubts about whether the Irish intend to take the scheme seriously.



Facing bankruptcy: Mr Leon Downey, musician who turned to making cheese from Jersey milk.

Nearly three months after quotas officially came into effect the Irish Government has yet to decide whether to implement them through the dairies or to set up a national buying organization on the lines of the British Milk Marketing Board.

Farmers are also furious that Italy was granted exemption from the production levy this year on the ground that it was nowhere near self-sufficient,

Last October *The Times* carried a report about Mr Leon Downey, former co-principal of the Halls Orchestra, who had exchanged his viola for a small herd of Jersey cows.

He was quoted as saying that he could not face the prospect of moving from Castle Morris, Dyfed, and starting again, and added that there seemed little risk that he would ever have to.

On Thursday morning he received a letter telling him that he would have to cut back his production to its 1981 level. That means, he says, that he will have to reduce his herd from 14 to 9 cows and will probably go bankrupt.

The irony is that Mr Downey does not sell a drop of milk to a dairy or to the Milk Marketing Board. He uses it all to make cheese on his smallholding, which he sells to visitors to his farm museum.

"My biggest problem until now has been that I can't make enough cheese to meet demand", he said yesterday. "Now what am I going to tell my customers?"

"I've had no grants or aid of any kind. I'm an example of someone who, to quote Norman Tebbit, got on his bike and did something. Now my living is being taken away."

but the Germans have made elaborate arrangements, intended to protect small producers, mostly in Bavaria, where they are a significant political force.

Denmark intends to impose its 6.7 per cent cut in allowable production through the main dairies, but it is thinking of setting up a single buying body. Belgium, with a 4 per cent cut, is also differentiating in favour of small farmers.

Israel faces wave of strikes before poll

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

In the run-up to next month's general election, Israel is facing a serious wave of labour unrest which the Government claims is politically motivated by supporters of the opposition Labour Party. The trouble is threatening to black out press, television and radio coverage of the campaign, including election broadcasts.

With the inflation rate running at more than 400 per cent there is a widespread conviction among the public that whichever party wins the poll on July 23 will have to take strict measures to try to rescue the ailing economy.

Radio and Television went off the air on Thursday night with the exception of brief news bulletins and a full strike on the networks is threatened from tomorrow. Yesterday, journalists from all the main Israeli newspapers gave notice of a labour dispute which could stop the presses after the two-week cooling off called for by law.

A breakdown in talks between the Histadrut, the labour federation, and the Treasury has added to the atmosphere of industrial chaos, and a public sector strike involving 60,000 civil servants, threatened for next week.

Among groups already operating crippling sanctions are all members of the Foreign Ministry, including diplomats abroad, postal workers, customs inspectors, income tax employees, atomic installation workers, public sector lawyers and employees of Israel's civil administration in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

So far, the right-wing Likud Government has stood firm in its refusal to meet the various wage demands and a number of the groups have threatened to step up their action from tomorrow. They include the Foreign Ministry employees who say they will no longer process diplomats' cables or conduct any meetings outside the ministry, from which foreign diplomats are barred under the existing sanctions.

Also threatening industrial action from tomorrow are 6,000 employees of the Jewish National Fund and the Jewish Agency, whose activities include fostering immigration, and 12,000 people employed in higher education.

Rebels killed: An Israeli patrol killed two guerrillas carrying out an attack in Lebanon on Thursday night.

Riyadh extends air space to repel Iranian jets

From Robert Fisk, Cairo



King Fahd: His new defensive line will allow Saudi Arabia's fighter pilots to intercept and chase intruding Iranian planes far out over the Gulf. The Saudi F15 jets will be operating up to 40 miles from their own coastline.

At the very moment when Iran seems unwilling to pursue its attacks against Gulf oil tankers, Saudi Arabia has let it be known that it has created a new defensive air perimeter - the "Fahd line" - against intrusions by Iranian jets.

Officially, the Saudi decision allows its pilots to intercept and chase Iranian aircraft far out over the Gulf, although neither the authorities in Riyadh nor the Kuwaiti newspapers, to which the news was leaked, disclosed any details of the new defensive line. In fact, it probably means that Saudi F15 fighters will henceforth be operating up to 40 miles from their coastline.

However, the country's F15s have already been operating at least that far from the northern shore of Saudi Arabia and the reports, given particular prominence in the Kuwaiti daily, *Al-Qabas*, were likely to have been encouraged more to boost confidence in Riyadh's determination to defend its allies than to imply any new aggressive posture against Iran.

At the same time, the Saudis have acknowledged that their American-crewed *Awacs* reconnaissance aircraft have been passing intelligence to Kuwait, something which has been going on for several months.

The Saudis have been upset by Washington's refusal to sell Stinger missiles to the Kuwaitis and fear other Gulf oil states may feel more vulnerable unless Riyadh broadens its own defensive commitment to cover - or obscure - America's reluctance to supply them with more arms.

Arab diplomats are saying that the Iranian F4 jet, shot down by Saudi pilots on June 5, was on its way to raid a Saudi oil refinery, a story which quite contradicts the Saudi's own belief at the time, namely, that

the Iranian plane was looking for targets among the tanker traffic in the Gulf.

The latest Saudi determination to counter any aggression against its territory might not actually have been so well publicized if Iran's much-trumpeted Ramadan offensive had taken place.

Washington has been the principle source of information about the projected offensive and the Arab states - outside as well as inside the Gulf region - have become increasingly unhappy at the way in which the Americans raised their anxieties over an event which has not taken place.

Arab leaders have since asked for more information about the US satellite pictures which allegedly showed tens of thousands of Iranian troops massing east of Basra.

While the Iranians have claimed that some form of attack is about to take place, the Gulf nations are wondering if they were manipulated into giving more financial and moral support to Iraq than they would have done if they believed the military front along the Iran-Iraq border was stable.

For their part, the Egyptians are talking of yet another peace initiative involving an international Islamic "peace" army along the frontier between Iran and Iraq.



Confident: Sir Robert Muldoon effecting an unruffled look yesterday after bad tidings from the opinion polls.

Sri Lanka bars British MP's UK Tamils to dog Jayewardene visit

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A silent vigil will be mounted by some of Britain's 35,000 Tamils outside the Sri Lankan High Commission on Monday to mark a six-day visit here by President Jayewardene.

He arrives this weekend, less than a week after Amnesty International published allegations of further human rights violations in Sri Lanka - including the deaths of 53 Tamil political prisoners last July during the worst inter-communal riots on the island for a quarter of a century.

However, President Jayewardene recently improved his image in the eyes of a group of visiting British MPs by agreeing to remove the right of his security forces to bury the dead without holding an inquest first.

His Government has long complained that the rest of the world has romanticized the Tamils in Sri Lanka as an oppressed minority, while ignoring acts of terrorism committed by militants - nicknamed the Tamil Tigers.

Although this is officially described as a private visit which the president is making on his return from a state occasion in Washington, he will be able to put his government's view to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe next Wednesday - when he will dine at Number Ten.

He leaves on Friday for Delhi for official talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi - whose cooperation is essential in overcoming Sri Lanka's racial problems.

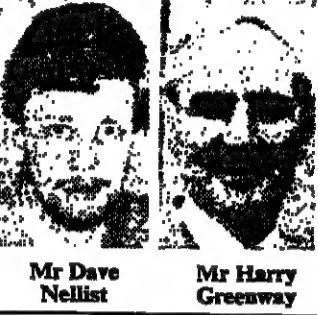
● **COLOMBO:** Sri Lanka has refused visas to two British MPs who wanted to investigate alleged human rights violations (Reuter reports).

The acting Foreign Minister, Mr. Tyrone Fernando, told Parliament that Mr. Dave Nellist, Labour MP for Conventry South-East, and Mr. Harry Greenway, Conservative MP for Ealing North, were refused entry because they wanted to interfere in Sri Lanka's affairs.

He described them as extremists with preconceived notions and said they wanted to inquire into human rights violations, inquire into unrest in the island and sort out Sri Lanka's problems.

Noting that a group of nine British MPs toured Sri Lanka earlier this month, Mr. Fernando said the island normally welcomed such visits. But they Mr. Nellist and Mr. Greenway were coming to interfere in our affairs. Some British MPs seem to think they are still living in colonial times.

Official sources said one of the MPs had planned to arrive in Colombo tomorrow and the other was due to join him a few days later.



Mr Dave Nellist Mr Harry Greenway

Punjab starts to breathe again

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

As Punjab inched back to some sort of normality yesterday, further disclosures were made about conditions in the state and activities of extremists before the Army seized the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

Signs of the relaxation were the opening of all Sikh temples to the public (with the exception of the Golden Temple and one other), the freeing of roads to traffic except in Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts, the running of buses and an increase in rail and air traffic.

Mr M. M. K. Wali, the senior civil servant in the Home Ministry, said an inter-ministerial working party on Punjab is meeting ever day and would reestablish the administration.

It was also reported that a thorough inquiry is being held into the conduct of certain

officials, some at a senior level, through whose connivance large-scale smuggling had been carried out.

Officials in Chandigarh, the Punjab capital, revealed that the defence of the Golden Temple had been planned by a retired artillery brigadier, and 17 retired officers above the rank of colonel had played a part.

Mr Wali said the smuggling was almost impossible to stop, but revealed that the Indo-Pakistan border was not the only one involved. Arms were smuggled across the border with another country, but he declined to say which. The choice is not large, however, and includes only China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Burma.

Mr Wali also said the Government did not propose to pull the Army out of the Golden Temple immediately. "You know some arms are being recovered from the complex and some areas have been mined by the extremists," he said.

Stylish win predicted by Muldoon

Melbourne (Reuter) - Sir Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, yesterday predicted he would win the snap general elections he has called for July 14 because voters liked his style.

Despite opinion polls showing his National Party lagging seven per cent behind the Labour Opposition, Sir Robert said on a visit to Australia: "I will win again."

He called the election five months early after losing his one-seat parliamentary majority through the defection of one member of his party.

He predicted the vote would largely hinge on his popularity against that of Mr David Lange, the Labour leader. Sir Robert said he would not retire if he lost the election.

Deng's Hongkong pledge

Peking (Reuter) - Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, assured a Hongkong business delegation yesterday that Peking's policies on the British colony would not change after it recovers sovereignty in 1997.

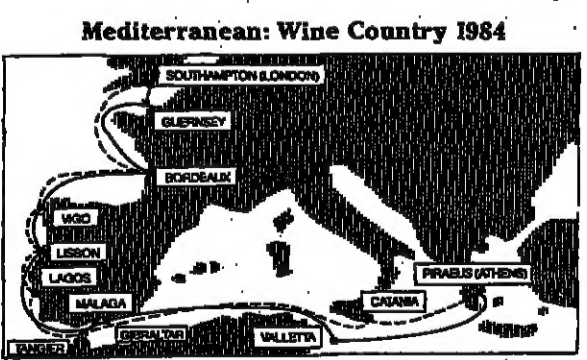
China is trying to maintain business confidence in Hongkong. Mr Deng sent ripples through the colony in May when he contradicted other Chinese leaders and said China would have the right to base troops there after 1997.

Peking has said Hongkong's political and social system and its capitalist lifestyle will not change for 50 years after 1997, when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires.

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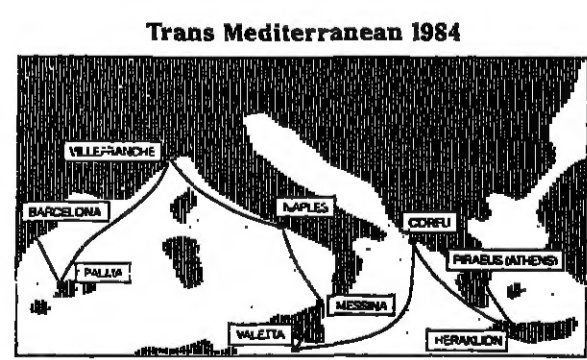
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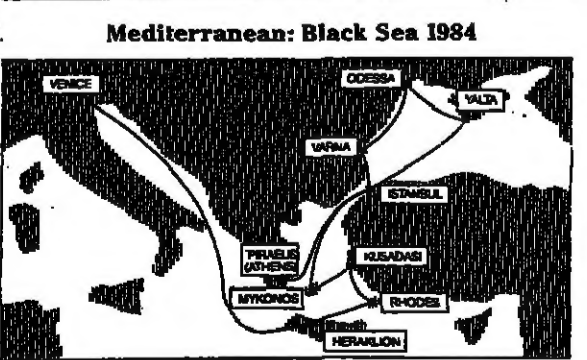
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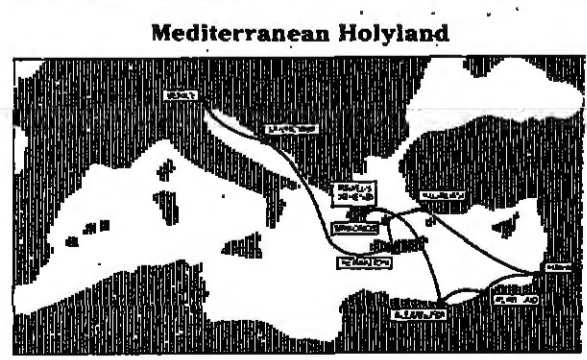
Cruise No: 4252
13 day cruise
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Depart Gatwick
September 23rd
From £1453

Cruise No: 4249
13 day cruise
Piraeus to Venice
Depart Heathrow
August 14th
From £1806



Cruise No: 4250
13 day cruise
Venice to Piraeus
Depart Heathrow
August 28th
From £1568

Cruise No: 4253
13 day cruise
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THE ARTS

Concerts

Minstrel with a wandering mind

Alfred Shnitke
Almeida

In the lack of an obvious successor to Shostakovich as top Soviet composer, Alfred Shnitke has been generally acknowledged the unobvious one. When his music first came to attention in the West, in the late 1960s, what he heard was a human face, but since then the tensions of such a position have evidently resulted in an explosion.

Shnitke's music now is liable to be fantastically complicated one moment and trivial the next, to swing erratically from a seemingly fervent expressiveness to a nonchalant simplicity, or from grotesquerie to liturgical chant. I suppose the nearest parallel is with the work of Maxwell Davies, except that

with Shnitke the central personality is elusive: one sees only the scattered contents of a mind that has gone off somewhere else.

There has been a decent supply of Shnitke performances here over the years, but it was still a rare education and a pleasure to hear a whole concert of his music, opening a very enterprising festival of Russian music and cinema at the Almeida Theatre in Islington.

The main work was his Piano Quintet of 1976, which is occupied almost continuously with a brief tragic strain. Introduced and pondered by the pianist, this is turned into a waltz in the second movement, twisted by mistuning, obscured in miasmas of string playing and finally forgotten in favour of a children's song that the piano quietly repeats throughout the finale. Peter Frankl and a quartet led by Mark Lubotsky

gave an intent and richly characterful performance.

Mr Frankl and Mr Lubotsky were also excellent in the challenging Second Violin Sonata, which threads a similar path from high passion to an unsettling simplicity and apsement. The other works were no less odd for being shorter. Hymn No. 2 for cello and double bass grew out of and declined into subterranean harmonics; Hymn No. 3 had the curious quartet of cello, bassoon, harpsichord and bells ambling along their own preferred paths, the harpsichord stuck in the baroque, the bells still further back in time. And the Three Madrigals were tiny puzzle pieces for soprano (Margaret Field) and quintet: they might or equally might not have been more decipherable if the lavish programme book had contained the texts.

Paul Griffiths

Philharmonia/
Sanderling
Festival Hall

I am not the greatest devotee of Cecile Ousset's piano playing, but this was quite something. Just to look at all the notes in Brahms's Second Piano Concerto makes one's hair stand on end (the composer's description of it as "quite a small piano concerto with a pretty little scherzo" raised understatement to a high art); to hear quite as many of them as Miss Ousset managed to play, vigorously, audibly, and musically, was a most unusual experience.

Ousset's weight of attack is phenomenal, but in the denser textures of the Brahms she showed also that she had an ability to balance, to clarify the strands and let us hear the harmonic movement in a manner not usually achieved by mere virtuoso. But I was still not quite convinced; or rather, I was left open-mouthed with

admiration but was never really moved. For all the beauty of some of the sounds, there is something rather lumpy and heavy about her basic attack on the keyboard, and her interpretation was plain to the point of non-existence.

The Scherzo unwound strongly, and the finale danced happily. Where more was called for, in the first movement she found little poetry in those heavy chords and sequences, and in the slow movement she was perfectly well-calculated but reserved in emotional commitment.

Kurt Sanderling provided a fairly plodding accompaniment, slowing down the *tranquillo e dolce* subject in the Scherzo quite intolerably so that Miss Ousset always had to retrieve the tempo. But he was much more at home in Shostakovich's Sixth Symphony - if symphony is quite the right term for these three fascinating movements that seem to come from three entirely different pieces. The opening Largo dragged, but then

Sanderling whipped the Philharmonia into shape for the biting, sardonic Scherzo.

There were some problems with wind and even brass tuning all evening, but the percussion department excelled themselves in exposed solos, and the smooth Philharmonia strings became very chirpy in Shostakovich's flamboyantly flippant last movement.

Nicholas Kenyon



Margaret Tyack (left), Faith Brook and Teresa Wright

Theatre

America's backyard

Morning's at Seven
Westminster Theatre

Are American dramatists shallow and shortsighted for writing an abundance of plays with domestic settings, in which the characters' primary concerns are individual fulfillment and personal relationships? Ought they to be delving instead into socio-political issues, examined outside the confines of family enclaves?

Such accusations and challenges have been levelled this season with considerable vigour in a forum at the internationally attended Louisville Humana Festival of New American Plays, in the pages of The New York Times, and in debates criss-crossing the Atlantic.

Open discussions are healthy, but I have often wondered what the socio-political allies make of Long Day's Journey into Night, The Glass Menagerie, Our Town, Ah, Wilderness! and other American classics. Only the impoverished or dictatorial imagination will insist that one type of play may reign.

If you stand solidly on the socio-political side, you had best skip Morning at Seven. Do remember, however, that one socio-political issue is justice, and accept that to disdain Paul Osborn's domestic comedy could be an artistic injustice.

The play, a Broadway flop in 1939 but a huge Tony Award success in a 1980 revival, is not a masterpiece, but it is a felicitously crafted piece of Americana, and is acted to near perfection by its British cast.

The setting, with designer Joe Vanek's cream-colored porches on gingerbread houses, is composed of adjoining backyards in a small Midwestern town in 1922. Director Vivian Matalon, repeating his Tony-winning Broadway staging, keeps traffic flowing almost imperceptibly between the houses, the better to highlight character development. Quite a lot is going on among four sisters, three husbands, a 40-year-old son and his long-time fiancée.

Three marital crises, one broken engagement, two affairs, an unmarried pregnancy, and an impending nervous breakdown, as well as all the little annoyances and hurts which occur when someone is let in or left out of a conversation or conclave, afflict Mr Osborn's characters. Delicately as he spins this web, however, his real concern is letting us get to know the kind of people who can feel their worlds crumbling and still worry whether someone who has upset them has had breakfast. Nice, decent, unsentimentalized people these - some eccentric, irritating, occasionally odd, but real.

The New York cast won numerous awards for ensemble acting, and the performers here deserve the same. Though they are human enough to make one want to pull their hair, the four pretty young sisters are a dreamy sort of family. Teresa Wright is the one American guest artist, giving the tart, longing rendition of her original role on Broadway. Doreen Mantle is an excited bird, Faith Brook wise and elegant, and Margaret Tyack an old maid more ripe and womanly than two of her married siblings.

The husbands are equally engaging - Don Fellows a pink-faced, compact source of energy and sympathy, Alan MacNaughtan a caustic intellectual, and Peter Jones a jumble of nerves. The only false notes - identical to those in the Broadway production and thus attributable to the director rather than the actors - are the caricatured "Aw, shucks" puttravals of the engaged couple.

Badly acted, the soda fountain scene in *Our Town* is pretty sticky. Imagine the same behaviour by people in their forties rather than 16-year-olds, and you have Mr Matalon's one misjudgment. His touch is otherwise so certain, however, that *Morning's at Seven* proves an evening of domestic delights and insights.

Holly Hill

Television Engine of history

The last programme of All Our Working Lives (BBC 2) was called, appropriately enough, *Hindsight* the only kind of sight generally available to us in the matters with which this series has dealt. The previous 10 episodes were concerned with what must be called "the rise and fall" of British industry in the twentieth century - the causes of which were classified under the headings of Government, The Inheritance, Them and Us, The Managers. When you add all of them up, you get something close to "history" or, at the very least, a general condition which seems to have an inevitable or remorseless logic of its own. It would certainly be difficult to apportion blame in a sensible manner.

And it may in any case be true that inordinate blame is neither wise nor necessary. No doubt Britain's productivity has lagged behind that of other industrialized nations and, as someone put it, "if you are a rational being" productivity ought to be the central consideration; but the history of these country suggests that "rationality" is not as potent a force as it may be in Germany or Japan. It is impossible to contemplate a more efficient Britain without also contemplating it as a quite different country, altered in terms of history, character and

ideology. And yet the most interesting aspect of this series has been those old films and interviews which suggest the pervasive influence of tradition and history. There are some who might welcome the inauguration of "UK Ltd", but there are others who would just as vociferously deplore it.

Some elements of last night's programme remained rather puzzling - at one point demonstration disputes were blamed on the employers who liked "layers of employees" whom they could sack efficiently, while at the next these disputes were said to spring from traditional craft differentials. But no doubt such problems of interpretation are bound to arise in any attempt to deal with so complicated a history in so small a space.

And that is part of a larger problem: the series has been excellently researched, carefully edited and properly scripted, but it is not clear how effective these television histories actually are. The one quality of visual imagery is its forgettability, and even the best of these programmes left one with a generalized, or generally confused, impression. But perhaps, in this case, that confusion accurately reflects the nature of the subject.

Peter Ackroyd

Rock

Orange Juice
Hammersmith Palais

While the big names are sweating it out at the annual round of festivals, beginning with Glastonbury this weekend, the main event of midsummer night took place before a few hundred people in the Palais. I missed Blue in Heaven, a new Irish act, but there was excellent entertainment with the next three bands on a busy and adventurous bill.

James King and the Lone Wolves, a Glaswegian four-piece band, are fired in a tradition of unsmiling rock 'n' roll mania; they have the air of men living out the stock fantasies of a music that was born in the 1950s, and isn't about to die without a fight.

The surprise of the evening was the appearance of Jonathan Richman and the Modern Lovers. Richman, once hailed

as a punk original, with a debut record being partly produced by John Cale, can be twice on plastic but on stage he was both funny and effective.

After a diplomatic interval Orange Juice was served. Now stripped to the original components of singer and writer Edwyn Collins, drummer extraordinaire Mike Manley and a pick-up guitar and bass, they inevitably lack their former integrity, although Collins remains an engaging frontman, prone to fits of giggles. His enthusiasm is sometimes deflated by irony, as when he dedicated "Rip It Up" to his social worker.

Orange Juice played a fun if limited style of music, never quite capturing the intrigue of parts of their *Texas Fever* set. Still, these three performances were really cameos rather than starring roles.

Max Bell

Royal Ballet plans

A new production of *The Nutcracker* will be given by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden on December 20, directed by Peter Wright, with designs by Julia Trevelyan Oman. Yuri Simonov, chief conductor of the Bolshoi Opera, Moscow, will conduct. Another of Tchaikovsky's ballets, *The Sleeping Beauty*, also produced by Peter Wright, is to be premiered by Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet at the Birmingham Hippodrome on October 15.

Two new works by David Bintley are to be given during

the 1984-5 Royal Ballet season. One for Covent Garden on November 17 is set to Benjamin Britten's *Young Apollo* suite with additional music (variations on Britten's) by Gordon Crosse, and is to be designed by Victor Pasmore. Details of Bintley's ballet for the Sadler's Wells company next June are not yet known.

Other new works by Michael Corder, Wayne Eagling and Jennifer Jackson are also planned for the Covent Garden company, and, by, André Prokofiev and Miss Jackson for Sadler's Wells.

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THE ASCOT DIARY

A day to forget

Has Lester Piggott ever suffered more ill-fortune in one day than he did on Wednesday? He was expected to sweep into a commanding lead in the Ascot jockey's title race, but nothing went right. He began the day on an even-money favourite, Argosy, finished fourteenth out of 16, and had to visit the stewards' room afterwards. After the second race, the winning trainer revealed: "Lester was due to ride the horse, but changed his mind last week." In the third, Piggott was on yet another beaten favourite, the winner ridden by 17-year-old Tyrone Williams. In the fourth, Philip Robinson, faced with the choice between two crack fillies, out-Piggotted Piggott, and picked the right one, Piggott, on the second choice, was second. The final straw: Tony Ives pulled away from Piggott on the overall jockey's championship - by riding a double at the day's minor meeting, at Beverley.

Hungry look

Anyone who missed the first winner at the meeting should be kicking himself. Plenty of people did, for Trojan Fen was second favourite. Perhaps people were frightened by the fact that the jockey put up three pounds overweight, and the horse paraded in one of the smallest saddles ever seriously offered - not so much a postage stamp, more a franking mark. But the jockey was Lester Piggott, riding at his lightest for some time, and having racked his tortured frame to such an extent - he lives a perpetual two stone under his natural weight - he was not about to be beaten. Trojan Fen appeared to have a take-it-or-leave-it attitude to being in front, but Lester was far too hungry to put up with that sort of attitude.

Valet service

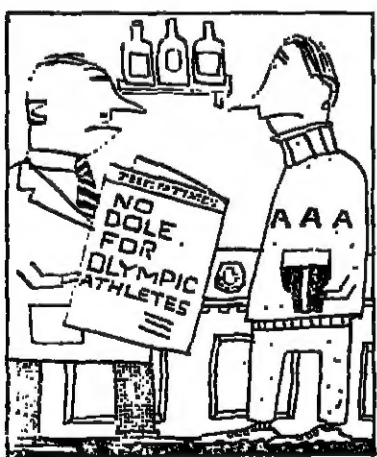
Bill Shoemaker, the legendary American jockey, paid his first ever visit to Royal Ascot and managed his 8,408th winner of his career. As an exceptional dispensation, he was allowed to have a personal valet to carry his saddle around - jockeys are supposed to do this themselves to eliminate possibilities of tampering. But Shoemaker, standing in at 4 ft 10 in. and no slip of a youth, weighs a mere 7 st 3 lb, which means that his saddle needs to be packed with lead if he is to make a nice stone riding weight.

Top note

One of the most brilliant performances seen at the meeting was Chief Singer's soaring victory in the St James's Palace Stakes. As a nice change at this most fashion-conscious of meetings, he was piloted by a totally unfashionable jockey, Ray Cochrane, who, far from spending his life among four-footed aristocrats, started off as a National Hunt rider, with a dizzying total of eight wins over hurdles. But Cochrane, whose recreations are golf and walking the dog, need have no fears of being displaced by a trendier jockey. Chief Singer's trainer, Ron Sheather, said: "Of course Ray will ride Chief Singer for the rest of the season. We are not going to try to bring back Fred Archer at this stage of the game."

● The poll have at last their own enclosure near the paddock at Ascot. On a racecourse split up for badge-holders of every description, a badge is now marked "Not for badge-holders". There is even a bowler-hatted official on hand to prevent badge-holders entering.

BARRY FANTONI



Don't you see? It's an even greater incentive to bring home a gold medal

Numbers game

While Daniel Wildenstein jocks them off, Robert Sangster never stops putting them up: he won four races in succession at Royal Ascot, the last on Wednesday and the first three on Thursday, each time with a different jockey. He scattered cheerful hints that Piggott or Shoemaker might soon be riding for him in England, which certainly seasoned the regular gossip about the great game of musical jockeys. It was Sangster who brought Shoemaker to England for the first time, in 1978, and he also brought out the Kentuckian, Steve Caution, who is now a kind of Henry James Englishman. He brought Brent Thomson from Australia this season, and his first ride at Royal Ascot, for Sangster, was a winner. Speculation is rife that Thomson could ride the Sangster horses to be trained in England by Michael Dickinson, the record breaking former National Hunt trainer. If Thomson visits the winner's enclosure as often as another Australian, Mrs Sangster, he won't be complaining.

Simon Barnes

SDP, the only smart party

I have written *The Politics of Consent* for two reasons: to share my views on contemporary politics, and to restate the case for traditional Conservatism. In communicating what I believe, I am bound to criticize what I do not believe. For all that, and despite the predictable reaction from some of the press, the book is intended to be positive, constructive, and forward-looking.

It implies a vital question: what has happened to the middle ground of politics? Has the Prime Minister successfully shifted it to the right? If so, is the shift permanent?

I believe that the middle ground is alive and kicking - as it always has been in Britain and always will be. But it does not exist in a petrified, unchanging state, at some mid-point between conservatism and socialism. It has moved recently and, if anyone is to understand that move, the two related - but separate - elements of the middle ground must be appreciated. The first concerns policies and opinions. The second concerns attitudes and feelings.

The Prime Minister came to power on a tide that had turned against economic sterility, nationalization and excessive trade union power. That tide has continued to run and, if the Government does not overreach itself, will run strongly for the foreseeable future. It has enabled current policies of privatization, industrial rationalization, trade union reform and the principle of social service reform to command a previously unthinkable level of public support. It is partly the product of post-war social change and it reflects a significant change of attitude in the country.

However, the emotional element of the middle ground has not changed nearly as much. At all rejection of the state socialism has not entailed a conversion to laissez-faire ideology. People still believe in fairness and social justice. They still dislike confrontation. They still resent government centralization. They do not equate expediency with expediency, nor compassion with ineffectiveness.



This aspect of the middle ground continues to elude the government. Hence the public concern over its apparent indifference to unemployment. Hence the suspicions over social policy. Hence the rumour over GCHQ. Hence the unease over all the local government shenanigans. Hence the great anxiety about violence on the picket lines, whatever the legal rights and wrongs, and fears about when and how it is all going to end.

For all these reasons, it is simultaneously true that the middle ground has shifted politically, to the right, while remaining emotionally where it was and always has been. Nor is this surprising. The first fact reflects the changeable nature of life. The second reflects the abiding character of the British people.

Translating this analysis into party politics, Conservatives should have substantial cause for concern. The Government has an imperfect grasp of these realities, perhaps deluded by its considerable success in shifting the immediate scenery, into thinking it has transformed the entire landscape. Despite recent attempts to close the gap, the Labour Party remains "thanks" to the influence of the hard left - even further away from the realities. The Liberals still lack a hard core of coherent beliefs.

Of all the parties, only the SDP has grasped the full sense of both sides of the coin and has been smart enough to

Next week Francis Pym, Conservative Foreign Secretary sacked by Mrs Thatcher, publishes a fierce attack on the Tory Party's retreat from the middle ground of politics. Here he explains how the SDP-Liberal Alliance is set to fill the gap and why now is the time to speak out and stop the rot

appreciate the opportunity of the new middle ground. David Owen is holding this middle ground almost single-handed. At present he has too little support to spearhead a sustained Alliance breakthrough but, if the Government continues to ignore the territory he has staked out, that situation will change.

The SDP is standing on Conservative ground - usurped because we have abandoned it. It is the ground we have occupied for decades and, if we fail to reclaim it, the price will be severe. What is more, in the current climate, this position is still compatible with most of the Government's policies. It does not preclude a strong bias to free enterprise, industrial reform, or even an overhaul of the Welfare State. However, it demands a sensitivity to the emotional element of the middle ground. That in turn requires a different style and tone and, in specific areas, new policies.

The Politics of Consent is my attempt to define the philosophy and meaning of the middle ground and to apply it to contemporary politics - in other words, to reinterpret traditional Conservatism. When the controversy dies down, I hope it will provoke sustained thought - especially amongst those Conservatives who think differently.

Francis Pym

The author is MP for Cambridgeshire. *The Politics of Consent* is published by Hamish Hamilton on June 26, price £8.95.

Malcolm Bradbury on a survivor of a vanishing species

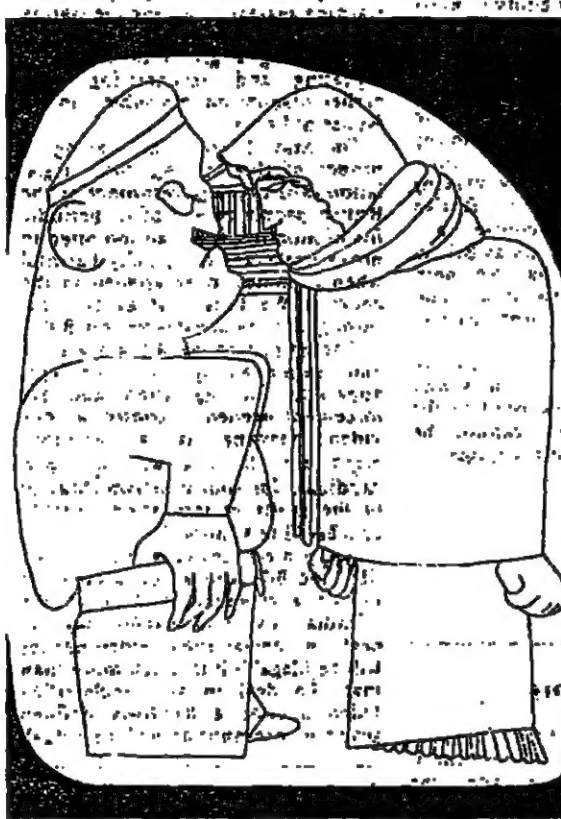
Steiner: intellectual in exile

University teachers quickly lost the gift of being spellbound by the lectures of their academic colleagues. But very rare occasions do bring it back. For me, one of these was hearing George Steiner give a lecture at a British Council Summer School, held in 1980 in Cambridge, a city and university with which he has not always had the easiest relations, laying out the master of his twelfth and latest book, *Antigones*, due out from Oxford University Press on June 23. It will be followed a month later by a striking accolade, the appearance of the Penguin *George Steiner Reader*, which will collect from his critical books, essays and fiction.

Steiner's lecture in Cambridge was characteristic of the force with which he occupies a platform, and held so many students at Cambridge in the 1960s and early 1970s, until he elected to take the chair of English and Comparative Literature in Geneva. It was given without notes, as he summoned his extensive materials, covering literary theory, philosophy and politics, from the massive card-catalogue of his mind. The manner was quiet but charismatic, a great commanding of the audience through the power of language - that central interest in his thought. Steiner is compelling at moments like this because he seems a central voice of modern humanism.

His work on the *Antigones* is one of his major projects, in a line that runs through *The Death of Tragedy*, *In Blue-Beard's Castle* and *After Babel*: in each book there is usually a promise of the next. Here Steiner takes up the central conflict between *Antigone* and King Creon, the individual and the state, the transcendental and the historical, the dead and the living - as a myth fundamental to the modern mind. He inquires how this tragic vision has been endlessly reinterpreted, by most of the major modern philosophers since Hegel, and the poets, playwrights, and political theorists. It is also a book about reading and re-reading, and it is part of Steiner's enormous appeal on the platform that he celebrates, and is the great scholar-reader for whom endless reinterpretation of major ideas and myths is fundamental to existence. He becomes himself the case in point: native in three languages, read in many more, learned over a massive range, requiring of those who study or debate with him an unremitting dedication. All this is expressed with a charismatic power, which makes even difficulty seem easy, and invites rebellion against low educational standards, intellectual simplifications, and false prophecy.

There are ironies here, and he has dealt with them himself. He passionately defends humanistic



The book jacket, illustration *Antigone at Creon* (left) drawn by Jean Cocteau and author George Steiner

texts in the world of post-culture, yet equally has suspected that the horrors of modern history may take us beyond them into silence ("No literature after Auschwitz"). In *Blue-Beard's Castle*, looking at the ironies within the romantic pursuit of absolute intellectual truth, and the part played by Jewish perfectionism from Christ, Freud and Marx to creating a sense of modern crisis, he rightly condemns British intellectual provincialism, but *Extra-Territorial* test the stresses of deconstruction in modern art. His novel *The Portage of San Cristobal de A.L.H.* (adapted for the stage by Christopher YOUNG) has as its great dramatic white spines: Adolf Hitler, positively denouncing the paradoxical history of the Jews.

His books have a quality of outward-driving, personal history, and it is not surprising that they have left many arguments in their wake. A translation, "Antigone" as study, an engaging autobiographical passage about his origins. His father was born north of Prague and grew up in Vienna; Steiner was born in Paris, and was genuinely polyglot. "So far as I am aware," he says, "none of these languages is my mother tongue." A rigorous French lycée after moving to New York in 1940, when he was 11, and then at the University of Chicago.

There was a year at Harvard before he went up to Balliol as a Rhodes Scholar, and so to *The Economist*. An interview with Robert Oppenheimer led to a period at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. Oppenheimer, also helped, lead him to Churchill College, Cambridge, as it was in process of foundation. He became a Fellow and Director of Studies in English; he is still an Extraordinary Fellow of the college. But he was never offered a Cambridge University post, despite a worldwide reputation, and joined the familiar tradition of Cambridge English dissenters, drawing many undergraduates to himself. In 1974 he took the oldest chair of Comparative Literature, the chair at Geneva. Now he teaches there, and in the US, while retaining home and base in Cambridge, where his wife Zari teaches.

As a result, Steiner's reputation is perhaps strongest in Europe, where the tradition of his thought is clear, and in the US, where his influence extends beyond universities through his role as a major reviewer for the *New Yorker*. His impact in provoking British scholars to a much more internationalist and comparative viewpoint has been great, but not always gratefully received. He was one of the first to present structuralism here, in anonymous essays on Levi-Strauss in the 1970s, but has long quarrelled with the hermeneutic and a historicist of

that now-fading movement or tendency. He centralized linguistics and hermeneutics as fundamental to modern literary theory, while disavowing some by refusing the insights of the then great guru of linguistics, Noam Chomsky. What can always be said of Steiner is that he reads and knows.

And, whatever the quarrels, Steiner is a major figure, who has sustained a profoundly enquiring philosophy of literature. He has always seen literature as fundamentally part of the world of human ideas, as a metaphysical, a moral and an historical presence. His two great intellectual influences are, he says, Heidegger and the German critic Walter Benjamin. *Antigones* ends by promising us more questions, further projects in the apprehension of great literature. The next book is on Shakespeare, that elusive metaphysician of art and in art, and is to be called *Real Presences*.

The title indicates a move beyond secular humanism towards a transcendental, if not theological, view of art - another stage in the enquiry of one of our time's most powerful reader-writers.

Malcolm Bradbury

Antigones by George Steiner, is published by Oxford on June 23rd at £15. A Steiner Reader 1958-1980 is published by Penguin on July 23rd at £4.95.

Crossed lines in the name game

New words for old, by Philip Howard

who can get the other's big boss on to the other end of the line first.

The correct answer, when a secretary asks you over the telephone: "Is that Mr Howard?" I have Tom Maschler for you - and then leaves you dangling. Congratulations, you can keep him and put the telephone down.

In this marvellous new world of telecommunications it is a miracle that we ever get anything done at all. An ugly new phrase of telephone technique is "your name is". It is used by secretaries and operators over the telephone in answer to the question: "Hello, I speak to Simon Johnson for, as it might be, Edward Gibbon, please."

It is used by operators and secretaries by operators and secretaries who are telephoning you, in reply to the courteous (or harassed, or grumpy, or suicidal) opening shot: "Hello, Times Books Page, can I help you?"

The first few times that it was said to me, I thought the caller was going to make a statement and tell me my name. I waited, politely, not understanding the new technique of telephone dangle, until she repeated, impatiently: "Your name is."

The agitating, and confusing, vogue phrase, clearly comes from television - specifically from television quiz shows, in which the question master, puts one, or effectively around the shoulders of the next contestant and thrusts the microphone into his or her face with the other.

I dare say, that it is the conventional location in television quiz shows. But television quiz shows are the lowest form of entertainment, lower far than the circus and the Space Invaders episode, and television quiz shows are the lowest form of animal life, lower far than the chimpanzees and the footballing poodles at the circus. On the whole one should robustly

resist the view that the world is going to the dogs, and that every day, in every way, things get worse and worse. But the proliferation and popularity of morose quiz shows on the box is powerful evidence for the pessimistic view.

"What name, please?" asks the question implied by the dreadful phrase: "Your name is." more polite, if slightly less economical.

In fact, the most businesslike and helpful telephone technique is to state the number first clearly, for the benefit of those waiting to put coins into a public telephone, in case they have the wrong number, and then to state your surname, without hand, loud and clear. Like old-fashioned gents or Cheltenham ladies educated before the war: "817-1234... Howard."

This sounds so brusque to wet modern manners that it has the additional benefit that the caller sometimes puts the telephone straight down, without speaking, in terror.

John Rae

Fundamental gaps in our education



Centralized education is the key to the future, says Sir Keith Joseph as Japan well knows

As anxiety about Britain's economic performance increases, so do demands that the education system should be "more relevant to the needs of the nation". Identifying the problem has become a popular pastime, hardly a month goes past without a committee reporting that we do not produce enough engineers, or that our school curriculum is too academic and emphasizes only analytical skills, or that too few able pupils "go into industry".

The debate has been going on for a decade, but the changes it has prompted are at best superficial and at worst self-deceptions that give us the impression we are tackling the problem. In a characteristically British way, our attempts to inject a vocational element into the curriculum, and to make schools more responsive to the needs of industry, have been uncoordinated initiatives that amount to no more than tinkering with the system. They will not put us on equal terms with those industrial competitors whose central governments ensure that the education system serves the needs of the nation.

Japan is a case in point. The young samurai who ended Japan's isolationism in 1868 made education the key instrument of modernization; an education system under firm central control would direct popular energies towards specific national goals, including the creation of a meritocratic elite and a technically competent labour force. The "wheels" were, Francis and Prussia. The education minister Mori Arinori made it clear that "education is not for the sake of the student but for the sake of the state".

The American occupation after the Second World War modified, but did not change, the essential nature of the system; Japanese education is still centrally controlled and directed towards national ends. The occupation and the growth of the powerful teachers' union Nikkyo ensured that the benefits of education were spread to all children. However, whereas egalitarianism, pursued in a haphazard way in a decentralized system in the United States and United Kingdom resulted in a decline in standards, discipline and morale, it produced in the centralized context of Japanese education a remarkable raising of standards.

Paul Jennings

Why don't you join us for the break?

After the creators, the critics. After the inventors of forms, the definers of forms. After the gamblers, the gamblers. This is true of television commercials, as of any other art. It is taking us an amazingly long time to recognize that they also are (to use a fashionable phrase) a free-standing art-form.

Bogus psychologists from market research try to evaluate them in terms of mere sales effectiveness, although I have never yet had a clear answer from these men to such a question as this: years ago they found that Guinness was a favourite with what they called the "reparative drinker", whom one pictured as a slightly gloomy middle-aged bloke with bicycle glasses, repairing the tissues after a dismal day at the insurance with a glass of the splendid black ichor, the nearest a drink can get to being a food; now do they plan their advertising to get the remaining small men who don't already drink Guinness, if any, or try to convert quite other kinds of men?

The latter, judging by the gormless youths now depicted as falling for the heavy-handed "Guinness" metaphor. Give me the man with the girder on his head any day. Better still, give me a Guinness. No, the sales effectiveness of any television commercial is only indirectly connected to some kind of afterglow of gratitude for aesthetic pleasure (and it can have the opposite effect: I would take positive steps not to be in the bank, whatever it is, that has those horrible whooping-kiddies with their bicycle glasses. And this pleasure, for me at any rate, includes laughter.

Unfortunately I am not in the market for rubber gloves, but if I was I should certainly buy Marigold (there, you see, they even planted the name in my memory) because of a marvellous recent commercial in which three rubber gloves danced on a piano keyboard while singing in enchanting Andrews Sisters-type close harmony.

I remember, too, some splendid singing owls, with Frances De La

What our educational reformers fail to grasp is that the difference between our system and that of countries such as Japan is fundamental. No amount of tinkering will make a decentralized system - in which the minister has virtually no power to direct what shall be taught - a serious competitor with a centralized, unitarian system, in which the minister can, and does, dictate the curriculum and ensure children in the first grade spend 25 per cent of their time on mathematics. Sir Keith Joseph could not throw British schools to follow suit, even if the government thought it essential to national survival. It is not the curriculum, but the whole concept of the relationship between education and the state that is different.

The current debate is therefore wrong. We should not be discussing whether our various initiatives will produce more engineers or encourage more able pupils to apply for jobs in the car industry. We should be asking more fundamental questions. Do we want to use the education system to achieve specific national goals, and if so, are we prepared to accept the degree of central government direction of the education that will be required?

I suspect that the answer to the first part is a half-hearted yes, and to the second part a whole-hearted no. Central direction of education is anathema to the British. They would rather be reduced to rags than accept such a restriction of academic freedom.

So we shall continue to tinker. Select committees will tell us what we already know. Government initiatives - a little broadening of the sixth-form curriculum here, a certificate of pre-vocational education there - will touch the surface of the problem. Headmasters and politicians will continue to pontificate about the importance of the brightest and best accepting the challenge of industry, but the brightest and best will continue to observe that the careers offering the most prestige lie elsewhere. We shall continue to soothe ourselves from reality in the name of academic freedom. It would take a revolution in our thinking to end that isolationism, and I do not see any young samurai on the horizon. The author is head master of Westminster School.

Tour. She was in an armchair, looking slightly surprised, they were on the windowsill. I can remember that it was for, and no doubt other people like other things, as in all art. That's why we need realistic criticism and discussion, and of course a vocabulary. Well, someone has to start. So...

Trustful. Honest country values, rolling Mummert landscape either photographed or semi-caricature, the equivalent of steel engravings. Horses with hair over hooves, cycling postmen, women with aprons, bamboo flute, or oboe or guitar, sub-Vaughan Williams. For beer, dairy products and other foods.

Gammot-British: Derived from opening sequence of newsreels in old cinema days, when divided screen showed simultaneously town crier, goal-scorer, racing car, high diver, boxers etc. general effect of frenzied activity. A favourite with breakfast cereals, often with rather disgusting crunching noises.

Little Legs: Animation of product itself as in Tetley Tea Bags, those smiling lemons and blackcurrants, also now some rather jolly, misanthropic country western, wearing straw hats.

Tipperary: ... and smile, smile, SMILE. A large, amorphous range, from chocolate to building societies. Awful: Means both "I am a housewife" and "amateur housewife". She says: "Aah, yess, iss, definitely whier' viv this one" to perky young male interviewer.

CF-Cupboard of Fanc (as opp. to Hall of). Also known as LT (Live from Tussaud). Contemporary "personality" who will last about the same time as many Madame T. figures do before being melted down.

Basso Dasso: (From Carli. "Dat so, dat true, man") Unnaturally deep voice to suggest even greater reliability than *Travis* (qv). Lager, Lager, Lager etc. Vocal equivalent of Gothic type.

Alto Schmalbro: Female equiv. of Basso Dasso, though either may be used for shampoo.



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PAYING FOR EUROPE

When the last episode of the long-running European summit soap-opera ended at Brussels in March, the statistical divide between Britain and the other nine Community members, in their struggle to settle the budget crisis, seemed to be a narrow one. Both sides had made concessions in the negotiation about how to compensate Britain for its excessively large net contributions to the Community budget.

The others had agreed that there must be a lasting system for compensating members for over-contribution, and that this should be related to member states' relative prosperity in the EEC. Britain was willing to reduce the "notional" gap (on which compensation would be calculated) between its VAT-related contributions to its receipts from the Community. It was willing to bring this down from 1,900 million to 1,250 million in 1983 budget terms, the base year on which the new system was calculated. The other states, however, want the United Kingdom's "VAT share-expenditure" gap to be calculated at 1,000 million. In other words, no more is apparently at issue than £150 million on the sum to which compensation is initially related.

This is the apparently small difference which confronts the summit when it meets at Fontainebleau on Monday and superficially it might not seem a great stumbling block. Yet whatever figures are adopted at the outset of the new system will determine the level of Britain's contributions to a steadily growing Community budget in the years ahead. For assuming that the ceiling of VAT-related payments to the EEC is increased from the present 1 per cent to 1.4 per cent, which is part of the present package, Britain's payments will be greatly increased without any significant rise of Community spending in Britain.

Further compromises all round are therefore obviously necessary if there is to be a settlement. The British, however, do not allow themselves to hope that there is better than a 50-50 chance of agreement, and French scepticism about the feasibility of writing generally acceptable figures into the system that was supposedly accepted at Brussels is indicated by reports that President Mitterrand will take to Fontainebleau a new and simpler formula for compensating Britain.

But whatever the system, any acceptable solution must deal adequately with Britain's special problem as a contributor to the EEC on a scale wholly disproportionate to relative prosperity. In insisting on this, Mrs Thatcher has the advantage that unless the ceiling of the VAT-related contributions to the EEC from member states is raised, the Community will not be able to cover all the outgoings to which it is committed this year - and the VAT-related contributions cannot be increased unless Britain, and each individual member state, agrees.

Even as it is, this year's Budget is calculated to cost about £1,600 million above the present revenue ceiling and if there is no settlement, money will not be available as the year moves to its end, to discharge the Community's obligations to farmers under its agricultural policy. Each nation will then, presumably, have to begin paying its own farmers and rely on being paid back by the Community when a settlement has been reached, but with no guarantee that this will happen. If, moreover, there is no settlement there is obviously the danger that the Community will cease to function properly with members tempted into various kinds of unilateral action to protect their own positions.

This would be as much against the interest of Britain as of any other member state. Yet before Mrs Thatcher agrees to any compromise she must be convinced that the future budgetary burden is acceptable to Britain and that at least a start has been made on bringing Community farm subsidies under the same kind of cash limits control as that which member states apply to their internal expenditure.

All this is the more necessary because, quite apart from the fact that Community spending has already passed through the ceiling of its VAT-related resources, the cost of Community enlargement (Greece already; Spain and Portugal by the beginning of 1986) will impose a much heavier burden on the more developed countries. This will bear particularly hard on Britain as one of the least well-off of the industrially advanced members. Indeed, the Brussels Commission argues that to cover the cost of accession of the Iberian nations, the VAT-related ceiling ought to be raised to 2 per cent, not 1.4 per cent as the Council of Ministers now propose.

The British Government hopes that a settlement will be assisted by the realization of the French that they themselves, instead of being (just) net beneficiaries, as they now are, will become net contributors in the enlarged Community, as Britain and Germany now are. The case for enlargement is, of course, political. Just as the original Community of the Six was formed to ensure the peace of Western Europe, so enlargement is intended to bolster the poorer Mediterranean countries against communism by promoting their prosperity and taking them into the political councils which are an important aspect of evolving Community relationships. There is, of course, an economic price to be paid for this but Mrs Thatcher is right (while steadily eschewing any hint of withdrawal) to insist that for Britain it cannot be any price.

When, or if, a settlement of the budget problem has been attained, the future of the Community must be re-examined in broader terms. On the table at Fontainebleau will be the so-called draft Treaty of Union passed by the European Parliament and referred to the Council of Ministers. This document, with its element of heightened supranationalism (including a switch from unanimous to majority voting by the Council of Ministers) seems to have received something like a blessing from President Mitterrand. It also assumes that some categories of questions should be designated for the ultimate decision of the Community rather than reserving the ultimate decision to national governments.

That goes far beyond what is feasible certainly in a larger and more variegated Community. Mrs Thatcher is right to stand by the veto. There are better ways of making good political use of the Community at this stage than by indulging in the facile rhetoric of supranationalism. The Community will be strong only if it is built on political as well as economic realities - and both are at issue at Fontainebleau next week.

PALL OF POLLUTION

To protect them from an anticipated acid drizzle of disapproval from their fellow environment ministers of the EEC, the British delegation to the meeting in Munich next week have equipped themselves with a new umbrella in the form of a technical report from the Department of Energy. It shows that the acid rain which notoriously drifts eastward across Europe from Britain is not as much to blame for the dying fish and withering trees in neighbouring countries as is sometimes alleged. But the other ministers are not likely to let the new evidence deflect them from pressing Britain to adopt further costly anti-pollution measures for the power stations which are said to do most of the damage.

The new report falls some way short of exonerating the power stations. Another report this week, from the Nature Conservancy Council, whose interest in the matter is not identical with that of the Department of Energy, was much more critical. There is still wide room for dispute over cause and effect, and a need for a great deal more research. The Royal Society concluded earlier this year, after a six-year study, that the case against British industry was far from proved. The measures

necessary to suppress the implicated emissions effectively would be extremely costly, and Britain's neighbours cannot expect her to enter upon a crash programme while there is still so much that is speculative in the argument.

Recent studies of the chemistry and meteorology involved have indicated that emissions from Britain (which are now falling in any case) contributed only about 1.5 per cent of pollution that is affecting the Scandinavian lakes. The prevailing winds make central European sources a more significant contributor than had been supposed to the pollution which is killing many of Germany's mountain conifers. In addition, sulphur emissions now appear to be less important in that context than nitrogen ones, for which local traffic may be more to blame than distant power stations.

Local geology and seasonal factors have much more influence on the puzzling patchy pattern of damage than had been thought. It may be ozone which is killing the trees (those most affected are mostly at the extreme edge of their ecological range, where even marginal changes in conditions can be decisive), and natural aluminium dissolved from certain

soils may be the main poisoner of the fish. But pollution has a share in these processes, and the case against industry remains a formidable one.

It would be right to encourage progressive further cuts in emissions. The coal and electricity industries have declared that cleaning up the smoke would add 5 or 6 per cent to consumer prices. If allowance is made for special pleading, this suggests that major improvements are attainable without undue expense over a period of ten years or so. In the short term, considerable improvement may be made by timing emissions to be at their lowest when they are most likely to be deposited over Europe.

Where grants and allowances are made for the heavy capital investment of adaptation, preference should be given to measures improving the efficiency with which the fuel is used. Fluidized burning at high temperatures extracts more energy from each ton of fuel and leaves a much purer waste product. Filters and fume scrubbers attached to inherently less efficient stoves are a fundamentally makeshift expedient. This is one instance where conservation of resources and conservation of the environment both point in the same direction.

THE GIOCONDA SQUINT

History does not yet relate what Mrs Thatcher's instructions to Mr Rodrigo Moyrhan when she sat for him. They do not appear to have been on all fours with the instructions received by Sir Peter Lely. "I desire you would... remark all these roughnesses, pimples, warts, and everything as you see me." No such blemishes disfigure the countenance of the Prime Minister. There were however matters requiring her attention as the canvas began to come to life. Tints in the hair, the pigmentation of the irises, and just a hint of a squint.

"She likes to make suggestions," the artist observed, "and, alarmingly, they seemed to be rather right." That is delicately put. Many a departmental minister will recognize the situation. Mr Pym has devoted a book to it. There is more than one way of being alarmingly right.

The picture is now out of the

sitter's hands. It is the property of the National Portrait Gallery. Mrs Thatcher, like the good democrat she is, has said resignedly that it is now for the public to judge. Mr Moyrhan stands by to have another go at the eyes if required. Reproductions on newsprint are not of a quality that permits one to have an opinion.

The appropriate way to decide the matter would be for the National Portrait Gallery to supply ballot forms in the place where the painting is on view. They should bear two simple questions, both requiring a yes or no answer: "Does it make her squint?" and "Should it make her squint?" Though not ideal, being more in the nature of a pit, head ballot than a postal ballot, the arrangement would have the confidence of the public if it were supervised by the Electoral Reform Society. On the basis of the count a panel of impartial

experts (The Prince of Wales, Mr Peter Falumbo and Mr Gavin Stamp) would decide what if any action should be taken.

It would be no more possible on this occasion than in any other appeal to the people to inoculate the issue against infection by political prejudice and irrelevance. One runs the risk therefore of getting an aesthetic verdict clouded by such potent concoctions as rate capping and milk quotas. But it is the genius of the democratic system to achieve the best outcome by ways that scarcely bear examination. The best outcome in this case would be one of confusion. Then the painting would be able to keep its teasing ambiguity, and become an addition to the great enigmas of portraiture: Madonna Lisa - is she smiling? The Cavalier - is he laughing? The Prime Minister - is she seeing straight?

Northern Ireland a place apart

From Miss Dervla Murphy

Sir, Some soldiers, whose capacity for reasoning is limited, understandably feel that Northern Irish terrorists should be brought back "dead or alive" by the security forces. It is, however, disturbing that a man who has been "senior legal adviser on the staff of the GOC at HQ Northern Ireland" (letter, June 12) should still see the complex problems of that area in terms of law and order versus terrorism.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wakerley's letter has done a service for the IRA, who repeatedly claim to be "at war" with the security forces. If the British Government accepted this definition of the problem a "military solution" would make short-term sense. In the long term, however, it would merely worsen the problem and the Government knows this.

Therefore, on the military level, those politicians and civil servants whose attitudes Lieutenant-Colonel Wakerley implicitly criticises have continued steadfastly to treat Northern Ireland as part of the UK by supporting "the restrictive rules of engagement" set out in the Yellow Card issued to all soldiers in the province. Consequently the British Army (apart from the UDR) has earned the admiration of the world by handling a cruelly demanding task with civilized restraint.

There have indeed been some serious lapses - by British standards - over the years. But had any army been doing the job, these would seem minor incidents.

Northern Ireland is part of the UK, and we are often reminded that Belfast is as British as East Finchley. If three unarmed criminals were shot dead by three London policemen in East Finchley, what would be the reactions of the public and the judiciary? Would the policemen be congratulated by a senior judge for having brought their victims to "the final court of justice"? Lord Justice Gibson and Lieutenant-Colonel Wakerley seem to have forgotten that even men proved guilty of mass murder are not sentenced to death in the UK.

There is a case to be made for modifying the rules set out in the Yellow Card, without putting the anti-IRA campaign on a war footing and giving the changed rules maximum publicity. Before making any such changes the British Government would, of course, have to admit that Belfast is not as British as East Finchley - that Northern Ireland has never been, is not and never can be like any other part of the UK.

Neither is it like any other part of the island of Ireland, which is why the "unitary state", discussed in the recent Forum report cannot be seriously considered as a solution.

Yours faithfully,
DERVLA MURPHY,
The Old Market,
Lismore,
Co. Waterford,
Republic of Ireland.
June 14.

Controls on video

From Lord Houghton of Sowerby, CH and Lord Jenkins of Fyne

Sir, Your interperate attack (leading article, June 16) on dissenting peers on the Video Recordings Bill must be replied to. We in the Lords are doing what that body now claims to be the principal role to improve the wisdom and correct the errors of the House of Commons.

This is not a "filibuster" or other procedural device to obstruct, block, or bring about the defeat of the Bill through lack of time. We are merely being diligent.

Only a few weeks ago you were warning against "Abusing the statute book" (May 5). Now (June 16) you are scolding a group of peers for repeating and emphasising your earlier wisdom on this subject in the House of Lords.

On May 5 you were saying, a propos of glue-sniffing, that "legislation thrust on a government by the British people in one of its periodic fits of morality is apt all too often to prove irrelevant or actually harmful when it comes to be applied in the courts". We took that as our text throughout the debates on this Bill.

The objects of the Bill are worthy and simple enough, but the legal apparatus for regulation and enforcement needed to control all our video viewing is a statutory nightmare. It is a well qualified candidate for your criticism (May 5) of the faults of legislation "hastily conceived in a moral fit".

To protect children from "nasties" the Bill adds a new dimension to the ever-widening area of the criminal law. You plainly say "to deal in unclassified video-nasties will be illegal". It is much more than that. To deal in unclassified video outside a narrowly defined group of exemptions will be illegal.

Tennis tantrums

From Lady Burton of Coventry

Sir, For me, as for countless others, Wimbledon is tennis and the championships there rank as number one in the world. The Wimbledon administration has never lacked courage when innovative action seemed necessary for the advancement and good of the game. For example, the throwing open of the championships to professional players.

It is not time for another protest. Surely it must be obvious that the behaviour of John McEnroe (and Jimmy Connors on June 15) will continue until such behaviour is no longer tolerated and the offending player disqualified. Fines are quite useless in this financial category.

Time and again we are sickened by all this and also (I am afraid) by the subservience of those in charge of the actual game in progress. As stated in your columns today (June 18) "too many tournament officials are either unable or unwilling to apply the rules concerning court conduct".

Sir, there are some considerations more important than box-office receipts, and these might not even suffer if the long run. Courage attracts support.

Yours faithfully,
BURTON OF COVENTRY,
House of Lords.

A voice in Europe

From Professor Emeritus H. H. Lamb

Sir, Once again Britain's primitive electoral system has produced no representation at all for the 20 per cent of the British voters who supported the Alliance candidates. This electoral system, moreover, is well known to be contrary to the prescribed rules for election to the European Parliament and may be of doubtful legality in the present case.

The result affects all the nations in the Community because it distorts the balance of parties in the Parliament.

Is there not a connection between our Government's practice of ignoring minorities and their legitimate grievances and, when it suits the Government, also to ignore the rules prescribed by law, and the violent confrontation now reported daily on the miners' picket lines - and indeed the habit of confrontation rather than discussion and negotiation at so many points of our national life?

God forbid that this violence should spread because a government closed the safety valves and refused to listen to the rumblings of disaster.

Yours faithfully,
HUBERT H. LAMB,
University of East Anglia,
School of Environmental Sciences,
Norwich.
June 19.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cost to councils of teachers' pay award

From Mr F. G. R. Gimblett

Sir, Mr McAvoy's letter (June 21) gives the impression that the funding of teachers' salaries and any increases which could arise from an arbitration award are matters of sole concern to the Government. However, as he knows, the real situation is quite different.

Any pay award to the teachers will have to be found by the employers - the local authorities - and since many of these authorities will have formulated their budgets on the Government's recommended basis of a 3 per cent increase for pay awards in 1984/85, substantial increases such as those hinted at by various teachers' unions (including Mr McAvoy's) could leave them with serious financial problems.

Perhaps I could illustrate this by referring to the situation here in Berkshire. This authority drew up its budget on the Government's recommended basis and adjusted its proposed spending in 1984/85 to agree exactly with the spending target set by the Department of the Environment. Any additional expenditure over this target will attract a "penalty" in the form of a reduction in the rate support grant.

A pay settlement of (say) a 7 1/2 per cent increase for the teachers will cost this authority £3m, a sum which could be met from the council's reserves. However such

spending above target would be accompanied by a loss of rate support grant which could be as high as £4 for every £1 spent.

Hence the cost of a settlement at a level which may not even be acceptable to some teachers' unions would cost Berkshire not just £3m but £15m if the Government's "penalty" is added on top.

I am sure that Mr McAvoy would agree that this is a situation which no responsible authority can view without concern. It is this concern which has prompted many (including Berkshire) to resist calls for arbitration without pre-agreed conditions. As far as we are concerned, a major condition should be the exclusion of the cost of such a settlement from "penalty".

Perhaps this is what Mr McAvoy was hinting at obliquely in his letter. If so, it would be far better if his union ceased its disruptive actions in the schools and sought, in consort with the local authorities, ways of reaching a settlement which will be acceptable to all parties in this present dispute.

Yours sincerely,
GARETH GIMBLETT (Leader,
Conservatives Group),
Berkshire County Council,
Shire Hall,
Reading,
Berkshire.
June 21.

Controls on video

however harmless and suitable for family viewing they may be.

It will be an offence, risking a heavy fine, for any private citizen as well as dealers to offer for sale or to exchange for reward, or for any activity in a club, a non-exempt video not bearing the actual label of the censor.

The Bill gives the police, on a magistrate's warrant, power to raid homes, shops, or other premises under suspicion of harbouring an offence. The police will also have power to arrest without warrant any suspected person anywhere who refuses or fails to give his name and address on demand.

Unclassified videos of all kinds, benign and nasty alike, may be incriminating evidence. What is still worse is that classification by the censors will not by itself render a person immune from prosecution under the Obscene Publications Acts.

Attempts to get this "double jeopardy" out of the Bill have failed. The real censor will be the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Even today the police are prosecuting people selling the video versions of films already released for public showing by the British Board of Film Censors. What it will be like when the police get going on enforcement of the severity and inspired malice of this Bill remains to be seen.

A Bill "conceived hastily in a moral fit" to create the first state-appointed censors of public taste for 300 years, with a strong supporting cast of police, magistrates and courts, merits the full treatment in Parliament, dissenters and all.

Yours &c,
HOUGHTON OF SOWERBY,
HUGH JENKINS,
House of Lords.
June 18.

Defence of the West

From Dr David Owen, MP for Plymouth, Devonport (Social Democrat)

Sir, Today's editorial on "Nato's radical chance" (June 18) returns again to your previously expressed wish to make economies in the defence budget by reducing Britain's commitment to BAOR. It is admittedly a difficult choice and it is an option which any government ought to consider, given the impossibility of meeting present commitments within the projected defence budget.

It is, however, a strange time to argue this when the US Senate is considering a proposal for the reduction of 100,000 US troops in Europe over the next five years and when we have still to make a breakthrough in the MBFR (mutual balanced force reductions) talks in Vienna.

I did, however, give very serious consideration to this option on a number of occasions when Foreign Secretary, but I rejected it for reasons which I developed in my Mountbatten lecture. Your editorial, in which you claim that I said "that a quick conventional attack by the Soviet Union could leave a third of West Germany in Soviet hands within a day", is incorrect. Indeed if I had said that I would have been quite wrong. What I in fact said was that this would only happen if we abandoned the forward defence of Western Germany.

For the benefit of your readers who will have been misled by your editorial, the particular passage in my Mountbatten lecture reads as follows:

West Germany has forewarned nuclear weapons, a decision made in the context of confidence in the US nuclear guarantee. It is all too easy for us in the UK to talk slightly or unconprehendingly about the nature of the US nuclear guarantee. It is a very different matter for a citizen of West Germany.

They face Soviet conventional forces in all the Warsaw Pact countries across a frontier where geography favours the Soviet Union. The present-day policies of Europe dictate the forward defence of West Germany, for otherwise a quick conventional attack could in 24 hours leave the Soviet Union with a third of West Germany.

To abandon the forward defence of Germany would be to fuel the internal movement for West Germany to withdraw or disengage itself from Nato. It would also strengthen the external movement to prise West Germany from Nato long fostered by the Soviet Union.

I hope we will now have a debate on the radical choices available both to the United Kingdom and to Nato, but you, Sir, must be prepared to recognise the legitimate arguments of those of us within that debate who challenge the decision to purchase Trident, particularly, if I may say so, since I challenged Trident in government consistently from 1977 to 1979.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID OWEN,
House of Commons.
June 18.

The Mies building

From Sir James Richards

Sir, May I correct the last paragraph of your report, published this morning (June 20), of the evidence I gave at the Mansion House Square inquiry?

After expressing my high regard for Mies van der Rohe and his architecture I did not, as you report, object to the square that forms another part of the project because "it would be too small to fit in with the City's layout".

On the contrary I said that any open space would be foreign to the traditional layout of the City, but added that this one was in any case

too small to provide an escape from traffic and its noise and smells.

You go on to quote me as saying that the square would be "unbalanced by the lack of different styles".

What I in fact criticized was that the buildings whose facades would be exposed by demolition to form three sides of the square (the Mies building forming the fourth) were either too undistinguished architecturally or too miscellaneous in their arrangement to make such a formally conceived square a success.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. RICHARDS,
29 Fawcett Street, SW10.
June 20.

Conflict of creeds

From Mr N. R. MacNicol

Sir, Evidently Newspeak, the device to inhibit certain modes of thought, is alive and well in 1984. Theologians who are trained to think in the Greek (i.e. scientific) way are unable to grasp the spiritual truths expressed by the Hebrew writers of the Old Testament, who would have found the scientific concept of history wholly alien. In "spiritual" history Adam did fall, the sun stood still and Balaam's Ass spoke.

Ariel's threat to Shakespeare

From the Chief Executive and Joint Artistic Director of the Royal Shakespeare Company

Sir, There have been numerous occasions when the RSC has been accused of "crying wolf" when we have predicted the date on which one or other of our theatres would have to go out of business unless help urgently arrived. The wolf was always real and here, in the best of all worlds, always got there in the nick of time.

Now, once again, one of our theatres is threatened with imminent extinction. This time it is our headquarters, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in Stratford-upon-Avon, but this time the problem has nothing to do with lack of funds.

The wolf is in the form of BBC External Broadcasting, who at the instigation of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, are determined to build a giant high-frequency transmitter at Broom's Barn, three miles from Shakespeare's birthplace.

We understand that such a transmitter is necessary, but since we know that other sites are available, we cannot see the necessity of erecting it in an area where it will seriously disturb the lives and livelihoods of a community of 22,000 people.

From tests already conducted as part of a public enquiry we know that all electronic equipment in our theatre, from typewriters to C.C. computers that run our lighting system, sound system and hot office, could be rendered inoperable, and at best entirely unreliable, by such a transmitter.

The fact that our systems would be "seriously affected" by radio interference has been confirmed by the Senior Director of Development and Technology at British Telecom.

The inspector who conducted the public enquiry is due to report to the Minister for the Environment in the very near future. Mr Jenkin will naturally consider the havoc that will be wreaked in domestic television and radio reception and business computer performance in the surrounding area and he is bound to take into account the violation of the green belt and the desecration of the environment in such close proximity to Shakespeare's birthplace.

But we urge him, too, before he makes his judgment, to believe that the very theatre which the Government has so recently helped to survive will be killed off if it is not stopped.

Yours faithfully,
TREVOR NUNN,
Chief Executive and Joint Artistic Director,
Royal Shakespeare Company,
Barbican, EC2.

Tribute to Penguin

From Professor P. Bradshaw, FRSE

Sir, In his jubilee tribute to Penguin Books Sir Roy Strong (letter, June 16) affectionately recalls their paperbacks on his own professional subjects of visual arts and history. But keen students will always make sacrifices to buy books on their own subjects, forgoing expenditure on food, entertainment and, manifestly - clothes, just as Chaucer's Clerk of Oxenford did.

Penguins' special achievement was to put non-essential books within reach, so that in the fifty years since student like me, quivering from spending a week's grant on a textbook, could buy *Auslo and the Philosophy* for three and sixpence.

Most of all, the post-war young, who are now rising to the highest positions in the country, were able to buy Penguins on economics, politics and the social sciences, representing all shades of opinion from red to reactionary.

Allen Lane was no philanthropist in either sense of the word, but his books have done as much as Andrew Carnegie's libraries did to enlighten a generation and mould its social conscience.

Yours etc,
PETER BRADSHAW,
67a Blandford Road,
Teddington,
Middlesex.
June 17.

A woman's work

From Mrs Mary Tyler

Sir, Mrs Briggs (June 19) rightly points out the need to break the stereotypes of manly breadwinner and woman the child-carer. Only then will we give financial recognition for the contribution to society of those providing child care in the home as well as those in paid work.

At present allowances are available to breadwinners for their spouses, whether or not in employment, and for wives in paid employment. We need to give status to child care (whether by man or woman) by changing our system to provide a benefit for child care payable to the main provider of this care.

Financial recognition of this valuable contribution to the quality of life of the community would reduce the financial burden to families of young children, without increasing the poverty and unemployment traps.

Yours sincerely,
MARY TYLER,
2 Corringway, NW11.
June 19.

Changing times

From Commander G. Cobb, RN (ret)

Sir, We don't want to play But, by bingo, if we do. We'll think the less of Auntie, Yet we'll stick to her like glue.

Yours sincerely,
GERALD COBB,
Sea Cottage,
Meonstoke,
Southampton,
Hampshire.
June 20.

23-29 JUNE 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Supplies and demands of the wild

Today's world might seem small but the urge to put down an exploratory boot is as great as ever.
Ronald Faux
salutes adventurers

It is not, of course, a race. Both parties are at pains to emphasize the point. Yet the curious fact remains that next year, as a British expedition sets out on foot to retrace Captain Scott's route to the South Pole, an Anglo-Norwegian expedition will be setting off to follow Amundsen's route to the same objective, using dogs.

When Scott heard in 1911 that a rival expedition had set out he was not pleased. "I'm not rigged for racing", was his glum comment. He would have envied the equipment of Robert Swan and Roger Mear, who will follow his footsteps next year. Their food supply, for example, has been measured to the mouthful. Each man will consume 1lb 15oz of food a day, producing 5,227 kilocalories. Scott's daily rations weighed nearly half a pound more and produced about 4,350 kcal.

The spirit of the men and women who will brave the ice next year may match that of Scott: the temperatures they will endure will be as low as those encountered by Amundsen; but their essential aims will be different, reflecting an age in which conservation and scientific curiosity play an ever-increasing part.

The popularity of scientific expeditions is clearly shown by the applications for support received by the Royal Geographical Society, in London. They have just handled a record number. Of the 120 who applied, 85 won support and financial help: entomologists bound for Indonesia, cave divers for New Guinea, spelaeologists for Sarawak, climbers to the Karakoram - the list is long, the projects daring and ingenious.

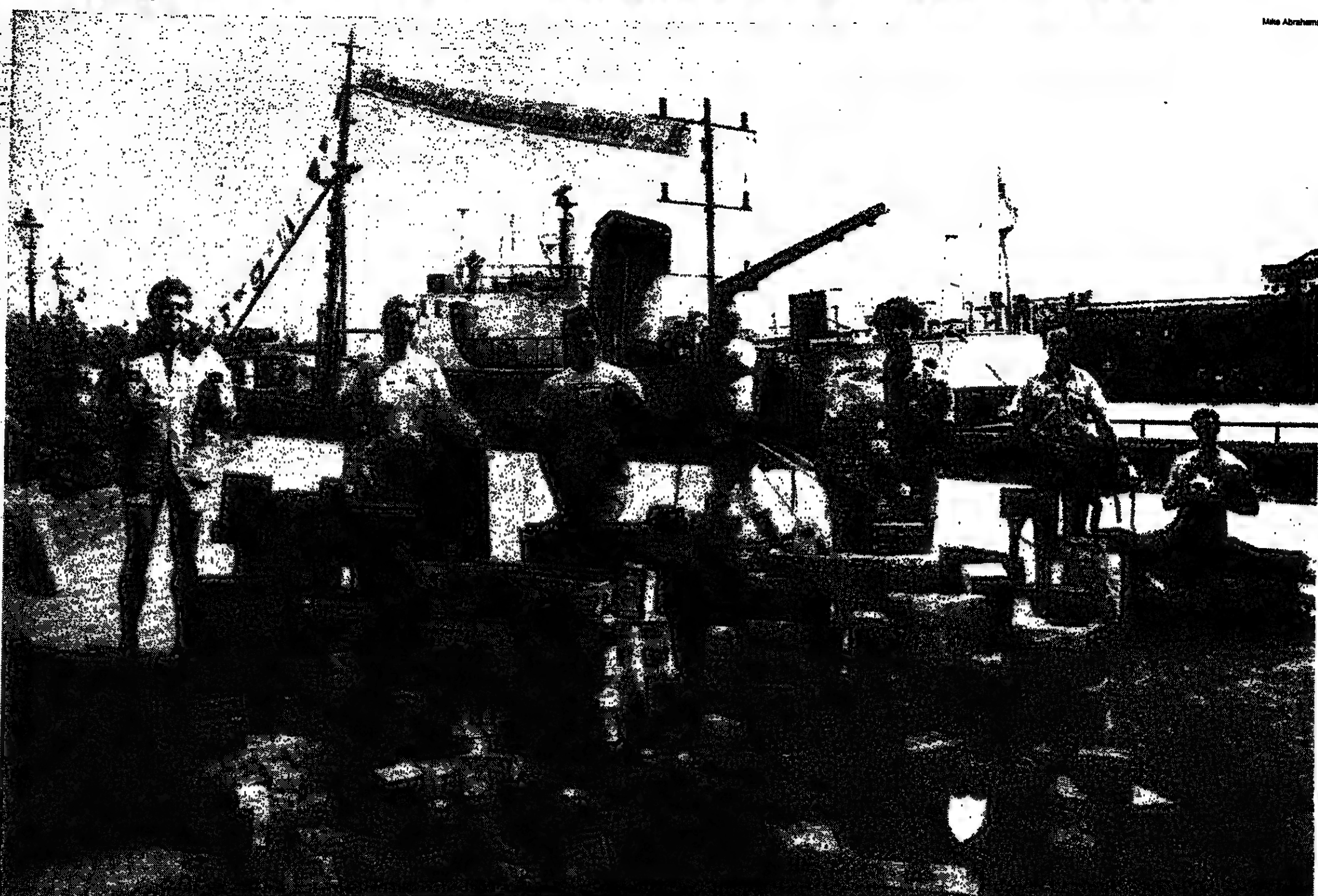
The welfare state and a sense of a smaller, more vulnerable world has not lessened the zeal of those wanting to explore it. Outdoor pursuits are now integral to the education system, so 'breds are planted early, and are watered by the exploits of Sir Ranulph Twissleton-Wykeham-Fiennes and Colonel John Blashford-Snell (names indeed to flatten a pathway through jungle).

The climbing adventures of Chris Bonington, Doug Scott and others, with television programmes of David Attenborough, have all helped to foster the spirit of exploration. Physical training, too, has improved to a point where the fitness of next year's polar adventurers would have amazed Captain Scott.

Robert Swan, aged 27, is a marathon runner, skier and all-round climber. Roger Mear, aged 32, has an exceptional mountaineering record, including the north wall of the Eiger in winter and the first ascent of mountaineering routes in Alaska to his credit. They will winter with their support team near the base used by Scott, and Shackleton before him, before embarking on the 900-mile trek in October.

Each man will haul 325lb of food, fuel and equipment without benefit of air support or supply depots. In common with the Anglo-Norwegian team, they will return from the Pole by aircraft. Their intention is not only to rediscover Scott's route but also to press the case for conservation of the Antarctic as an unspoiled wilderness.

Their rival adventures (if one may call them that) have a full scientific programme. The Amundsen expedition, called "00 South", will study glaciology and compare ground conditions with information from satellite photographs. It will be led by Dr Monica Kristensen, aged 33, of the Norwegian Polar Institute. She will be accompanied by Dr Neil McIntyre, of the Mullus Science Laboratory at London University, Nick Cook, formerly of the British Antarctic Survey, and Bjorn Wold, head of glaciology at the Norwegian Water Research Board.



old Protestant ethic. Some people don't like to admit, especially to sponsors, that they want to climb a particular mountain simply for enjoyment.

The traditional reason for exploration - to boldly go where no man has gone before - has worn a little thin. Corners of the world where no man has set down an exploratory boot are rare indeed. They do exist, however, and - from polar region to tropical rain forest, from 8,000m summits in the Himalayas to submarine caves in the Caribbean - the quest to reach them continues.

Meanwhile climbers head for old summits by new and more demanding routes, scientists re-explore what might be called the small print of remote regions to find fresh information, and others, like next year's polar voyagers, retrace the paths of famous explorers.

The surge of interest in exploration is mirrored by the growth of companies specializing in holiday-length expeditions to the Himalayan foothills, Africa and South America and other wilderness areas. Such tours are unlikely to risk life and limb but they offer sufficient challenge to allow a

traveller to share some of the achievement of full-scale exploration.

The line dividing exploration and vacation is ill-defined now. Expeditions may range from packaged adventures along well-worn trails to a demanding assault on some remote mountain face where survival relies on good training, technical skill, judgment and good luck. As one climbing enthusiast put it: "Some people can get full satisfaction from simply admiring the Karakoram or wherever from a respectable distance. Others might only achieve that level of satisfaction

by actually climbing the mountain. They need the commitment of the climb, the calculated risk and the sense of comradeship they can only get on a really difficult route. That's what gives them the buzz."

Cheaper travel has lowered costs, and otherwise neglected Third World countries are discovering the material benefits of becoming centres of exploration. Whatever romantic ideas explorers may have about themselves, they are really no more than fringe tourists, and their expeditions bring useful foreign currency into countries where it is desperately needed.

This has led to exploitation, particularly in China, where the government's mistreatment of the golden goose of adventure tourism makes mounting an expedition there a costly business. Nepal, too, is now bound by a mountaineering bureaucracy which demands permits and passes, liaison officers and insurance, strict lists of what may and may not be climbed and fee scales for everything. The mountains that Tilmann, Shipton and Mallory explored at will because they were there are now the keystones of a major industry.

Cold comfort: Robert Swan (third from left) with five members of his Antarctic expedition and a small sample of their supplies. They will take the equivalent of 600 gallons of milk, 6,000 eggs, 9,000 cups of drinking chocolate, three quarters of a ton of flour and half a ton of pasta. Their ship is in the background

concerned lest the two polar expeditions will be billed as a race. It would, he says, be not at all in the spirit of what he and his team are attempting. Yet he says: "I must admit that part of me relishes the idea, but I know what the public reaction would be. They have dogs, we are on foot - but we are starting a month before them so we should get a few hundred miles start. The important thing will be to keep it good-humoured, keep it tasteful..."

And the Amundsen team? A spokesman said: "I don't think it will have entered their minds that this could be construed as a race. Their programme is entirely scientific, and I suspect they would feel it was totally unimportant who happened to arrive first. I'm sure they will wish the other group the best of luck..."



Early days: Warming cup of Oxo for members of Scott's party; right, the white man's burden - 19th-century exploration in Africa



The road to discovery starts here...

The expeditions supported by the Royal Geographical Society represent the cream of British exploration, but thousands of others set out each year with adventurous objectives, on foot, by light aircraft, motor-cycle and sailing craft, often without the benefits of sponsorship or publicity.

Some seek support from the society. "We have had some quite extraordinary requests and heard some very odd ideas", says Nigel Winsor, expedition officer at the society, who also set up its Expedition Advisory Centre. "People get some very odd notions about what is possible and what is not."

For bona fide expeditions, approval by the RGS - or the Mount Everest Foundation or British Mountaineering Council, in the case of climbing expeditions - is valuable, as it helps to ease the path to the doors of other sponsors. There is a trend among large companies to look upon expedition sponsorship as a good way of promoting both their corporate image and their products. To avoid the difficulties of deciding

which applicants are most worthy of their support, some delegate the choice to the RGS by paying a lump sum for distribution among qualifying expeditions. The largest such benefits are the British Sugar awards, which total £10,000. Rio Tinto Zinc, Shell and Rolex are among the latest companies to follow this policy. Ultimate Equipment makes its own £5,000 award independently.

Mr Winsor says: "Probably the first point to be sure about for anyone seeking this kind of experience is their background. Have they made any effort to train through the organizations that can help, like Outward Bound or the exploration societies which take young people? What do they know about surviving in hostile country? Is their experience such that their planned expedition is a logical next step?"

The screening committees of the RGS and the MEF measure the past records of the team members against what they plan to attempt. If they hope to climb an 8,000m peak without ancillary oxygen, how many of them

have climbed to that altitude before? Are they being dangerously ambitious? Is the expedition prospectus well presented and comprehensive, and what are the members prepared to put into the effort themselves?

How will they work together as a team? Because of the high cost of mounting an expedition, the trend has been towards relatively small groups even when the objective has been a major peak or geographical undertaking. This inevitably means more work for fewer shoulders. Can they cope within the available time?

In other words, a screening committee basically seeks to be reassured that the objective is viable for a particular team and that they will have a responsible attitude to one another and to the area they will be exploring. According to Mr Winsor, mountaineers in particular are sometimes scandalously unaware about the country they are climbing in, the community around them or even the kind of rock they are holding on to.

"We are trying to shake off

these sort of colonial attitudes that we have the right to tramp in anywhere and do what we want. The impact of even a small expedition on an area can be very important, immediately and for anyone who wants to follow on later."

Excellent work is also done for young people by the British Schools Exploring Society, the Young Explorers' Trust and, lately, by Operation Raleigh which is sending 4,000 young people into the field on a variety of adventurous, scientific and community projects around the world.

Information about the Mount Everest Foundation, the British Schools Exploring Society and the Young Explorers' Trust from Expeditions Office, Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 01-589 5466.

Operation Raleigh: The Warehouse, St Katharine's Dock, London E1 01-285 0251.

British Mountaineering Council: Crawford House, Precinct Centre, Booth Street East, Manchester M13 9RZ 061 273 5835.

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Summering stands at the top of the oldest mainline mountain railway of continental Europe constructed between 1848 and 1854 in the face of an outbreak of cholera, falling rock and other hazards of the time. The "Gondolière" express still goes through to Venice each day, but it is not what it was and Summering without a Balkan hinterland is Summering tamed, too far from Vienna for a night at the tables (Baden provides that), too near for summer motorists who wish to see an

October), £195; (July, August), £213.
 Packages to Austria are run by Austrotours, 10 Spencer Street, St Albans, Herts (0727 38191) and coach tours, including the Wachau, by Roman City Travel, Cheltenham Street, Bath, Avon (0225 323518).

In Styria too the abundance of Austria will accompany you: wild foxgloves and pale yellow antirrhinums scattered over the meadows and beside the rail tracks coming down from the Semmering Pass; roadside strawberries earlier and cheaper than in Kent; triple-arched limestone courtyards ablaze with pink, white and vermilion geraniums; patrician parks around the ocher palaces planted with chestnut, acacia and oak; pumpkins, swelling in backyards next to lilies in the drum. Anything grows. The Austrian summer, when it comes, comes sweeter, stappetue in.

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TRAVEL 2

Spanish threat to charter loophole

Package-tour operators are to meet Spain's director-general of tourism soon to discuss the threat by the country's civil aviation authorities to clamp down on so-called "charter only" flights carrying passengers who have arranged their own accommodation.

The Spanish authorities have promised that they will not turn back any British holidaymakers who arrive on a package deal which they regard as illegal. But the four companies are worried that flights may be delayed if officers start questioning passengers to check whether they are travelling on a bona-fide package.

The authorities are objecting to the use by tour operators of vouchers for minimal dormitory accommodation on a so-called "property letting agreement", an ingenious formula devised some years ago to conform with the letter, if not the spirit, of the air-carrier regulations. Under the latter system - currently accepted only by Spain among the Mediterranean countries - holidaymakers sign a form saying that they are acting as letting agent for the property where they plan to stay. They then "let" the property to the tour company and lease it back for a nominal £1. In this way they comply with the legal requirement that accommodation has to be provided as part of a package.

Tour operators will be telling the Spanish director-general of tourism that a clampdown on so-called "charter only" flights could seriously reduce the country's intake of visitors from the United Kingdom. About a million Britons are expected to travel to the Mediterranean countries on a charter basis this year, and the majority of them will be going to Spain.

Some leading tour operators may abandon guarantees against surcharges in their programmes for summer 1985. Mr Peter Smith, chief executive of Intasun Travel, said last week that hostilities in the Middle East could lead to rises in the price of aircraft fuel which could play havoc with tour operators' costings. Intasun is urging its competitors to drop the price guarantees and to introduce a code of practice agreed by the industry on the way that any surcharges should be implemented.

Meanwhile, another tour operator, Cosmos, has reserved the right to impose surcharges on its 1984-85 winter programme if hostilities in the Middle East result in increases in the cost of fuel.

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IN THE GARDEN

EATING OUT

The Times Garden Project, Month 10

Weeds and unwelcome guests put on pressure

Our Times garden in west London is now blooming and growth is prolific. The main jobs for the present are attacking weeds and controlling the great variety of pests and diseases which can be a menace in early summer.

During June and July, when plants are growing vigorously, it is essential to keep on top of general maintenance work. Little more can be done before the end of the summer in the way of planning, but it is possible to be observant and to consider any potential improvements to our plan.

In *The Times* garden, now, growth is young and soft, and there is a surge of foliage clothing the borders. Although our plants were on the small side, they are now quite substantial and their effect should be apparent when they are fully grown. It is important to ensure that young growth does not get broken and that shoots required to form a balanced branchwork are not damaged. As you wander round the garden, have a close look at the way shoots are growing. It may be possible by some timely pinching to direct them the way you wish them to go.

The owner writes: Despite all the problems of pests and disease, we have lost only one plant out of the dozens we planted. We bought a clematis called Ernest Markham which is acknowledged in some books as being difficult to grow, and it did indeed die. There are also a couple of foxgloves close to the house on a side border which are flagging.

With so many other plants blooming we can now analyse our planning, and we have already decided that next year

Weeds, alas, are growing as vigorously as the plants. Try your hardest to prevent them from flowering and seeding. There is an old saying amongst gardeners: "One year's seed, seven years' weeds".

The main work in the garden now is controlling pests and diseases. The kind of growth made by plants at this time of year, succulent and full of sap, is ripe for attack by pests which can create havoc in a few days if they are not seen early and action taken.

One of the diseases we may have in *The Times* garden is black spot on roses. One used to see very little of this in London, but since the passing of the Clean Air Act it is beginning to be much more common.

Spray with Murphy Systemic Fungicide or ICI Nimrod T. The same fungicides will also deal with mildew on roses. This is a white felt covering the young foliage, tips of the shoots and flower buds, which is very damaging.

Also in need of attention are the young apple trees. These have made good growth and are flowering well. At the moment they have a small number of apples showing, but this may not be all it seems. Many fruits begin to swell and reach a certain stage before dropping off. This is known as the "June drop". Fruits which have not

been properly fertilized do not go on to make apples.

There is a complete spraying programme for apple trees which begins in the winter when the buds are dormant, continues through the spring and is now in the final stage. We are at fruitlet stage, when the tree should be sprayed with Murphy Systemic Fungicide every two weeks. This is to control apple scab, which disfigures the fruits. Regular spraying will also go a long way towards controlling apple mildew.

Codling moth feeds on young apples throughout the late summer and it is necessary to get a covering of pesticide on to the tree to reduce the incidence of attack. Murphy Systemic Fungicide can be used again, or Murphy Tumblebug.

Black and green fly are about in large numbers on most young foliage and shoots. These are relatively easy to control. Use Tumblebug, PBI Sprayday or PBI Systemic Insecticide. Spray as soon as there are signs of the pests.

We would also appear to have clematis wilt. The leaves have turned yellow and shoots are dying. As a general rule the plant breaks again later this year or next spring. The answer is to wait. Meanwhile, cut away the damaged shoots.

Ashley Stephenson

We will need more bedding plants, probably perennials, in the two large borders. There are still gaps which need filling.

The rear raised border could also use more colour and again we plan to plant perennials such as lupins, which are providing a tremendous display elsewhere. We have perhaps stunted ourselves by concentrating on shrubs and neglecting to fill in the border gaps more thoroughly.

The lawn, including a

section on the rear raised portion, has now taken well, with very few signs remaining of the weed we saw earlier in the year. We have borrowed a very simple lawnmower which would cost about £50 and is all that is necessary for the area concerned.

A problem created by the wall dividing the patio from the rest of the garden is that everyone steps on the same piece of lawn, which is wearing the grass. We may consider inserting a flagstone at some later date.



Eternal triangles: Elegant topiary and enclosing hedges used to dramatic effect at Athelhampton

Charm of discreet revelations

Garden to visit

Athelhampton in Dorset is the home of Sir Robert Cooke. Much of the present building has stood for five centuries, but the garden, a series of linked walled enclosures, is more recent, dating from the turn of the century.

The spectacular topiary standing within high walls to the west of the house immediately attracts one's attention. These tall pyramids of yew stand cool and elegant. At their feet are the coronas, a small pinnacled walls, and an even taller yew hedge. The garden seems to revolve around this intimate secret place. There are four exits, each giving tantalizing glimpses of equally inviting spaces. The planting within the coronas, as in the rest of the garden, is luxurious: plants of architectural elegance, such as *Euphorbia wulfenii*, Solomon's seal, *Smilacina racemosa*, while in the centre a black stone fountain throws up a cascade.

Here the full mystery of these

linked spaces is evident. Turn right through an arch and again one is confronted by raised beds, massed with interesting and unusual plants. Euphorbias are much in evidence and the delicious low-spreading blue-leaved *Acaena affinis* hugs the ground. But there is also room for common plants, those which are often considered weeds, such as ivy-leaved toadflax and common polypody, which cling to the vertical fence-blotted walls.

Beyond this small enclosure is a long walk at one end of which broods a statue of Queen Victoria. Here, too, is the one-acre kitchen garden and an avenue of pleached limes around a curious octagonal pool. Everywhere is the sound of water and of fountains playing.

In this garden one is never allowed to see too much at one time, but rather enclosures and

views are discreetly revealed where tall ornate gates pierce through high stone walls. The spaces revealed are inevitably sealed by further gates, beyond which other distant vistas can be glimpsed. One's eye is led mysteriously onwards, and much is left to the imagination.

Essentially this is a garden which could teach modern garden designers, who still preach the gospel of curving lawns and island beds, a thing or two. At Athelhampton the skilful use of walls and hedges to create areas of light and shade (and thereby depth) within the overall design amounts to a virtuoso performance. Much is achieved within a relatively small area which includes pavilions, terraces, a dovecote and river walk.

Michael Young

Athelhampton is at Puddletown, near Dorchester, Dorset. Open Wed, Thurs, Sat 2-8pm. Also Tues and Fri in Aug. Adults £2, children £1 (030 584 363).

Williams the first

One of the dull periods in the garden is the time between the demise of spring plants and the flowering of summer bedding. Sweet william (*Dianthus barbatus*), a sweetly scented plant, is in flower now and is suitable as a garden plant or can be cut and taken indoors.

Sweet william is grown as a biennial and although it is possible to sow early in the year when results are not always satisfactory, I prefer to sow about now. Germination time will vary according to the weather but at 65°F, 14-21 days is usual. Sow outside into prepared seed beds; drills about 1/2 in deep and rows about 12 in apart produce good plants ready for pricking out. Recently, I visited the Research Station for Floriculture at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands, where I was introduced to a new method of raising sweet williams which produces flowers more quickly. Cuttings are taken in the usual way.

side shoots about 3-4 in long are placed on trays and put in storage for three to four weeks at 5°C or about 40°F (an ordinary household refrigerator would be suitable). Once the cuttings have been subjected to this temperature for about four weeks they can be rooted and then grown in the usual way. This process can be repeated over and over again to produce sweet williams flowering at almost any time of the year.

The variety I usually prefer is Indian Carpet. This is about 12 in tall and an ideal bedder. Excelsior Mixed reaches 18 in and is much better for cutting but useful in beds as well.

Crimson with care

In the cooler, wetter parts of the country *Crinodendron hookerianum* may struggle to grow, but it is well worth every effort to establish it in flower, as it is now, this shrub is a joy to see. An evergreen, which under ideal conditions may reach over 25 ft, it is unlikely to grow much above 10 ft.

high. The leaves are long, narrow and pointed with the tips quite distinctly cut, but it is its unusual, eye-catching flowers which make this shrub so different.

Rich crimson flowers about 1 in long appear from the leaf axils close to the tips of the shoots. They are held on stalks 2-3 in long and are pendulous. The texture is firm and almost waxy with grooves down the urn-shaped flowers. It produces flowers in the autumn/early winter but these flowers remain closed until the following spring/summer.

Siting this shrub is of the utmost importance. The soil should be cool, moist and on the acid side. Well drained, peaty soils give the plant the best chance of success. Protection from cold winds is a necessity and for this reason *Crinodendron* is often grown as a pot plant. Full sun over prolonged periods causes scorching.

Propagated from half-ripe shoots in July to August and place in a propagator. Plants cost about £10 each from Hilliers of Winchester.

British summer time in Greenwich

As the summer tourist season begins to have its effect on central London, the attractions of eating out in one of the quieter suburban areas of the capital become more apparent. In the first of an occasional series, we look at restaurants in one of London's prettiest "villages": Greenwich.

The chance to get a whiff of sea breezes (well, river breezes actually) and to stroll around the impressive Cutty Sark renders Greenwich particularly attractive at this time of year. A walk along the "pier" will set you up nicely for a relaxed dinner.

The Spread Eagle, a former Victorian inn close to the Greenwich Theatre, has a calm ambience, ideal for summer evening dinners. The dark, brooding interior may strike an autumnal note (though the upstairs room is more open, and jolly), but the light-weight, aptly chosen menu has all the hallmarks of a glorious English summer.

This is perhaps best exemplified by the restaurant's current offer of a three-course "salmon supper" for £11.75. Cooling starters - gazpacho or chilled melon with ginger sorbet - are followed by poached salmon, and the menu concludes with Stilton or strawberries and cream and iced coffee.

If this is not to your taste, The Spread Eagle's imaginative monthly menu offers six or seven starters, which may include an exotic lobster mayonnaise (£5) or the humbler vichyssoise (£1.75). There may also be a deliciously light savoury chestnut soufflé, spiced with pink peppercorn sauce, or spinach cake, studded with nuts, decked with a refreshing tomato sorbet.

The lightweight themes tend to go slightly awry with the main courses, which arrive in unfashionably robust portions. Nevertheless, tender braised loin of veal, dotted with bacon,

mushrooms and potato pieces (£7) or coulibiac (a salmon pie with layers of spinach, rice and mushrooms, £6.40) are expertly cooked and served with generous helpings of seasonal vegetables.

Desserts, from the standing menu (£1.75), are admirably balanced, offering a wide range of tastes from a richly textured quart of chocolate and chestnuts to summer pudding and pears with almond cream. Service (included in prices) is eager to please, and delightfully free of West End bumptiousness.

While summer calorie-counters can steer their way safely through the menu at the Spread Eagle, at Le Papillon, a cottage-style restaurant in the shadow of the Cutty Sark, they would have great difficulty. Its dark, paneled, red-upholstered interiors create a warm, almost wintry atmosphere, while the butterfly's wings beat heavily over richly sauced, gargantuan portions.

Starters include a savoury slab of Roquefort tart swimming in watercress sauce (£2.75), thick lobster soup with cream and brandy (£2.75) and a comparatively light salad of duck slices, smoked bacon and croûtons (£2.75).

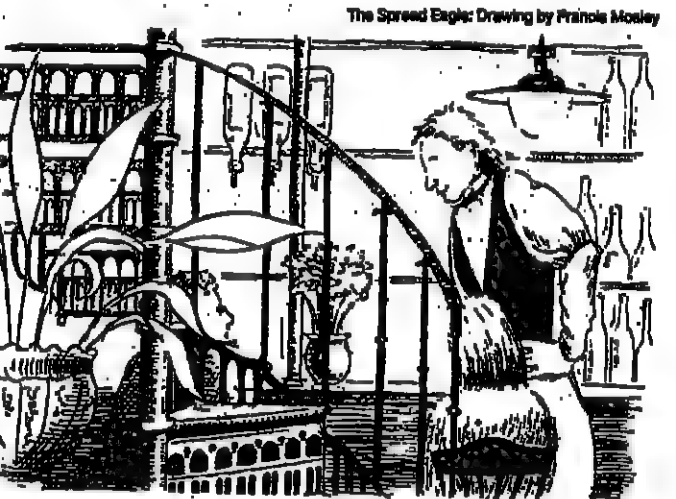
The old-fashioned style continues proficiently but punishingly, with coq au vin (£4.95), rib of beef (for two), breast of capon stuffed with crabmeat (£5.25) and monkfish, swamped in a thick Meaux mustard and wine sauce (£5.75).

Choosing from these will bring the proceedings to a close as surely as the nearby flood barrier will stop the Thames, and vicarious heart-attacks may be brought on by the frenzied movements of the solitary waiter. Some sanity is restored by a decent range of half-bottles to help you adjust to the rich tastes on offer.

Stan Hey

The Spread Eagle, 2 Stockwell Street, London SE10 (853 2333); noon-2.30pm Mon-Fri, 8.30-10.30pm Mon-Sat, Le Papillon, 67 Greenwich Church Street, London SE10 (858 2668); 12.30-2.30pm Mon-Fri and Sat, 7-11pm Mon-Sat.

The Spread Eagle: Drawing by Francis Moley



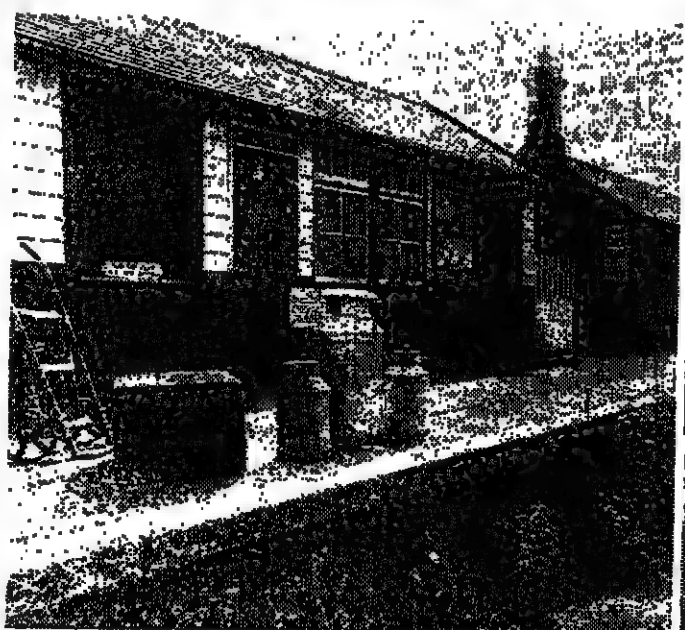
Museums in Eyemouth

Looking the Great Disaster in the Eye

That the deaths of 189 men should be the inspiration for a museum may strike many as odd, morbid even, but not the people of Eyemouth. A museum commemorating their cruel loss in the North Sea in 1881 inevitably reflects, and therefore celebrates, the proud heritage of this Scottish fishing community.

The Auld Kirk in the Market Place has been imaginatively hung with huge photographs and backcloths on scaffolding supports to create a winding passageway symbolically taking the visitor along the course of the River Eye to its mouth. Other displays show the rural crafts that were, or still are, important to Eyemouth: freshwater fishing, dairying, milling, blacksmithing, boat-building, sail-making and, naturally for a village where the sea once brimmed with herring, barrel-making.

A cooper needed a vast collection of tools and the displays of these are clearly



Journey into the past: The station at Norham restored to its 1920s glory and made into a museum by Peter Short (above)

labelled and touchable. He also supervised the herring packing, done by teams of three fisher-lasses who "travelled" the herring from May to October as the fleets chased the shoals down the coast. While waiting for the catch they knitted "fisher-ganseys" for their men-folk, thick, seamless sweaters from which you could tell a man's home port because each developed a distinctive pattern. Several are shown.

Skill in needlework survives today in a stunning 15 ft tapestry worked by the women of



Eyemouth to commemorate the Great Disaster of 1881. More than 400 colours recreate the horror of the few hours which left 73 women widowed and 263 children fatherless.

Not far away, at Duns, is another museum-shrine, this time to just one man. Jim Clark, the locally born racing driver who died in 1968 in a crash at Hockenheim. The room is filled with more than 130 glittering trophies and awards presented to the town by his parents. It is far from hushed and hallowed, particularly if you find Fred Waddell, a personal friend at Clark, on duty as a volunteer curator. For Fred is only too happy to share his knowledge and his memories.

Twice world champion, with seven Grand Prix wins in 1963, Clark "won everything except the Monaco Grand Prix," says Fred, tending the memorabilia. There is a story behind each piece so it is worth looking helplessly at Fred. "That," he explains, pointing at a brick "came from the Indianapolis circuit which used to be all-brick until they began deteriorating. But that was still there when Jim crossed the finishing line in 1965."

You can catch Fred out, however, by asking about an enormous brandy goblet in the centre of the room. It was presented in France by Dunlop, but no one knows the event or the year, "not even Dunlop."

The former waiting room now houses a vast working

model displaying 150 different engines and coaches from the old company-style coaches right up to modern diesels. And up in the signal-box you can realize that childhood ambition to be a railwayman, an imaginary train up the line using the original telegraph system of bells and block instruments.

As Katherine or Peter take visitors round there are also some wonderful anecdotes to be heard, memories of the platform stacks with piles of slippery Tweed salmon, of the day the Mallard - the record-breaking steam locomotive - was diverted along their line.

It was, Peter reflects, a busy little station.

Helen Pickles

Eyemouth Museum, Eyemouth, Berwickshire (0350 50678). Eight miles north of Berwick-upon-Tweed, just off A1. Open until Oct 31, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. Adults 70p, children/pensioners 30p, under-fives free.

Jim Clark Memorial Room, 44 Newtown Street, Duns (0381 82800). Twelve miles west of Berwick on A6105. Open until Sept 30, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. Adults 40p, children/pensioners 20p, under-fives free.

Norham Station, Norham, Northumberland (0288 82217). Eight miles south-west of Berwick, off A698. Open Sun afternoons and bank holidays. For weekday visit phone in advance, but avoid Fri. Sat. Admission free, but donations to station work welcome.

There is much murmuring and excited nodding of heads. Hands flutter uncertainly before extricating a dressing here and a pattern there with comments such as "Oh, just two of these I think" or "Well, perhaps the leaden nymph. It might just be dour". The attraction is a range of flies imitating members of the Ephemerophora family, otherwise known as the mayflies.

The appearance of these splendid flies, in their natural state, each year on British rivers and still waters is calculated to arouse considerable excitement not only among fish but also the hunters.

It is a time when the optimism which forever lurks in an angler's breast threatens to burst forth. There are those who claim that if you cannot catch fish during the annual days or weeks of the mayfly, then you should break your rod in two and take up golfish breeding.

The mayfly is the largest, best known and most distinctive of the up-winged flies which haunt our waterways. The nymph or aquatic stage is often an inch or so long, while the actual fly is a great cream-coloured creature that lumbers across the water like something from a cracking old film of pioneers of aviation.

Traditionally associated with southern chalk streams, the fly also appears on some lakes and can be found in Ireland as well. Pollution is thought to have taken its toll of the mayfly population in the past half-century, but there have been signs of a resurgence in some areas.

Like May Balls at Cambridge the mayfly does not always appear during the month suggested by its name. It is often early June before it is seen and even then it is with a raffish unconcern for the finer feelings of the angler, deeply bitten by anticipation. Mayfly will hatch

Fishing with the mayfly

When the trout just can't say no

The scene is a large fishing tackle shop near the centre of London.

The time is the very recent past. Enter a group of fishermen disguised as businessmen, lawyers and men of steady demeanour. Fascinated, they gather round a tray of imitation flies as a shop assistant waits in attendance.

There is much murmuring and excited nodding of heads. Hands flutter uncertainly before extricating a dressing here and a pattern there with comments such as "Oh, just two of these I think" or "Well, perhaps the leaden nymph. It might just be dour". The attraction is a range of flies imitating members of the Ephemerophora family, otherwise known as the mayflies.

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at a particular bend of a river, but nowhere else. An occasional beast may hover over the corner of a lake.

But when they do appear in numbers, there is little doubt of their effect on trout. Once the fish have overcome their initial suspicion of these extraordinary, huge flies bouncing around above them, they feed feverishly, seemingly aware that the feast will only last for a short time.

The trout are not only numerous but sometimes large. Out from under that bridge, which has resisted all blandishments for months, up from the deep holes of the river rise the great and gaudy.

J. W. Hills records in *Summer on the Test*, which has recently been republished, that two heroes of another era took 88 fish, weighing a total of 84 lb, on a July day in 1809. They were using a natural mayfly fixed to their hooks. And with an imitation fly, one of the anglers caught 30 fish weighing a total of over 22 lb. Given such potential it is hardly surprising that Victorians tended to fish the Test only during the mayfly

seasons and otherwise ignored the river.

These days, you can tell how good the mayfly season is by the way the good fisher who promised a day on his club stretch of the Upper Tiddie becomes rather choosy when diaries are produced. Early May is fine, late June reasonable, July, August and September would be possible. The gap in his diary is covered with a little embarrassment or talk of "club rules".

A happy catch out of season.

However, missing the seasonal slaughter may not actually matter, because there is evidence that it takes the trout a long time to forget his gargantuan feasting.

The first time I cast a mayfly was in late July. A local had knowledgeably informed me that there were no fish in a stretch of water running from a mill. Certainly they would not respond to the mayfly I innocently attached to my line.

I calculated that if they were there, then surely they could not resist such a huge fly. I said I was innocent. Within a second of the fly hitting the water a fish smashed into it with gusto and proved to be a solid 14 lb which came out of the water after a struggle before an abashed local.

The dressing was a strange thing of yellows and browns made in Korea, or was it Uganda? The best I have ever seen came from a famous London shop which has closed recently. The flies were works of imitative art which almost defied casting.

They were also, like most mayfly dressings, expensive, and at some shops patterns can run to double or more the normal price of a dry fly. For the economically minded, and those for whom the mayfly season still brings no fish, a word of advice from a distinguished entomologist and angler. He noted that some crafty anglers caught their fish during the mayfly season by offering the trout something different - imitations of the much smaller sedge.

Stewart Tandler

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FAMILY LIFE

BRIDGE

The fascination of furniture put in its place

London's East End may be poor, but at least it is well endowed with galleries and museums. One is the Geffrye Museum in Shoreditch with its collection of English furniture from the early seventeenth century to the 1930s.

Situated in some eighteenth-century almshouses named after Sir Robert Geffrye, their benefactor and a former Lord Mayor of London, the museum was set up by the London County Council in 1914; an appropriate move since Shoreditch was then at the heart of London's furniture and cabinet-making industry.

Today, the Inner London Education Authority has capitalized on the remarkable collection of furniture and made it into one of the capital's principal educational resources. The museum's workshops have become a Saturday afternoon haven for children wanting to learn all manner of things from how to make paper to sepias and hand-coloured photographs.

I took one adult and two children (aged 10 and 12) for a brief visit there one Sunday several months ago. The adult, whose interest in furniture and woodwork is long-standing, was fascinated; the children were less so, but on their own admission this was largely because it was a cold day and they were brooding about a pile of unfinished homework. We all agreed, however, that in different circumstances and with more time, anyone with an interest in English furniture — its construction, materials used and evolution of styles — would enjoy a visit.

At the Geffrye you can see interiors of rooms representing nearly 350 years of history: Elizabethan, Stuart, William and Mary, Queen Anne, early and late Georgian, Regency, mid-Victorian and Edwardian through to the 1930s. All the furnishings and virtually all the furniture are authentic and exceptionally fine examples of their genre. They have been acquired from numerous sources and in several instances, snatched from

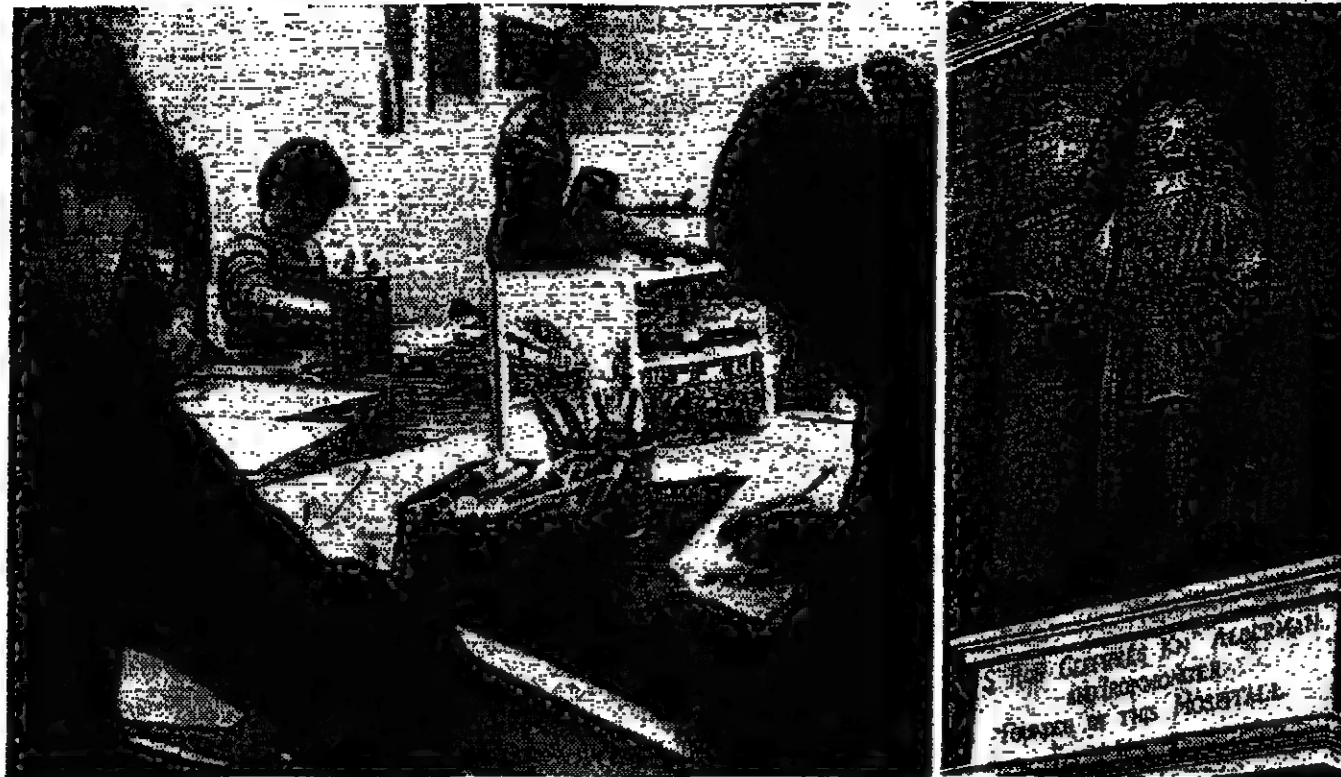
under the noses of the demolition men.

My three companions felt that the exhibits could have been better lit so that more detail could be seen. The items, too, could have been better indexed, for although the captions for the interiors are nicely presented, we would have liked to have been able to identify particular items and read about them at greater length.

Where you pause the longest will depend on your preference for the different historical periods depicted. For me it was in the Jacobean and late-Georgian rooms, and at the period costume display cases. My adult companion, an architect with a passion for Art Nouveau, stayed the longest in the Edwardian room, coveting the fixtures and fittings, most of which were designed by Voysey, and in the woodworker's shop admiring the tools. The children enjoyed looking at early kitchen tools and vessels, but were most interested in one of the 1930s rooms where they felt some of the items were "more modern than today's furniture".

We did not have the time to use the museum's *Guide for young people*, which is a pity. At 70p this is a well-written account of the collection which encourages inquiry and, by attributing imaginary families to each room, helps bring the various periods alive. It not only explains the functions of the historical background to the times, asks questions and provides scope for children to draw or complete pictures of some of the items on display. We did, however, purchase from the museum shop several inexpensive and well-produced booklets on subjects ranging from wooden-framed buildings to Windsor chairs.

Our overall impression was of a pretty museum; somewhere worth revisiting and spending more time. The children thought they would gain more from a group visit with a



From poorhouse to workshop: At weekends, children get down to a variety of projects in the museum named after a former Lord Mayor

trained member of staff and an opportunity to do project work.

Many local children do just that at weekends, sometimes bringing parents and grandparents along. There is a different subject every week (next week, plaster casts and mouldings, the week after, making a ship in a bottle; and the week after that making pin-hole cameras).

The director of the educational staff, Linda Parsons, thinks that "today we are competing with children's many other interests. If we succeed it is perhaps because the atmosphere is very friendly and we try to give them something that will really interest them."

Judy Froshaug

The Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, London E2 (739 8356), is open Tues to Sat, 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm, admission free. Sessions for groups from primary and secondary schools can be arranged through the museum's education department, but a term's notice is usually required. Special projects are run at half-term and during the school holidays on a variety of subjects, many of them craft based. Saturday activities (10am-noon, 2-4pm, free) are arranged on a first-come-first-served basis, and children are advised to contact the museum during midweek or by Friday at the latest for details of the day's topic.

Derby Playhouse, Theatre Walk, Eagle Centre, Derby (0332 353275). Today, 4.30pm-6.30pm. Workshop only £1, workshop and evening performance £4, £4.50.

THREE HISTORIC RAILWAY FILMS: For all railway enthusiasts, three films on various aspects: *Night Mail*, *How a Locomotive is Built and Powered to Order*. The programme lasts about an hour. Science Museum, South Kensington, London SW7 (589 3458). Today at 3pm. Free.

THE BAD NEWS BEARS: Walter Matthau in one of his best performances as the ex-baseball professional who coaches a Little League team of impossible no-hope kids to victory. Fine performance also by Tim O'Neal. Cartoon follows main feature. Children's Cinema Club, Cinema 2, Barbican Centre, London EC2 (538 4141). Today at 11am and 2.30pm. Full membership £1, day membership 50p. Child £1, adults (accompanied by member) £1.50.

Outings

KENWOOD PROM: Quite one of the most enjoyable ways of listening to an open-air concert on a hillside, by the lake at Kenwood. Take a picnic and blanket and enjoy the Philharmonia Orchestra in a programme of Arnold, Strauss, Shostakovich, Mahler and Tchaikovsky, with fireworks to finish. Its worth arriving early to find a good place to sit as on a fine evening space is at a premium. Kenwood Lakeside, Hampstead Lane, London NW3. Today from 8pm. Grass-seating only. Adults £2, children £1.

THE FROZEN LIMITS: Crazy Gang classic with Flanagan, Allen, Nervo, Knox, Naughton and Gold on a gold hunt in Alaska, followed by Chaplin in *Kid Auto Races* at Venice, California. Junior NFT, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3232). Today and tomorrow at 4pm. Family Audiences. Children £1.20, including automatic Junior NFT membership, adults £2.40.

ALDERSHOT ARMY DISPLAY: Huge annual event with static displays of military equipment, plus an arena display featuring the Red Arrows, (today only), Red Caps and Red Devils, Messed Bands, re-enactment of a modern battle, plus the Battle of Britain Memorial Fly Past and Grand Finale — "A Bridge Too Far". Rushmore Arena, Fleet Road, Aldershot, Hants (0252 24431). Today and tomorrow 9.30am-7.30pm. Arena display 2.30pm-4.30pm. Free.

ALNWICK FAIR: Annual recreation of one of the very oldest fairs in the country, dating back to the thirteenth century, in one of Northumberland's prettiest towns. Many events throughout the week include a daily market, medieval jousting, jugglers, dancers and a number of evening entertainments. A grand procession marks the opening. Alnwick Market Place, Alnwick, Northumberland. Tomorrow until June 30. Free.

Soldierly tactics but no live ammunition

Sheehan, Rose, Coyle and Shenkin, four members of the team which will represent Great Britain in the Olympiad in Seattle this October, recently played a practice match against the nucleus of the Italian team. Garozzo, De Falco, Lauria and Mosca. The British quartet were reinforced by Dixon and Silverstone, who were unlucky not to be selected for the British team.

It would be an exaggeration to describe the match as light-hearted, but it was a little like a military exercise without live ammunition. The home side led after the first two sessions but, failing to resist a strong Italian charge in the final session, lost by 30 IMPs.

If British supporters were mildly disappointed by the narrow defeat, there was unexpected reassurance in the British superiority in slam bidding. This is a department of the game where in the past we have habitually lost points to the Italians. Sheehan and Rose gained no fewer than four slam swings. Here is one of them. Great Britain v Italy. Game all. Dealer North.

♠ A Q 7
♥ J 4
♦ A 8 7 6 4
♣ A 8 7 6 4

♠ A Q 8 5
♥ K 3
♦ A 8 7 6 4
♣ A 8 7 6 4

♠ A Q 8 5
♥ K 3
♦ A 8 7 6 4
♣ A 8 7 6 4

De Falco: ♠ 2♥ 1♦ 3♣ No. 20(1) No. 44 No. 64(2) No. 10

Sheehan: ♠ 2♥ 1♦ 3♣ No. 20(1) No. 44 No. 64(2) No. 10

Garozzo: ♠ 2♥ 1♦ 3♣ No. 20(1) No. 44 No. 64(2) No. 10

Rose: ♠ 2♥ 1♦ 3♣ No. 20(1) No. 44 No. 64(2) No. 10

De Falco led the ♠. Rose won and naturally started to develop the clubs to dispose of his heart losers. If the clubs had divided 3-3 he would have made 13 tricks, and a 4-2 break would suffice to ensure 12. As it was, he was heading for defeat. Possibly hoping that De Falco had the ♠ 10, or conceivably thinking it wouldn't matter, Garozzo ruffed the second club with the ♠ 9. It turned out to be a fatal error.

Rose over-ruffed, cashed the ♠ A and ruffed a diamond, ruffed a club, and ruffed another diamond, dislodging the ♠ K. Nothing could prevent him from discarding one of dummy's hearts on the ♠ Q and establishing dummy's clubs. If Garozzo had preserved his ♠ 9, dummy would have lacked the

vital spade entry to enjoy dummy's long club.

Benito Garozzo may lack the Sicilian's supposed thirst for revenge, but he invariably gets his own back.

Italy v Great Britain. Game all. Dealer South.

♠ A 10 8 3
♥ K 7 6
♦ A 10 9 8 2
♣ A 8 7 6 4

♠ A 8 7 6 4
♥ K 7 6
♦ A 10 9 8 2
♣ A 8 7 6 4

♠ A 8 7 6 4
♥ K 7 6
♦ A 10 9 8 2
♣ A 8 7 6 4

When Garozzo originally sorted his cards, the ♠ 2 nestled neatly in the club suit. It was not until after the opening lead that he appreciated his actual distribution. (2) A typical Rose gambit. The opponents' bidding shows that they are limited. Rose knows that the trumps will break badly, and hopes that declarer will encounter insuperable distributional storms.

Garozzo won the lead in hand with the ♠ A and played a spade to Rose's ♠ 10, dummy's ♠ Q, and Sheehan's ♠ K. Sheehan switched to the ♠ 5. Although it appears automatic to play the ♠ K, Garozzo showed his famous "nose" for what is happening at the table by playing the ♠ 9. Rose won with the ♠ 10 and continued with the ♠ A and the ♠ Q, which Garozzo was forced to ruff.

Surely the bad trump break spelt certain doom for Garozzo? But wait. He cashed the ♠ K and played a heart to dummy's ♠ A, once again demonstrating that he had sniffed out the nature of Rose's double. When Garozzo played a spade from dummy, Sheehan played the ♠ A of Spades. Why? Remember the bidding. Not only had Garozzo opened one no trump, he had not even revealed his five-card spade suit in response to Stayman.

The play of the ♠ J was not fatal in itself, but when Garozzo continued with the ♠ 8, Sheehan was so surprised by the unexpected turn of events that he "ruffed" with the ♠ 9. "No Spades, partner", Rose inquired. Sheehan sheepishly produced a spade while the ♠ 9 remained as a penalty card, and dummy discarded a club. Garozzo scored the ♠ 7 and then played the ♠ 3, ruffing with dummy's ♠ 10. Sheehan was indignantly forced to under-ruff with the ♠ 9. The ♠ Q made the thirteenth trick.

"Why did you double, Rose?" Garozzo asked doubtfully.

Jeremy Flint

CHESS

Good news, bad news on the doorstep

The other day the postman left two large missives on my doorstep, not endeavouring to force them through my narrow letter-box. One was from London, the other from Switzerland, and both appeared to have taken the same time to reach me.

Both contained books for review. The London one was something really new. It was *The World of Penguin*, the publisher's complete catalogue (£1). This omnibus catalogue contained over 5,000 titles and the first section I turned to was naturally that of chess. It comprised only three titles, two of them mine and one by Bill Hartston.

So far so (limited) good. I had two books and Bill Hartston's was an excellent work on the openings. But, alas, there was no mention of the book on the middle-game by Keres and Kotov which I edited and translated from the Russian some 20 years ago. So it is now out of print and this is a major disaster since the *Art of the Middle Game*, in particular that part written by Paul Keres, is the best ever written on that subject.

As some sort of recompense, from Switzerland there came a delightful book, *Chess Characters: Reminiscences of a Bad Master* by G. H. Diggle (27 pages) free from Edward Whiter, 15 rue Goetz-Monin, CH-1205 Geneva, Switzerland.

This contains 100 articles that have already appeared in the British Chess Federation's *News-Flash* and those who have read them will know what to expect — a mine of quaint, humorous and colourful information, suffering, it is true, from the unusual handicap of being written in decent, literary English; but Mr Diggle comes from a time when they did not enjoy the delights of rock 'n' roll, synthetic foods and nuclear explosions.

My intention was to illustrate all this by one of the bad master's own games, but the only one he gives lasts seven moves. Instead, here is a game from the London 1883 tournament which Zukertort should have lost — as Mr Diggle points out. White: A. B. Skipworth. Black: J. H. Zukertort. Q.G.D. Round 5, London 1883.

In the tournament book Zukertort gives the move a query and says that now Black should have played ...P-B5.

If 1...QxP 12 NxP when QxN falls against BxP ch.

Missing the winning move-23 N-N5.

Mr Diggle surmises that had Zukertort lost this game he might well have cracked up, and he points out that Skipworth did in fact retire through ill-health half way through the tournament. Perhaps he does not know that Skipworth, who quarrelled bitterly with every tournament controller, was noted for his continual withdrawal from tournaments when and where he was doing badly.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven"

Harry Golombek

For all those interested in great and beautiful chess, the first round of the match between the USSR and the Rest of the World will be played tomorrow from 3pm to 8pm at the Shell Northern Building, Millharbour, West India Dock Road, London. E14. Second Round, Mon: adjourned games Tues, 3-9pm; Round 3, Wed: adjourned games Thurs and Round 4 Fri. Entry fee £1, schoolchildren free. Don't miss seeing the world champion Anatoly Karpov, his challenger Gary Kasparov, and grandmasters such as Korchinn, Smyslov, Tal, Petrosian, Portisch, Miles and Timman.

COLLECTING

Fun and Civilian Warfare in pursuit of New York's smart art

The smart place to shop for modern art in New York is no longer SoHo — the area of renovated warehouse buildings south of Houston Street, where the big names like Leo Castelli and Mary Boone offer their wares. It is a series of little storefront galleries on the Lower East Side, many of them way over in the area between First Avenue and Avenue B, a few years ago almost entirely derelict and inhabited — if at all — by non-English-speaking Puerto Ricans, heavy-lifter motorcycle gangs, and junkies.

Many of these original inhabitants still survive, but they are being rapidly pushed out, thanks to a process of gentrification started by artists and gallery owners. On Sunday afternoons, which is the smart time to visit the East Village art scene, you can see Park Avenue art-buffs, in Pucci blouses and designer jeans, stumbling along the uneven pavement of East 11th Street, on their way to check out the current show at Civilian Warfare. Civilian Warfare was one of the earliest galleries to invade the area, and is located in a block one side of



View of Art or Reality in the gallery of the same name

which is almost totally burnt out.

East Village galleries often sound more like rock groups than places where you can buy art. In addition to Civilian Warfare there is the F.U.N. Gallery, and Area X, and P.P.O.W. and Sensory Evolution and Virtual Garrison. But the prices they charge can be serious enough. The Sharpe Gallery, also on East 11th Street

ings at about \$500 each. But now the Graffiti painters have graduated not merely to SoHo (many of them to Tony Shafrazi, one of the "hottest" young dealers in town), but uptown to Sidney Janis on West 57th Street, who was once Jackson Pollock's dealer. It is a sudden apotheosis.

Which are the galleries to visit in the East Village now? In addition to those already mentioned, two are outstanding. One is Gracie-Mansion, a cheekily named complex of cubby-hole-like spaces, with a pocket-handkerchief "sculpture garden" at the rear. This is on East 10th Street. The other is the Pat Hearn Gallery, on the corner of Avenue B and East 6th Street.

Pat Hearn is the standard-bearer for a new movement which is clearly on the brink of success. Neo-surrealism is beginning to challenge neo-expressionism. One of the chief exponents of the new manner, and one of Pat Hearn's artists, is Peter Schuyff, who paints abstract biomorphic forms which look as if they are in cut-out shallow relief. These designs are often painted directly on top of old-shop nineteenth-century landscapes: not effaced, but simply turned sideways or upside down. Mr Schuyff is attracting the right kind of rather worried reviews from New York critics, and his pictures are popping up in prestigious locations. I saw one, priced at \$5,000 but already sold, in one of the big SoHo galleries on West Broadway. Like the whole East Village scene, this artist seems to be upwardly mobile.

Edward Lucie-Smith

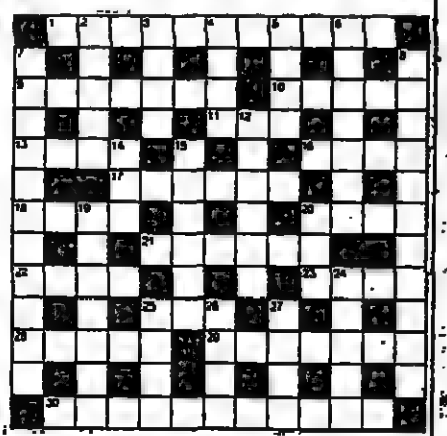


Picture by Andy Levin/Black Star

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 375)

Prizes of the New Collins Concise English dictionary will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, June 28, 1984. Entries should be addressed to The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, June 30, 1984.

ACROSS
1 Individual disposition (11)
9 Prohibitive (7)
10 Arrangement (3,2)
11 Married woman (3)
12 Land-bound slave (4)
16 Diver bird (4)
17 Trip task (6)
18 Stove (4)
20 Predatory seabird (4)
21 Drunk (6)
22 Spool (4)
23 Cremation fire (4)
25 Energy unit (3)
28 Chubby (5)
29 Crosswise (7)
30 Commercial goods (11)



DOWN
3 Glowing coal (5)
4 Wholesome (4)
5 Space (4)
6 Rock growth (4)
7 Linked stations (7)
8 Earthquake register (11)
13 Impulsiveness (11)
14 Faint (6)
15 Drained marsh (3)
16 Bomb hole (6)
19 Accomplish (7)
20 Liberal Alliance partner (1,1,1)
24 Heroic poem (4)
26 Festive occasion (4)
27 Dull heavy sound (4)

SOLUTION TO No 374
ACROSS: 1 Pravda 5 Cubism 8 Nil 9 Stazzu 10 Enjoia 11 Isis 12 Yarmulke 14 Flange 17 Sneers 19 Audacity 22 Lois 24 Added 25 Au pair 26 Eur 27 Syntax 28 Keeper
DOWN: 2 Rates 3 Venison 4 Analyses 5 Clear 6 Bijou 7 Sinker 13 Mum 15 Laundry 16 GLC 17 Skylark 18 Eclipse 20 Allot 21 Index 23 Trite
Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

SOLUTION TO No 369 (last Saturday's prize concise)
ACROSS: 1 Wellfounded 9 Legroom 10 Deign 11 Sue 13 Sort 16 Magi 17 Inhale 18 Hope 20 Ghee 21 Reggae 22 Mind 23 Laws 25 Ass 26 Usual 29 Knocks 30 Intercaster
DOWN: 2 Ego 3 Loom 4 OHMS 5 Nude 6 Epiaph 7 Blasphemous 8 Anniversary 12 Ullage 14 Tie 15 Cheers 19 Penguin 20 Gel 24 Ankle 25 Aloe 26 Skip 27 Bone

Name _____
Address _____



Head start: Michael Sypalski's sculpture in the window of Civilian Warfare; Pat Hearn with Thierry Cheverney's Untitled

Video cassettes

Recalling good sports and high court drama



Greats of the golden age: Suzanne Lenglen, champion seven times in the twenties...

Wimbledon is already uncommonly well covered on video and next Monday, the opening day of this year's tournament, the BBC is adding to the generous selection of footage with the first in what is intended to be a series of tapes under the title "The Best of..."

With so much material to choose from - the BBC has archives of its Wimbledon coverage going back some 30 years - the problem is what to put in and what to leave out. For this new series, the idea was to give as much uninterrupted tennis as possible and this first tape offers, with the minimum of embellishment, the complete final sets from two outstanding matches of the 1970s: Stan Smith v Nastase in the 1972 men's final and that epic 1977 semi-final between Borg and Guilaui.

It is an approach that certainly works, as it will work for other matches as the series expands. In almost complete contrast in Thorn EM's *Decade of Wimbledon*, which tells the

The Best of Wimbledon (90 min). BBC, £24.95.
Decade of Wimbledon (60 min). Thorn EM, £20.
Wimbledon 83 (60 min). MirrorVision, £19.95.
The Great English Garden Party (50 min). Quadrant, £19.50.

story of the championships between 1971 and 1980. This is a necessarily quick résumé, for with the men's and women's singles finals covered for each year, the average time devoted to each match cannot be more than two or three minutes.

What the tape does capture is the ebb and flow of Wimbledon history in the wider sense during the 1970s: the year when the top professionals boycotted the tournament and the crowds were bigger than ever; the appearance, shocking to traditionalists, of the betting tent, in 1975; and the domination of the second half of the decade by the remarkably self-contained, invariably sportsmanlike Bjorn Borg.

For those wishing to travel down memory lane in greater detail than this 10-year span allows is the series covering single years, of which *Wimbledon 83* is the latest in a fairly long line. The key matches are, naturally, the anchor point, but the tape is more than just a reprise of Dan Maskell remarking, "Oh I say, what a lovely stop volley".

In 1983 the tournament had a new referee, Alan Mills, and the All-England Club, which runs the show, elected its first woman committee member, Virginia Wade. Both are interviewed about their roles and seen fulfilling them, an interesting adjunct to the dramas on court. Excerpts from the matches are shrewdly chosen.

Complementing all the above-mentioned cassettes, since its business is less with great matches than with putting Wimbledon in an historical context, is an older tape, *The Great English Garden Party*, produced for the tournament's



...and J. D. Budge, following through in the thirties

centenary in 1977. It opens with a reconstruction of the first men's final, watched it seems by only a few dozen people, and pulls in archive film as the story moves into the twentieth century.

Peter Ustinov is the presenter and narrator, managing to be both witty and reverent and conveying the flavour of Wimbledon which, as much as first-class cricket in this country, has accurately reflected the social changes of the last century. With McEnroe's latest outburst fresh in the ears, it is salutary to recall the immacu-

tely behaved players of the inter-war years, in long dresses and flannel trousers, content to play within Wimbledon's no doubt feudal and authoritarian structure.

The main grumble about the tape, apart from its muddy colour, is that it is too short by half. Having taken the trouble to interview such as Perry, Borotra, Budge and Mrs Kitty Godfree, the makers of the cassette then consign the results to a few seconds on the screen, which is a shameful waste.

Peter Waymark

Mysteries and terrors of the armchair chart-toppers

A typical hit parade of the most popular videos based on volume of rentals provides an instructive indication of the nation's film-viewing tastes. It is also probably a more accurate guide than a similar list garnered from the statistics of cinema admissions.

As might be expected, certain films have done well both at the box-office and in the high street. *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*, *Raiders of the Lost Ark* and variations on the *Star Wars* formulae are, for example, but there is a surprising number of films (not of any great artistic merit, but not video nasties) which have become video hits while flopping both critically and commercially in the cinema.

Fear of the unknown, in its various guises, plays a large part in the video charts. *The Entity*, the unknown is a rapist, entering Barbara Hershey's house and body with fearful clattering and vandalism but without the semblance of corporeal existence. The film is said to be based on actual events which, however, occurred in California. The shrinks say that it's all in her mind, but the para-psychologists score a smashing victory by trapping the demon in helium ice. Sydney Furie is a competent director, and some of the effects are not unimpressive.

The Rats deals with more tangible terrors. Of course, the villain is SuperRat again, immune to all forms of intelligent direction, and therefore obliged to be shown in blurry darkness. The health inspector's warnings are disregarded by all, so, inexplicably, takes her lover's son down into the tunnels of the city's new subway, where Ratty lurks. The humans don't act quite so well as the rodents and it is usually a relief to descend to the sewers.

Vigilante films score frighten-

The Entity (1981) CBS/Fox (119 min). *The Rats* (1982) Guild Home Video (88 min). *Young Warriors* (1983) Guild Home Video (98 min). *Young Doctors in Love* (1982) Rank Video (95 min). *The Choirboys* (1979) CBS/Fox (119 min). About £45 each.

ingly well in the video charts. The message is always the same. If the law fails, justice must take its course. In *Young Warriors* the law is represented by police chief Ernest Borgnine, whose daughter is raped and dies, upon which his son demands revenge. Borgnine delivers "Leave it to the police" speech of such incompetence and banality that the Lord Chancellor himself would have turned to private vengeance on hearing it. The typically high-spirited Californian youngsters turn psychopathic killers at a stroke.

On the whole, they are more appealing in the latter guise, but it all turns sour when the wrong people keep getting bumped off, including the vigilantes themselves. Borgnine and order triumph, with only minor losses.

most of his family and half the inhabitants of Malibu. Not all popular videos are devoid of intellectual worth. There are, for instance, a number of films dedicated to the search for truth, bent on informing the viewer what really goes on behind the scenes of... insert the name of any institution. *Young Doctors in Love* depicts the wild wacky world of a big city hospital, where operations go laughably wrong, doctors and nurses play doctors and nurses, and true love means having to operate on your lover to save her life, because the real surgeons are too drunk or frightened to do so. The main losers are those customers who rented the video in the expectation that its realistic and be-nipped cover bore any relation to the tedious content.

The police, too, have their wild wacky world - of drunkenness, incompetence, licentiousness, dishonesty and violence. *The Choirboys* have a lot of fun, unlike their victims, among whom is the viewer.

Marcel Berlins

Cogent documentary

D-Day - The Great Crusade (112 min). Granada, £24.95.

With an admirable sense of topicality and impressive speed, Granada Video has joined forces with Independent Television News to produce a *D-Day* cassette which covers not only the historic events of June 1944 but comes right up to date with footage from the recent fortieth anniversary ceremonies.

For once, the tape is long enough to give its subject a proper airing, instead of scampering through it in 50 minutes in the hope of not boring the viewer. The story - the planning, the preparation, the

deceptions, the war for the skies and, finally, the storming of the beaches and the long battles that followed - is mainly familiar and has often been told over the last few weeks.

But rarely has it been presented so crisply and coherently, so that even the most militarily ignorant have no difficulty following what is going on. This is television documentary at its most cogent, a flow of words and image that feeds the eyes and informs the mind. Perhaps the best that can be said about the presentation is that it has the excitement of today's headlines, rather than those of 40 years ago.

P.W.

CONCERTS

SATIE MARATHON
Today, 3pm, Almeida Theatre, 295 Upper Street, London N1 (359 4404)

As part of the Almeida Festival's Satie Week a relay of 20 pianists will give a "complete" performance of his *Works*. The same little piece will be played 840 times, and is expected to last until approximately 3pm tomorrow.

SZYMANOWSKI
Today, 7.30pm, Purcell Room, South Bank, (328 3191), credit cards 328 8800

Szymanowski's exotic and beautiful *Mythes* for violin and piano are played by Duncan Ridelt and Simon Sherrington. They add Janacek's *Sonata* and Fauré's *Sonata No 1* (Op 13).

TAKEKITSU
Today, 8pm, The Maltings, Snape, Suffolk (077 855 3543)

Toward the Sea by Takekitsu, the resident composer at this year's Aldeburgh Festival, has its British premiere from the Britten-Pears Orchestra under Oliver Knussen. George Malcolm conducts them in Hindemith's *Piano Concerto* and Ravel's *Piano Concerto No 3*.

NICKEL/NICKEL
Mon, 10pm, St Anne's, Gresham Street, London EC2 (373 5556)

Some fairly unusual piano duo music is performed by Nancy Le Roi Nickel and Timothy Nickel, including Schubert's *Lobengrin*, Hindemith's *Sonata* of 1938 and Debussy's *Epigraphes Antiques*.

BON IN BLUE
Mon, 7.30pm, Royal Northern College of Music, 124 Oxford Road, Manchester (061-273 4504)

Bon's *Passacaglia in Blue* is played by the RNCM Wind Ensemble, as are Surinach's *Heavenly Ibis*, Andriessen's *Bassoon Concertino*, Rimsky-Korsakov's *Oboe Concerto* and Mendelssohn's *Overture in C*.

LISZT SERIES
Tues, 7.30pm, Wigmore Hall (935 2141), credit cards 741 9999

For the fourth concert in his significant Liszt series, the Korean pianist Kim Woo Park performs the first two volumes of *Années de Pelerinage* - both marvellous

Walk on the Wilde side

The Wilde Music Festival at Bracknell begins on Friday for the weekend only, but packs in an impressive variety of events. Much of it takes place at Bracknell's new Wilde Theatre, where there is, in fact, a pre-festival concert on Thursday. This has the Reading Symphony Orchestra under Robert Rescoe playing Butterworth's *Shropshire Lad*, Howarth's *Trumpet Concerto* and Elgar's *Symphony No 1*.

Friday will be rather quiet, although John Gardner's *Twentieth-Century Encounter* will be included in a song recital by Nigel Perrin. Lontano's concert on Saturday will offer Judith Weir's *Several Concertos*, Balbridge's *Music for Mel and Nora* and Malden's *Theatre Songs*. These are the featured composers of the festival, and they will lead seminars on their work on the morning.

One series of programmes is called *The French Connection*, and under this heading Doms, in their own geodesic dome, will

on Saturday afternoon play Delius's *Violin Sonata No 2* and Fauré's *Piano Quartet No 1*. Later the dome will be the scene of a performance by Park Opera of Britten's *Albert Herring*. Films will include Leger's *Ballet Mécanique*, with music by Michael Nyman and Clair's *Entr'acte* with music by Satie, all played by John Harle's Berliner Band. The *Sonatas* of London with Nigel Kennedy will perform Bach, Holst, Elgar, and Balgi Srivastava will play the sitar for most of Saturday afternoon.

Sunday should be as good, with Doms, still inside their dome, offering Frank Bridge's *Fantasy Quartet*, Searle's *Cat Variations* and Ridoat's *Ferdinand the Bull*. Richard Deering plays the complete piano music of Delius, Elgar and Holst, and Sautoucel do a programme called *Haydn in London*.

Max Harrison

collections - and the early *Soir dans les Montagnes*.

KUBELIK/LSO
Tues, 7.45pm, Barbican Centre (628 8785, credit cards 638 8891)

Rafael Kubelick conducts the London Symphony Orchestra in Janacek's *Sinfonietta* and Bruckner's *Symphony No 9*.

URU/FDOMA
Wed, 8pm, St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (222 0681)

Some unusual pieces have been chosen for this concert by the Ben Uri Chamber Orchestra under Sydney Firman. They include Bloch's *Concerto Grosso No 2*, Paul Ben Haim's *Songs without Words* and Wilfred Joseph's *Canzones*. This is part of the Ben Uri's Festival.

MARTLAND PREMIERE
Wed, 8pm, Almeida Theatre

Steve Martland's *Lotus Continuum* receives its London premiere from the Contemporary Chamber Orchestra. Odaline de la Martinez also conducts Britten's *Carmen Arcadique*, *Mechanics Perpetuum*, *Forbes's Sonata* for 21 and, with 'Ingrid' Cullford, Osborne's *Fute Concerto*.

GINASTERA MEMORIAL
Thurs, 7.45pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank (328 3191, credit cards 328 8800)

Various artists congregate for a concert in memory of Alberto Ginastera, who died a year ago. Included are his *Piano Sonata No 1*, *Pampeana No 2*, *Milonga Op 3*, *Guitar Sonata* and the UK premiere of his *Cello Sonata*.



Listen here: Palfi the clown will be popping up at Bracknell

WEST IN THE EAST
Thurs, 8.30pm, Almeida Theatre

Lev Kuleshov's silent film, *The Entertaining Adventures of Mr West in the Land of the Bolsheviks*, is screened to the Capriccio ensemble's performance of a new musical accompaniment by Benedict Mason.

KENTNER RECITAL
Thurs, 7.45pm, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, London SE5 (703 2917)

Louis Kentner helps to launch the Psychiatry Research Trust with *Frank's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue*, Liszt's *Sonata* and *Le Laguerre*, Kodaly's *Dances of Maroszek* and Chopin's *Sonata in B Minor*, Op 58.

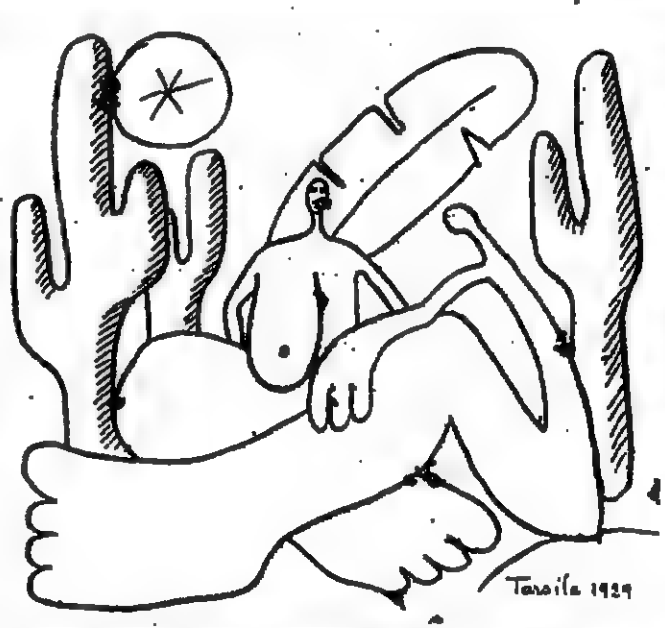
Bubbles out of Brazil's melting pot

Brazil is one of the largest countries in the world, combining Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, German and Japanese communities as well as the native Indians, yet the exhibition of Brazilian contemporary art starting on Wednesday at the Barbican will be the first extensive display of its kind in Britain. It promises to be revelatory.

Two factors in particular will emerge as setbacks or stimuli to the quality of the work on show. First, in spite of the proximity of the Amazonian jungle, the artists in the cities are very aware of their European origins. Throughout this century, Brazilian artists, such as Jose Pancetti, Anita Malfatti and Candido Portinari have travelled to Paris, Berlin and Bologna to learn their trade.

The second factor is the climate which, in both senses of the word, has been hot. The period covered by the exhibition, 1917-75, saw the prosperity of the 1920s turn into the gloom of the depression, as well as the revolution of 1930, the Second World War, and from 1965 to 1974 a dictatorship under General Castello Branco. Even today, the contrast between the fortunes of what is called the "butterfly Marxist" and the shanty town poor is dramatic.

If it had not been for one man, Gilberto Chateaubriand, there would not have been an important collection of the art from this period at all. Born in 1925, the son of a former Brazilian journalist and Ambassador to Britain, he started collecting at the beginning of the



Curves, cactuses: Anthropophagical Study by Tarsila do Amaral

1950s. Today, the collection is 3000-strong; 126 paintings and sculptures will be on show.

Chateaubriand is catholic in his tastes. His collection includes the puritanical and the erotic, the figurative and the abstract. It is national and cosmopolitan.

One theme of the exhibition is the fight to achieve an indigenous culture by casting off what its organizer, Roberto Pontual, calls "an inferiority complex" about Europe. In this spirit, in 1928, the poet Oswald de Andrade coined the phrase Tupi or not Tupi, that is the question. (The Tupi are one of the principal native tribes.)

Sarah Jane Checkland

Openings

A BRUSH WITH COLOUR: Educational exhibition about colour in paintings, using some of the best visual aids in the world: works by Leonardo, El Greco and Cézanne. Includes lively models like a 4ft palette with giant brushes arranged to show how colours mix, and a map of the world with flashing lights showing the trade route of pigments over the centuries. The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2 (839 3321). Opens Wed, until Aug 28, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm.

KEVIN SINNOTT/NEW IMAGES IN PRINTMAKING: Two contemporary artists are exhibiting in this week. In the main gallery, paintings by an artist in his early thirties whose cool, austere style has recently become much more lavish. Scenes of family life and personal incidents are painted in a fully-modelled, thickly-applied manner, harking back to British painting at the beginning of this century.

GALLERIES

Blond Fine Art, 33 Sackville Street, London W1 (437 1230). Opens Wed, until July 21, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat 10am-1pm. Closed Sun.

BARBARA NEWCOMB: COLOUR ETCHINGS: Some 20 landscapes and seascapes in fresh colours, using distinctive printing techniques whereby white areas are specially embossed. National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1, Main Entrance Foyer (928 2033). Opens Mon, until Aug 4, Mon-Sat 10am-11pm.

BIRDS IN AN INDIAN GARDEN
P & D Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1 (409 3324). Until July 14, Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-1pm

Combining both naturalistic and aesthetic appeal, Mughal paintings showing the ornology of India during the late 1700s.

MASTER DRAWINGS
The British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1 (636 1555). Until Aug 19, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2.30-6pm

An inspiring masterclass where one moment you can contemplate original drawings by Fra Angelico, the next, Goya, then Van Gogh and Henry Moore. 150 artists are represented. Includes a fascinating unfinished watercolour landscape by Diirer.

ROMNEY AS A PAINTER OF CHILDREN
Leger Galleries, 13 Old Bond Street, London W1 (629 3538). Until June 30, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-1pm

Major exhibition to mark the 250th anniversary of Romney's birth. Some of the children on show became famous in adulthood, for others an early death was in store. A chance to reevaluate a painter once considered as good as Reynolds but now sadly neglected.

ROCOCO
Victoria and Albert (569 6371). Until Sept 30, Mon-Thurs and Sat 10am-5.15pm, Sun 2.30-5.15pm

An inspired exhibition, putting paid to any assumption that rococo equals "oppressively ornate".

ROCK & JAZZ

NEIL DIAMOND
Today to Thurs, Ear's Court, London SW5 (741 9369)

Once upon a time he wrote simple pop songs as good as "Cherry Cherry", "The Boat That I Row" and "Red Red Wine". No longer, sadly.

VAN MORRISON
Tonight, Hexagon Theatre, Reading (0734 591591); tomorrow, Palace Theatre, Manchester (061 236 9922); Tues, De Montfort Hall, Leicester (0533 544444); Wed, Assembly Rooms, Derby (0332 363311); Thurs, Hull City Hall (0482 28905)

Living proof of the late Albert Ayler's dictum about music being the universal panacea.

ELTON JOHN
Tonight and tomorrow, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham (021 780 2516)

The reunion with his old lyric-writer, Bernie Taupin, seems to have done him the world of good.

JOHN STEVENS
Tonight, Spring Street Theatre, Hull (0482 224800); tomorrow, Intimate Theatre, Green Lanes, London N9 (836 5451); Tues, Arnohall Gallery, Bristol (0272 299191)

The great British drummer's new 10-piece band features the trombonist Annie Whitehead and the guitarist Ed Wright.

PAUL BRADY
Tomorrow, Shaw Theatre, 100 Euston Road, London NW1 (387 8075); Mon, Albany Empire,

Douglas Wey, London SE8 (591 3333); Tues, Mean Fiddler, 28a Harlesden High Street, London NW10 (867 5400); Thurs and Fri, Half Moon Lane, Harlesden, Hill, London SE24 (274 2733)

If only all the people who turned up to see Van Morrison would also support Paul Brady, an Irish musician and composer of almost equal gifts, whose "Nothing But The Same Old Story" is perhaps the most pointed and moving song yet written about the experience of being an Irishman in English exile.



Discal splendour: Stevie Wonder in Brighton this week

MIDSUMMER JAZZ
Mon to Sat, Rattle Scat's Club, 47 Friar Street, London W1 (439 0747)

Co-promoted by the Musicians Union and Capital Radio, this mini-festival features the quintets of Stan Tracey and Ronnie Scott (Mon), John Taylor's superb sextet and the Alan Skidmore trio (Tues), Dave Blah's rousing *Onward International* (Wed), the Pizzaz Express All-Stars (Thurs) and the new Back Door (Fri).

WEATHER REPORT
Tues, Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (580 9582)

Although their recent output has been, to say the least, lacklustre, in concert the lyric genius of Wayne Shorter's saxophones is guaranteed to shine through.

STEVIE WONDER
Tues and Wed, Brighton Centre (0273 282841)

The news is that he no longer takes requests for "Fingers" and "Uptight", hits of his childhood, which were laid to rest at a recent concert in Detroit. If that means the introduction of brand new material by a man who may fairly be described as the Cuba Gooding of his era, so much the better.

SOUTHSIDE JOHNNY
Wed and Thurs, The Venue, 160 Victoria Street, London SW1 (828 9441)

Without doubt, the rave-up of the week. Springsteen's old pal leads a terrific band and, in "The Fever," I Don't Want To Go Home," and

Played The Foot", some great songs.

COMPANY WEEK
ICA Theatre, The Mall, London SW1 (330 0493)

Eagerly awaited by those who enjoy the kind of free improvisation which may once have been from jazz but is no longer of it. Derek Bailey's annual assembly of unlikely partners features two "straight" musicians, the clarinetist Anthony Payne and the horn player Philip Eastoe, alongside Thelma Lypson, a drummer from Soweto, John Zorn, the infuriatingly eccentric instrument-maker, and - most intriguingly - Bill Laswell, the bassist who leads the avant-funk band Material.

LINTON KWESI JOHNSON
Fri, Academy, 211 Stockwell Road, London SW9 (274 1525)

The Jamaican dub poet performs with Dennis Bovell's admirable band, supported by Chief Ebenezer Obey, of Nigeria.

TRUMPET SUMMIT
Fri, Plaza Express, 10 Dean Street, London W1 (438 6722)

For all the big names listed above, this event could provide the finest music of the week. Tommy McQuater, John McVie and Digby Fairweather meet in a colloquy of jazz trumpet.

Concerts: Max Harrison; Giller: Sarah Jane Checkland; Photography: Michael Young; Rock & Jazz: Richard Williams

Photography

KERTESZ
National Museum of Photography, Prince's View, Bradford, West Yorkshire (0274 727488). Until July 29, Tues-Sat noon-5pm, Sun 2.30-6pm

A retrospective exhibition celebrating the nineteenth birthday of the great Hungarian photographer André Kertész who began his career as a photojournalist. It includes a wide range of material from portraits and eloquent still-lives to the well-known views taken from his New York apartment.

GREENWICH MEAN TIME
Royal Festival Hall, Level 5, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3002). June 27-July 8, daily 10am-10pm

Vaughan Grylls is by far the most interesting exponent of the composite colour print technique in the country today with the obvious exception of David Hockney, with whom Grylls is always compared. But the comparison is unfair since in Grylls's hands the technique is used to make huge murals.

ERSENHAEUT: ABERDEEN- PORTRAIT OF A CITY
Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen (0224 546333). Until July 7, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm

Alfred Erzenhaeut was one of the pioneers of photojournalism who had a long and distinguished career with a film magazine. He is still working at the age of 86 and the pictures exhibited here are from a two-week visit to the city last summer.



Horse traders at Puck Fair, Killorglin, County Kerry, from Martin Parr's series on the west coast of Ireland at The Orchard Gallery, Derry, until July 14. Paperback Promenade Press, £5.95

TRAINS
Fox Talbot Museum, Leacock, Clippensham, Wiltshire (0249 734569). Until July 31, daily 11am-6pm

A wide variety of pictures dating from 1857 to the present which will appeal to all railway enthusiasts. The show, drawn from the archives of British Rail, includes a section on the Victorians who kept the trains running.

BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHY:
1839-1900
Victoria and Albert Museum, London (569 6371). Until Aug 19, Mon-Thurs 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm

The best British photography of the

period including the famous shot of Brunel standing in front of the Great Eastern launch chain.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
Stills Gallery, 105 High Street, Edinburgh (031 567 1140). Until June 30, Tues-Sat 12.30-6pm

Sixty-four wrongly filed colour photographs which were rediscovered in 1978, documenting federal assistance programmes to impoverished farm families ravaged by the depression in the American south from 1938 to 1941.

FRANK MEADOW SUTCLIFFE
Impressions Gallery, 17 Coltergate, York (0804 54724). Until July 17, Tues-Sat 10am-6pm

Forty-two original prints by Sutcliffe taken in and around Whitby between 1878 and 1900.

LES FEMMES
Olympus Gallery, 24 Princes Street, London W1 (491 7591). Until June 28, Mon-Fri 11am-7pm

Jacques-Henri Lartigue, possibly the greatest amateur photographer this century, has lived a charmed life, blessed with both money and leisure. These photographs of the beautiful women who have, it seems, always surrounded him are a unique document of changing fashion in clothes and style. The exhibition celebrates Lartigue's nineteenth birthday. It covers the period 1902 to the present; he is, of course, still taking pictures.

THE WEEK

Auctions

TRIBAL TREASURES: Strange Celtic stone heads turn up in Yorkshire from time to time, and at first glance a stone figure in Christie's sale of tribal art might have been one of them. Although mysteriously found in Yorkshire it is in fact a Celtic head from the Iron Age. The stone is made of a material called soapstone and could be made about 2,000 BC. The star of the sale is likely to be an elegant (if uncomfortable) Shaliki wood head from the Congo basin, which could make £20,000.

Christie's, 8 King Street, St James's, London SW1 (899 9060). Viewing Sun noon-4pm. Sale Mon 2.30pm.

KING OF CATS: One of the fastest-growing reputations among contemporary painters is that of the mysterious Bathurst, whose first erotic and scandalous painting exhibition in 1934 made him avoid publicity until recently. His image of himself at the age of 27, entitled "A Portrait of HM The King of Cats", is a mixture of haughtiness, irony and self-love. The painting, which may well fetch £300,000, is one of the most important in a week of Impressionist and Modern sales at Sotheby's and Christie's.

Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080). Viewing Sun noon-4pm. Sale Tues 10am.

FRUITS OF CIVILIZATION: You can tell a lot about a man by what he accumulates, and the collection of the late Lord Clark was remarkably eclectic. The first part of his sale includes a Nymphenburg porcelain pagoda figure, a drawing of Lizzie Siddall by Rossetti and a number of works in various media by Henry Moore, More, including Old Master paintings and a Turner that could make £3m, will follow in two further sessions next week.

Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080). Viewing Sun noon-4pm. Sale Tues 10am.

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Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080). Viewing Sun noon-4pm. Sale Tues 10am.

Sotheby's, 24-25 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080). Viewing Sun, Mon, Tues noon-4.30pm. Sale Wed 2.30pm.

VICTORIAN FOCUS: A valuable hoard of photographs taken in the 1880s by pioneer photographer, Gertrude Elizabeth Rogers, is in a Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (629 8802). Viewing Tues 9am-5pm, morning of sale until 11am. Sale Wed noon.

BIZARRE BUYS: A sale devoted to Art Nouveau, Art Deco and Doullin wares certainly allows collectors of eccentric and fanciful shapes their heads. Almost nothing is quite what it seems. It is fitting that much of the pottery and porcelain, notably the work of Clarice Cliff, is technically known as "bizarre". Christie's South Kensington, 85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 (581 2231). Viewing Thurs 9am-4.30pm, Fri 9am-noon. Sale Fri 2pm.

Festivals

LUDLOW FESTIVAL: To celebrate the festival's silver jubilee, the play chosen for its inaugural year in 1960, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, is again staged in the striking setting of the inner bailey of the medieval castle. The second drama on the programme, John Milton masque, *Comus*, has a far longer association with the Shropshire town. It was written for the local Earl of Bridgewater and first performed in 1834 at Ludlow Castle. Now 350 years later, the cast includes Michael Harbour, Zelah Clark and Sam Dale. Performances of *The Dream* tonight, Mon-Sat and July 4, 5 and 7 at 8.30pm; matinees today, Wed, Thurs and July 3 and 4 at 2.30pm. *Comus* on July 3 and 4 at 9pm; matinee July 7 at 2.30pm. The

festival also encompasses music, plays, lectures and films. Festival booking office, Castle Square, Ludlow, Shropshire (0584 2150). Ends July 8.

SEVENOAKS SUMMER FESTIVAL: Aimed at bringing good performance and visual arts to the local people. Highlights this year are a horn and piano concert by Barry Tuckwell and Richard Rodney Bennett (June 30), the Endymion Ensemble's chamber concert (July 3), Angela Holmes in cabaret and Donald Swann just entertaining (both July 5); the Stan Tracey Octet and the National Revue Company in cabaret (both July 6). Festival Box Office, Claridge House, Sevenoaks School, Kent (0732 455133). 11 am-2.30 pm.

HENLEY FESTIVAL: After all the rowing, strawberries and champagne of the regatta from Wed to Sun, a concentrated four-day festival of music and arts will be held in the marquee. From July 4 to 7, three events a night include Carl Davis conducting the Wren Orchestra of London (July 4), the City of London Sinfonia giving an all-Mozart concert (July 5), Yan Pascal Tortier conducting the Orchestra (July 6) and, for the finale, the Band of the Coldstream Guards and fireworks (July 7). Henley Festival Office, Leander Club, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire (0491 576354/575751).

Other festivals include: York Festival and Mystery Plays, Festival Booking Office, 1 Museum Street, York (0904 25536/26421), ends July 2; Almeida Festival, central booking at Almeida Theatre, Almeida Street, London N1 (226 4404), ends July 8; Spire Festival (this year at Turo), Festival Booking Office, SPCK Bookshop, Quay Street, Truro (0872 72771), ends June 30.



Top cat: Bathurst self-portrait, at Sotheby's (see Auctions).

Sport

OLYMPIC WARM-UP: The 18-year-old South African born Zola Budd wins her first international vest when she runs for England this afternoon in the match against Yugoslavia, Wales and Scotland in Birmingham. Her pace is the 1500 metres, while at the same meeting two more Olympic hopes, Wendy Sly and Jane Furniss, are taking part in an invitation 3000 metres. Meanwhile at Crystal Palace, top names like Overt, Coe and Cram are due to compete in the AAA Championships.

Both meetings are covered in Grandstand, BBC1, from 3.10pm.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL: The European Championship is coming to its climax, with the semi-finals today and tomorrow, and the final on Wed. Highlights of today's match between France and Portugal are on BBC1, 10.50-11.30pm, while tomorrow's game between Spain and Denmark is also on BBC1, 11-11.45pm. The whole of the final comes live from Paris, BBC1, 6.40-9pm, when the commentary team is augmented by the England manager Bobby Robson.

DETROIT GRAND PRIX: The motor racing World Championship reaches its half-way stage tomorrow on the bumpy street circuit of Detroit which may give hope to the non-turbo cars. A Tyrrell won here last year. In spite of Nelson Piquet's win in Montreal, Alain Prost is still well out in front, with 32½ points to Niki Lauda's 24 and René Arnoux's 19½. Highlights on BBC2, 11.45pm-12.25am.

QUIET PLEASE: John McEnroe, the defending champion and top seed, opens the 1984 Wimbledon tournament on the Centre Court on

Monday afternoon. His main challenge is likely to come from Ivan Lendl, his conqueror in Paris and the second seed, and his old sparring partner, Jimmy Connors. Martina Navratilova starts the defence on her ladies' title on Tues. Dan Maskell, who has not missed a day's play at Wimbledon since 1927, leads the BBC commentary team which will be in action each day from 1.45pm.

STICKY WICKET: David Gower leads his England team into the second Test against the West Indies at Lord's on Thurs hoping to do somewhat better than the innings and 180 runs defeat suffered at Edgbaston. But those adopted Somerset men, Viv Richards and Joel Garner, may simply be too good again. Television coverage starts on BBC1 at 10.55am, while the Test Match Special team will be giving ball-by-ball coverage on Radio 5 medium wave.

Radio

THE POLITICS OF THE THRILLER: An investigation by Owen Dudley Edwards into how British thriller writers, whose main purpose was to entertain, have uncannily reflected the political attitudes of their times. Radio 4, today, 3.30-4pm.

UNMAN WITTING AND ZIGO: The Giles Cooper season continues with a new production of his most famous radio play, about the terrifying events which follow when a young and untired master arrives to confront the first form of a public school. Radio 4, tomorrow, 2.30-3.45pm. Another Cooper play, *All the Way Home*, is on Radio 4, Wed, 3.02-3.47pm.

Other events

FESTIVAL OF GARDENING: More than 50 exhibitors, including gold medal winners from Chelsea, are taking part in the second annual festival of gardening at Hatfield House. There are also illustrated talks by gardening experts. Hatfield House, Hertfordshire (Hatfield 62823). Today 10am-6pm, tomorrow 10am-5pm. Adults £2, children under 15 £1.30.

ACROBATIC ARTISTRY: the Chinese Acrobatic Company - an ensemble of 60 artists, including acrobats, jugglers, tightrope walkers, trick cyclists and clowns - start a two-week season in London, where they last performed, to considerable acclaim, three years ago. London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (836 3161). June 25-July 7. Mon-Sat 7.30pm; matinees Weds and Sats, 2.30pm.

CELLULOID OLYMPICS: As an appetite-whetter for the Olympic Games, which opens in Los Angeles on July 28, the National Film Archive has put together a programme of film dating back to the early years of the century. It is being presented at the National Film Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3333) on Mon, 6pm. Later that evening there is a showing of Kon Ichikawa's *Tokyo Olympiad* (8.35pm).

MERIDIAN DAY: A celebration, attended by the Duke of Edinburgh, to mark the centenary of the adoption of the Greenwich meridian as prime meridian. There is a programme of activities for schoolchildren. Tues, Greenwich Park, London SE10 (National Maritime Museum, Park Row, London SE10 (858 4422).

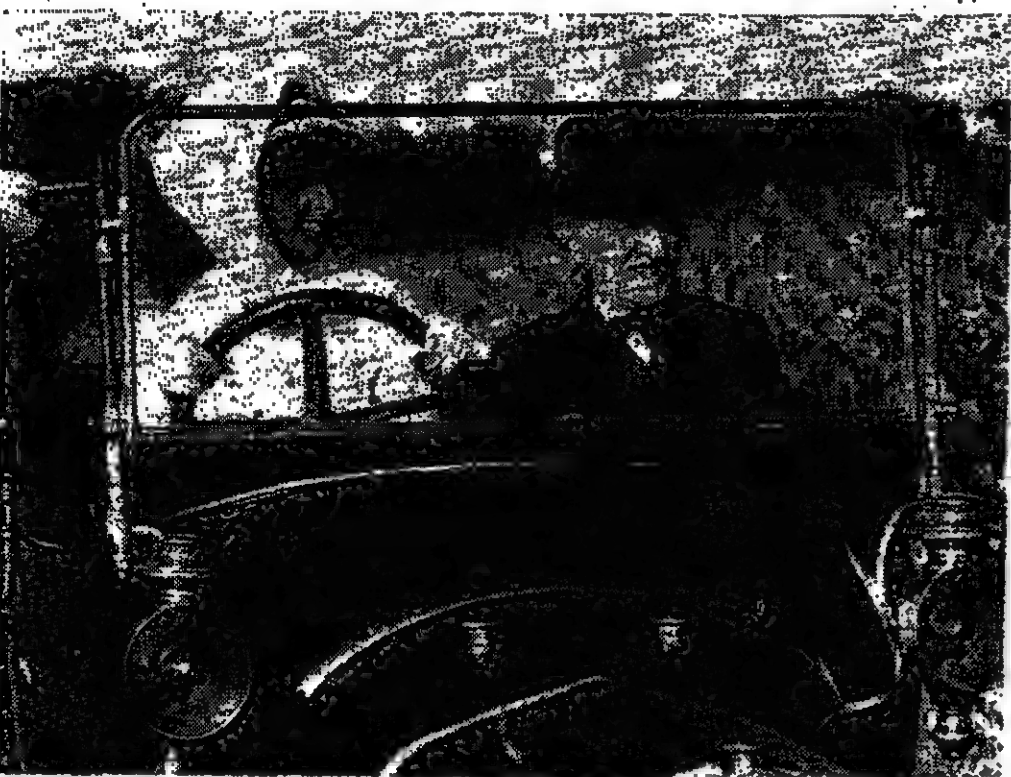
FILMS

A quiet classic for the buffs

Sunday in the country in the summer of 1912: birds chirrup, wasps buzz, children chatter, while a septuagenarian painter philosophically on his assembled family and passing life. This is the setting for Bertrand Tavernier's new film, called, inevitably, *Sunday in the Country* and recently awarded the Best Director prize at the Cannes Film Festival.

His choice as an official French competition entry could hardly have been bettered. For Tavernier - like many French directors a raging film buff - pursues the classic goals of French quality cinema: limpid simplicity, clear-cut humanism and extreme good manners. He also plays the *kommag* game to perfection here, drawing inspiration from the late, melancholic chamber music of Gabriel Fauré (eloquently featured on the soundtrack), the pastoral films of Jean Renoir and the mood of Impressionist paintings.

For source material Tavernier drew on a short novel of 1945 by Pierre Bost, best known for his screen collaborations with Jean Aurenche on a string of cinema classics (*Le Diable au Corps*, *Les Jours Intérieurs*); the pair also wrote Tavernier's first feature in 1973, *The Watchmaker*, of *St. Paul*, from Simonen's novel about a father's anguish over his criminal son. Tavernier's subsequent films are an eclectic bunch: they include a colonial adventure set in French West Africa (*Clean Slate*), a futuristic thriller with Glasgow locations



Father and daughter: Sabine Azéma and Louis Dreyfus in *Sunday in the Country*

(*Death Watch*) and a mood piece set, like *The Watchmaker*, in his home town Lyons (*Une Semaine de Vacances*).

But the director sees shared themes linking his work to Bost's novel: "The character of the father is very much present in my films. And I like the themes of anxiety over time going by and the moments of happiness that one wants to hold on to. I'm very sensitive to the anxiety of a person who reflects on his life's work and questions its value, the love of life that makes Monsieur Ladam tell his daughter 'Stay young'."

To play Ladam, the

anxious painter, Tavernier chose Louis Dreyfus, aged 73, making his cinema debut after a prestigious career as a stage actor and director. For the exuberant, youthful daughter Irène, he chose Sabine Azéma, a rising star recently seen in Resnais's *La Vie est un Roman*. But this is preeminently a film of ensemble effects: it is hard to isolate performers from the gliding camera movements, the country-house decor or the beautiful photography.

Geoff Brown

Sunday in the Country (PG) opens London on Thurs at the Chelsea Cinema, King's Road, London SW3 (351 3742).

Openings

ONE DEADLY SUMMER (18): Meticulous French thriller adapted by Sébastien Japrisot from his own best-selling novel about a neurotic girl in Provence obsessed with avenging the rape of her mother. With Isabelle Adjani, Alain Souchon and Suzanne Flon; directed by Jean Becker. From Fri at the Premiere Shaftesbury Avenue (734 5414).

SPLASH (PG): The saucy comic tale of a Cape Cod mermaid and a lovelorn New Yorker, neatly directed by former actor Ron Howard and produced by Disney's new Touchstone company (dedicated to films of more than kiddie appeal). With Tom Hanks, Daryl Hannah, John Candy. From Fri at the Odeon Leicester Square (930 6111).

REUBEN, REUBEN (15): Tom Conti stars as the alcoholic, womanizing Scottish poet Gowen McGilchrist, staggering through the American lecture circuit: the title character is a sheepdog. Witty written by veteran Julius J. Epstein from a novel by Peter DeVries; directed by Robert Ellis Miller. From Fri at the Warner West End (439 0791). Screen on the Hill (435 3368). Odeon Kensington (802 6644).

Selected

RUE CASES-NEGRES (PG): Chelsea Cinema (351 3742). Few current films offer as much human warmth as this captivating first feature by the West Indian director Euzhan Palcy, describing the life of sugar plantation workers in a Martinique shanty town.

SANS SOLEIL: ICA Cinema (930 3647). Chris Marker's highly personal travel film offers an astonishing, uplifting kaleidoscope of Japanese and African snapshots, bizarre anecdotes and assorted information about earthquakes, cat temples and Hitchcock's *Vertigo*. The editing is dazzling, but what matters most is the film-maker's zest for life and affection for mankind's follies.

TO OUR LOVES (15): Camden Plaza (445 2443). Brilliant, uncomfortable film from Maurice Pialat, acutely exploring emotional deprivation and the pincer grip of family life. Unknown actress Sandrine Bonnaire plays the teenage heroine with stark, painful, natural ease. Pialat himself appears as her surly father.

SWANN IN LOVE (18): Lumiere (836 0591). Schlöndorff's film merely dips into Proust's novel sequence, but therein lies its success. Swann's infatuation with the beautiful but dubious Odette is conveyed with clarity, calm, exquisite photography, and a central performance from Jeremy Irons that expertly captures the melancholic elegance of Proust's bohemian Jew.

The information in the column was correct at the time of going to press. Late changes are often made and it is preferable to check, using the telephone numbers given.

THEATRE

Cambridge and the after-life

The partnership of Simon Gray as author and Harold Pinter as director has yielded a run of important and successful plays over the years. They join now for a sixth time in a production of Gray's new play, *The Common Pursuit*, to be presented at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, next week.

In the past they have collaborated on *Butley*, *Otherwise Engaged*, *The Rear Column*, *Close of Play* and *Quarantine's Terms*, which was produced three years ago. In this new comedy, Simon Gray presents a portrait of a group of people who gather at Cambridge, in the early 1960s with the intention of establishing themselves as critics and poets by setting up a new literary magazine. The play follows the fortunes of this group through their personal and professional lives during a 20-year period.

The varied members of the group are Stuart (Nicholas le Provost), whose refusal to compromise on excellence earns him the tag of elitist; Martin (Ian Ogilvy), a cat lover who has enough emotional and financial resources to indulge the obsessions of his friends; Humphrey (Clive Francis), the acid academic and possibly the only true literary talent, whose passion is eventually crushed by his intellect; Peter (Simon Williams) whose ordered mind is at odds with his haphazard domestic life; Nick (Robert East), who becomes a chain-smoking media personality; and Marigold (Nina Thomas), who



Direct involvement: Harold Pinter rehearses Nina Thomas in Simon Gray's *The Common Pursuit*

is the focus for the emotions of all five of her male contemporaries. Its theme sounds similar to that of Frederick Raphael's *Glittering Prizes*. "I did not see it. But I should not think there is much similarity," Simon Gray says.

Cryptically, asked about the play, he says it is about what it is about, adding more helpfully that it concerns friendships and literary manners. He tends to be cautious in describing his work, remembering perhaps the rough treatment of his thriller *Stage Struck*.

After James Fenton in *The Sunday Times* had mauled the

play and its author, claiming that Gray had committed public suicide, the author wrote back suggesting a private performance for Fenton after which he would personally appeal for resurrection. "I shall of course furnish him with a summary of the plot, to help him get it right."

In the light of that, it is perhaps unwise to muse further on *The Common Pursuit*. Mr Gray said that with *Stage Struck* he had known "very early on" that the play in the West End was doomed. That explains why he is happy that *The Common Pursuit* is to open at the Lyric,

where "we can show the play off and can concentrate on getting the production right without the threat of doom hanging over us." If all goes well, of course, it could transfer to the West End. He enjoys working with Pinter, and says that if there had ever been any difficulties in working with another playwright they should be resolved by now.

Christopher Warman

The Common Pursuit, Lyric, Hammersmith (741 2311). Previews Thurs, Fri June 30, July 2 at 7.45pm. Opening July 3 at 7pm. Thereafter Mon-Sat at 7.45pm, matinees Thurs at 2.30pm and Sat at 4pm. Ends Aug 21.

Openings

CAROUSEL: Steven Pimlott directs a new production of the Rodgers and Hammerstein musical. Michael Feast, Janet Dibley, Tracie Bennett, Ludmilla Andrews, Richard Freeman and Jonathan Hackett head the cast, with Jeremy Sams as musical director. The first non-original musical to be presented by the Royal Exchange company, it is a major out-of-London contribution to what seems to be a British revival of interest in the stage musical.

ON YOUR TOES: Mon-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Thurs and Sat at 2.30pm. Natalia Makarova (who, alas, is appearing only until Sept 3, and never at matinees) brings a new production of this 1936 Rodgers and Hart musical, staged by the co-writer and original director, George Abbott, aged 96.

POPPY NONSENSE: Donmar Warehouse (836 1071). Until Aug 25, Mon-Sat at 8pm. This acclaimed show from Black South Africa is a story of a harassed, endlessly wandering family that is both tragic and uplifting.

JOAN OF ARCADE: (829 2282). Thurs and Fri at 7.15pm. In repertory. In Ronald Eyre's spectacular production, Shaw's great play fills especially this vast auditorium without ever quite stilling the doubts it always raises.

SERJEANT MUSGRAVE'S DANCE: Old Vic (924 7616). Ends June 30, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm. Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Wed at 2.30pm, Sat at 4pm. With the formidable help of Max Wall, Eileen Atkins and Graham Crowden among a distinguished cast, Albert Finney (doubling as director and name part) brings Sir John Gielgud's brooding and enigmatic modern classic back to haunting dramatic life.

STRANGE INTERLUDE: Duke of York's (836 5122). Mon-Sat at 8pm. Triumphant, very sensitive revival of Eugene O'Neill's 1927 marathon piece (it lasts for five hours) about a young woman (Glenda Jackson), who loses her fiancé and appraises a contrasting trio of lovers, played by Edward Petherbridge, Brian Cox and James Hazeldine, in search of satisfaction as a wife and mother.

Selected

GOLDEN BOY: Lyttelton (928 2252). Wed-Fri at 7.45pm; matinees Thurs at 3pm. In repertory.

Clifford Odets's parable of a young boxer-musician in the New York of the Depression sacrificing art to fist and fortune is naive as well as dramatic, but Bill Bryden's powerful period production and Hayden Griffin's magnificent sets make the most of it.

Out of Town

KLING: Mermaid (238 5568). Until July 7, Mon-Sat at 7.45pm. Also McCowan's solo performance as this complex, controversial man is not only an acting tour de force but a thought-provoking moral study.

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Out of Town

BROMLEY: Churchill (480 0677). The Doctor's Dilemma by George Bernard Shaw. Until July 7, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm, Sat at 4.30pm. Peter Coe directs Patrick Cargill, Emyrn Williams, Gayle Hunnicutt, Michael Craig, Tom Baker, Colin Firth. In a revival of Shaw's comedy on route for the West End.

NEWBURY: Watermill (0635 46044). Wood Wren by Fay Weldon. Until July 7, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinees June 30 at 4pm; gala (followed by a meal and dancing) July 7 at 8.30pm. British premiere run for a tale of a woman who wins the Nobel Prize for Literature, and how it affects her relationships and life.

SCARBOROUGH: Stephen Joseph Theatre in the Round (0723 370541). A Chorus of Disapproval by Alan Ayckbourn. Today at 7.45pm. In repertory. A new play in its first public run: a recently widowed man joins a local light-operative society and soon begins an affair with a fellow-member. The production of *The Beggar's Opera* does not go according to plan. Ayckbourn directs, with Paul Todd (also in the cast) as musical director. *The Linden Tree* by J.B. Priestley. Preview on Wed at 2pm, opens Wed at 7.45pm, also Thurs and Fri at 7.45pm. In repertory. A great success in 1947, but



Front line: Sheila Allen in Fay Weldon's *Wood Wren*, at the Watermill Theatre, Newbury

performed comparatively rarely since, this study of one family and its relationships is vintage Priestley.

SHEPHERD: Crucible (0742 79522). *Funny Girl* by Julie Styne. Bob Merrill, Luciel Lerner. Until June 30, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Sat at 4pm. Singer Marti Caine plays Fanny Brice, Ziegfeld Follies star.

STRATFORD: Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0783 295623). *The Merchant of Venice*. Today at 1.30pm, Thurs at 7.30pm. In repertory. New production, directed by John Caird, with Ian McKellen as Shylock, Adam Barkham as Bassanio, Frances Tomelty as Portia.

Henry V. Today and Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 1.30pm. In repertory. Kenneth Branagh, with Bernard Horsfall, Brian Blessed, Sebastian Shaw, in a new production directed by Adrian Noble.

Richard III, Tues, Wed and Fri at 7.30pm. *Funny Girl* by Julie Styne. Bob Merrill, Luciel Lerner. In repertory. Anthony Sher in the title role, with Patricia Routledge, Brian Blessed, Christopher Ravenscroft, in a new production directed by Bill Alexander.

The Other Place (0783 295623). *Golden Girl* by Louise Page. Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. In repertory. Premiere production of a play about five women athletes chasing four places in the national relay team at the Olympics. Barry Kyle directs. Josette Simon, Kate Duffery, Cathy Tyson, Alphonso, Emma Lee and Katherine Rogers. Plus Polly James, Kenneth Branagh, George Ralston.

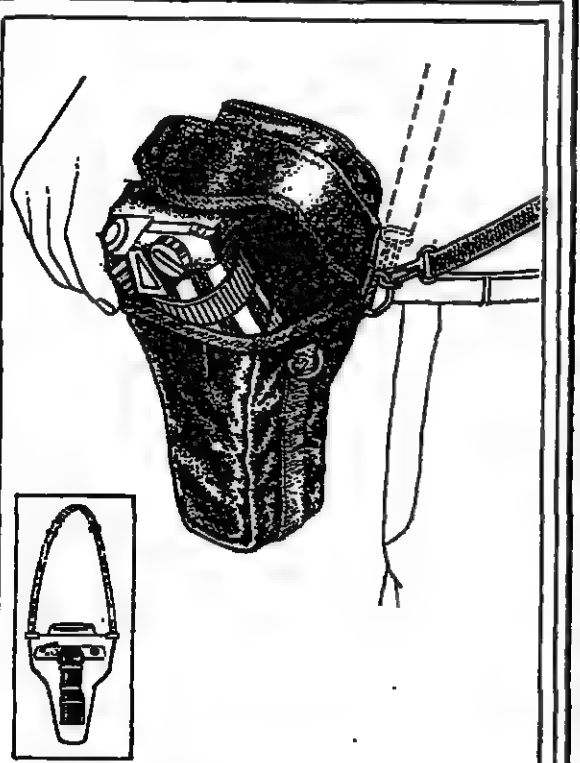
A Midsummer Night's Dream. Today at 7.30pm. In repertory. Sheila Hancock directs Roger Alam, Penny Downie, David Walker, Philip Jackson. *Romeo and Juliet*. Wed at 7.30pm. In repertory. John Caird directs Amanda Root, Simon Templeman, Polly James, Frank Middlemass, Roger Alam. Camille by Pam Gems. Thurs at 7.30pm. In repertory. Ron Daniels directs premiere production of a reworking of Dumas's *La Dame aux Camélias*. Frances Barber, Nicholas Farrell, Alphonso Emmanuel.

Sport and radio: Peter Waymark; Auctions: Huon Mallalieu; Theatre: Anthony Masters and Irving Wardle; Films: Geoff Brown

JUMBO CAMERA CASE

Camera cases are amongst the most useful pieces of photographic equipment, protecting the camera and lens and facilitating transportation. Conventional cases, however, take only cameras fitted with standard lenses - longer telephoto and zoom lenses must be carried separately.

This Sunagor 'Jumbo' Camera Case overcomes this problem as it is roomy enough to accommodate any popular make of SLR camera with a longer lens attached. Made from durable black water-resistant nylon, it is padded to provide protection for expensive equipment. The holster-shaped case fastens with a contact-fastening strip for quick and easy access, and also features a separate zipped compartment for storing films, filters and other items. Very easy to carry, it can be slung from the shoulder or worn round the waist - its adjustable strap will adapt to either position. Measuring approx 25cm long x 12cm deep x 16cm wide at its greatest width and depth, this would make a most useful addition to anyone's photographic equipment. Price: £15.95



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("1928")**

(“1928”)

OFFER BY
LONDON AND MANCHESTER ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED ("LMA")

URGENT ADVICE TO 1928 STOCKHOLDERS

The Board of 1928 announces that those Stockholders who had previously stated their intention to accept the LMA offer, thereby ensuring its success, have not made their position clear. In these circumstances the Board of 1928 and its financial advisers, Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, have no reason to suppose that the LMA offer, which closes at 3.30 pm on Monday next, 25th June, will not succeed, notwithstanding the fact that the Board had secured a proposal for a higher offer.

Accordingly, the Board's advice now follows that given in the Circular to Stockholders dated 21st June, 1984. This was that those Stockholders who wish to realise their holding for cash should accept the LMA offer. As such Stockholders may have a liability to capital gains tax, they should obtain professional advice on their individual position before accepting. They should also be aware of the need for urgent action in view of the closing time for the LMA offer.

Those Stockholders who do not wish to realise their holding or establish a liability to capital gains tax should take no action. Such Stockholders should, however, recognise that:-

★ 1928's share price after the LMA offer is likely to fall to below the offer level.

★ Stockholders are likely to suffer a decrease in income.

★ They would be minority Stockholders in an LMA subsidiary.

Each Director of 1928 (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) has taken reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed in this advertisement are fair and accurate and each of them accepts responsibility accordingly.

Mount Charlotte Investments, the Leeds-based hotels and property group, yesterday made an agreed £27.7m shares bid for Slean Dhu, which owns five luxury hotels in Scotland.

The publicly-quoted Sidlaw Group, a Dundee-based North Sea services and joint company, will receive £9.1m for its 31.4 per cent stake in Slean Dhu.

The deal is the fourth major acquisition for the rapidly-growing Mount Charlotte in the last two years.

With the forecast at the half-way mark of "results similar to last year" made by S & U Stores' chairman, Mr Derek Coombs, Turnover of the group, primarily engaged in consumer credit, showed a further modest increase to £20m (£27.8m).

There was a marked increase in corporation tax to £422,000 (£258,000) and after payment of the

The group forecasts pretax profits for the half year to mid-May of £1.5m (£1.4m) and an interim dividend of 0.46p.

Skean Dhu, with three hotels in Aberdeen, one in Glasgow and one at Prestwick made £1m profit before tax against £1m in the year April, Month. Charlone believes it can improve profitability.

preference dividend which absorbed £800k (same rate is to be paid in 1986). The profit, ordinary and ordinary shares – the balance transferred to reserves was £295,000 (£280k). Earnings per share are 2.38p (4.04p).

● **SHERATON SECURITIES**
INTERNATIONAL Sheraton has agreed to acquire Gravel Industries. The company is satisfied by the issue of 15.61 million new ordinary shares and £120,000 cash.

In brief

● **UNITED GUARANTEE:** Results for 1983, compared with previous 15 months. Turnover £14.23m (£20.07m). Operating profit £71,000 (£206,000). Total dividend 0.75p (same).

● **RAND LONDON CORP:** Year to March 31. Turnover R32.46m (about £18.1m), against R45.27m. Pretax loss R6.63m (R7.73m loss). No dividend (same).

● **CHARTER TRUST & AGENCY:** Half-year 'to May 31. Net earnings for ordinary capital 6844,000 (\$767,000). Earnings per share 1.00 (1.10). Dividend 0.50 (0.50) (25.58 per cent) has agreed to take up its entitlement of 3.95 million shares and will also underwrite the balance of the offer.

ment ratio of 0.46, adjusted, to 0.5p, parity, to reduce disparity between payments. Present indications of income for current year remain reasonably buoyant and the board expects to pay a total dividend of not less than 2.1 – a rise of 6.3 per cent.

- **JOHN BOOTH & SONS (BOLTON):** Turnover £11.23m (£8.97m). Pretax profit £207,000 (£88,000). Dividend 2p (1p).
- **DUNDEE & LONDON INVESTMENT TRUST:** Half-year to April 30. Pretax revenue £448,000 (£515,000). Interim dividend 1.5p.

● **STONEHILL HOLDINGS:** (same). Year to April 1. Turnover £16.06m (£15.08m). Pretax profit £386,000 (£102,000). Total dividend 3p (2p). This improvement is expected to continue in the next 12 months.

● **C. & W. HOLDINGS:** Year to Jan. 28, Turnover £7.26m (£9.26m). Pretax profit £81,000 (loss £110,000). No dividend (losses).

● BELHAVEN BREWERY: Terms have been agreed for Belhaven to acquire from Saccone and Speed and Courage, certain of the assets of the latter. The price will be determined 16 weeks after completion. It is unlikely to be more than £600,000 (and in any event cannot be more than £1m) and will be in cash and shares.

● JOHN BROWN confirms that Volksas Industries of South Africa acquired Drury Wickman from the company on April 1, 1984. Drury Wickman is a distributor of machine tools in South Africa. This is a further step in the process of John Brown withdrawing from machine tools worldwide.

● **BRITISH STAM SPECIALTIES** has agreed to purchase from Babcock Industrial and Electrical Products the issued capitals and inter-company indebtedness of Babcock Gardner and J. Tourtel Gardners. Price: £307,974, in ordinary shares. Industrial mixing and

WALL STREET

New York, (Reuters)—Wall Street share prices were lower in early trading as investors remained cautious about interest rates, the economy and the money supply.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell four points on Thursday in a mixed session,

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Some profit taking developed in the dollar during the afternoon, but overall the US currency stayed firm.

night's record closing "low" of 1.3620 during yesterday's session was showing about 1 percent higher at 1.3635 in mid-afternoon.

The pound was improved, although below the best, against the Deutsche Mark at 3.7945 (3.7900), but its trade weighted index reverted to an unchanged 79.4 after 79.5 at the opening. Swiss francs eased at 2.3150 (2.30890) along with the French franc 8.5420 (8.5225) and the yen at 235.60 (234.65).

MONEY MARKETS

Discount houses were again able to take their money quite cheaply. Top rate of the day was 8½ per cent but balances in size moved at 7½ per cent during the morning, though the rate had crept up to 8½ per cent again by lunchtime.

There were some erratic movements in the afternoon, but the houses were mostly cautious at following the upswings that took place in the interbank market.

Books were eventually ruled off for the day within bounds of 8½ per cent and 7 per cent, a late decline occurring once it was seen that the authorities had successfully bought out the shortage in the afternoon.

[illegible]

SELLING

Guarding against bouncing cheques

Selling your car? Then you will have to negotiate the difficulties associated with payment. If you accept a personal cheque make sure the money is cleared and in your account before you hand over the keys and logbook.

Some sellers demand cash because many deals are done in the evening, when banks are shut, but this can be risky for the buyer.

A bankers draft is the safest solution. This is like a cheque drawn on the bank - rather than the carbuyer's personal account. It cannot be stopped and it is as good as cash. But do not leave it lying around the house as anyone can pay it into his or her account, or get cash for it.

Building society cheques are probably the most common method of payment because Building societies do not allow their customers to have an overdraft. But be careful - it is possible for a building society third-party cheque to be stopped.

"There are no legal restrictions against building societies stopping cheques but unless there is a clear case of fraud, they generally don't do it," says Mr Stewart Gowan, of the Woolwich Building Society. Curiously, car purchase was the commonest situation in which building societies were asked to stop cheques.

Lorna Bourke

Pinnacle Life

In last week's article on Income Bonds we stated that some companies paid interest on their bonds *pro rata* in the event of death of the bondholder before the bond's maturity. Pinnacle Life has asked us to make it plain that they are not one of these companies.

Half-test plea

The married woman's half-test which affects only women who reached the age of 60 before April 6, 1979, should be abolished, says the Consumers' Association, which has published an Action Guide explaining how the fight this "discriminatory age rule".

Some 200,000 women caught by this half-test are not entitled to a State pension in their own right and must wait until their husbands reach retirement age, says the Consumers' Association.

The CA goes on: "A relic of the previous State pension scheme when a woman could choose whether to pay full-rate National Insurance contributions towards her own pension or pay at a reduced rate and rely on her husband's contributions, the married women's half-test was the standard for judging whether or not a woman had maintained a 'substantial contributions record' if she had contributed to her own pension".

Abolition of the half-test would cost about £50m, according to the CA. Copies of the Action Guide are available free from the Consumers' Association, Castlemead, Gascoyne Way, Hereford, SG14 1LH.

Trust contest

Investment competitions are the latest gimmick for promoting almost anything you can think of and the fund managers

Save & Prosper are the latest entrants into this field. As part of its 50th anniversary celebrations, Save & Prosper is running a competition on Prestel.

Competitors have to use their skill to select which of Save & Prosper's 27 unit trusts will show the best performance over the six-month period from July 2, 1984 and the price of that trust at the end of the year. If more than one person picks the correct trust and correctly estimates what the price will be, then it will be the earliest entry which wins. First prize is £250 invested in the winning unit trust. Full details of the competition appear on page 481 285 on Prestel. Closing date for entries is June 29.

Sharing in jubilee

The Catholic Building Society is launching a Jubilee Bond to celebrate its 25th anniversary. It is a two-year term share and pays 8 per cent interest net (11.43 per cent gross) to basic rate income tax payers. There is a minimum investment of £1,000 and a maximum of £50,000.

The bond can be added to during the two-year period by taking out further bond accounts for a two-year term from the date of your additional investment. Further details from Catholic Building Society, 7 Strutton Ground, London SW1P 2HY (Tel: 01-222 6736/7).

I SEE... YOUR 'FRIDGE

DE-FROSTED AND SHORT-CIRCUITED THE TV SET WHICH BLEW UP THE STEREO AND SET FIRE TO THE HOUSE.



Aid for retired

Hill House Hammond is offering savings of up to 30 per cent on the cost of household insurance for retired people. For example, a householder buying cover for both buildings and home contents in a rural area with a £50,000 house and contents of £12,000 would pay a total of £98.70 compared with £78.40 if retired, a saving of more than 20 per cent.

These policies also include automatic cover for deterioration of fridge and freezer contents as well as accidental damage to TV, stereo and video sets. This scheme will be particularly

attractive to people who are not tied by building society requirements to a specified insurer for buildings insurance. For those who are, cover can be arranged on contents only.

Details from Hill House Hammond Insurance Brokers, Tel: Bristol (0272) 292906.

Specialist help

The mutual life office Clerical Medical and the unit trust group Fidelity International Management are coming together to manage and market a range of unit-linked products.

New funds will be introduced with the two organizations taking the unusual step of sharing management by concentrating on their investment specializations. For example, Clerical Medical will manage UK equities, fixed interest, property, and the mixed fund, while Fidelity will be responsible for overseas investment, particularly in America and Japan. Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Society will underwrite life cover.

The first products of the new partnership will be launched in November and are likely to include a single premium investment bond, a maximum investment plan and a pension scheme for the self-employed. Included in the products will be several designed to mitigate capital transfer tax and to optimise effective investment for higher rate taxpayers. Details from Clerical Medical and

General Life Assurance (Tel: 0272 290566) or Fidelity International Management (Tel: 01-263 09911).

Increased offer

Rising interest rates have enabled investment advisers R J Temple to negotiate an increase in the yield on its present offer of 3-year Guaranteed Income Bonds.

The bond is now being issued with an annual income of 8.8 per cent net for a basic rate taxpayer, equivalent to 12.57 per cent per annum gross. The income bond, which is exclusive to R J Temple, is underwritten by Premium Life Assurance Company. Minimum investment in the bond is £1,000 and there is no upper limit. Investors of £10,000 minimum have the choice of receiving monthly income payments. Further details from R J Temple and Company, Tel: Brighton (0273) 678136.

Waltham's new share

No notice no penalty shares are all the rage with building societies embroiled in hot competition for savers' money. Latest on the scene is Waltham Abbey Building Society with its Extraordinary Shares paying 7.5 per cent net of basic rate tax - 1.25 per cent above the basic ordinary share rate. There are no notice requirements and no penalties on withdrawal.

Details from: Waltham Abbey Building Society, Greenwood House, 6 Church Street, Waltham Abbey, Essex EN8 1DZ. Tel: Lea Valley (0992) 716161.

Super saving

A new Supershare account "Super 80" from Town and Country Building Society, is a 90-day notice account offering interest rate at 8 per cent net, 11.43 per cent gross for basic rate taxpayers. There is a minimum investment of £500. Interest is payable half-yearly or monthly. If interest is added to the account, the annual yield is 8.16 per cent net, 11.86 per cent gross to basic rate taxpayers. Details from Town and Country (Tel: 01-353 2439).

Mortgage deal

Home loans of up to £200,000 are available at the highly competitive rate of 10.75 per cent from Baronworth Ltd, a mortgage broker, of Gants Hill, Essex. Mr Colin Jackson of Baronworth said: "Not only will the lenders consider mortgages, but also re-mortgages for any purpose at the same rate of interest. This is a good deal for a person who wishes to borrow a larger-than-average amount who would normally be charged a higher rate." Details from Baronworth Ltd, 40 Woodford Avenue, Gants Hill, Ilford, Essex, LG2 6XG. Tel: 01-551 5557.

NATIONAL SAVINGS

Bonuses to stem the cash exodus

National Savings has announced improved terms, along with a raft of other changes to stop the flood of funds out of index-linked savings certificates.

Both issues of index-linked National Savings certificates are to receive further supplements to index linking, and a second bonus. The annual supplement for the year to November, 1983, of 3 per cent compares with the 2.4 per cent added in 1983 and 1984.

"There will be at least three further annual supplements, the size of which will be announced each summer," says National Savings. "In addition, savers who hold certificates or a full 10 years will get a second 4 per cent bonus on the tenth anniversary".

Assuming inflation at around 6 per cent over the 12 months

from November 1984, investors will see a tax free return of 9 per cent.

The cash value of an £100 index-linked certificate, purchased in June 1979, is now £171.62, which works out at a tax free return of just under 10 per cent a year over the five-year term, so the new bonuses will ensure the return continues at roughly this level over 1985.

National Savings had been concerned for some time at the number of investors cashing in index-linked securities, and it was clear that something had to be done to stop the exodus. January saw a net outflow of £52m, with £50m moving out in February, rising to £66m in March but falling back to £23m in April.

The new 1985 bonus rate of 3 per cent and the carrot of a further bonus of 4 per cent at

the end of the 10-year term should go some way towards checking the flood.

Small savers are being wooed too. National Savings is introducing a new Yearly Plan for investment in savings certificates. Regular savers will be able to subscribe from £20 to £100 a month by standing order to buy a Yearly Plan Savings Certificate at the end of the year.

The return, compared with the standard five-year certificates, is attractive. If a saver completes all 12 payments and then holds the Yearly Plan Certificate for four full years, the overall five-year return is 7.31 per cent taxfree, compared with 7.25 per cent offered on the existing 27th issue.

Investors will be able to buy the Yearly Plan in addition to the maximum holding of £5,000

in the 27th issue. The year-by-year return on the new Yearly Plan is 6 per cent in the first year, when you are making the monthly payments, rising to 7.5 per cent for each of the subsequent four years.

If you cash in your Yearly Plan within the first two years, you will earn 6.25 per cent, and between years two and four, the return is 6.75 per cent.

Those who continue to hold Yearly Plan certificates after the five-year term will receive the same general rate of interest as other fixed interest Savings Certificates, under the common extension terms (currently 6.84 per cent tax free). The new Yearly Plan will be on sale in Post Offices from July 2.

Terms for repayments from Income Bonds have also been improved.

LB

COMPENSATION

How to calculate your redundancy payment

According to the latest unemployment figures, approximately 77,000 people are made redundant in the first four months of this year. If you are unfortunate enough to encounter redundancy, how do you go about calculating the amount you are entitled to?

Redundancy payments are based on three factors: your age, your period of continuous employment with your employer and the amount you were being paid when you were made redundant (known as your "week's pay").

To be eligible for redundancy pay you must have been continuously employed for at least two years by your employer. Part-time employees have no right to redundancy pay unless they have worked at least eight hours a week for five years. Moreover, you are disqualified from claiming if you were younger than 18 or of retirement age, (65 for men, 60 for women), when you were made redundant.

Certain categories of employees are excluded from the redundancy payments scheme: these include seasonal workers, employees of the Crown, the National Health Service and civil servants. Furthermore, if you were employed on a fixed-term contract of two years or

more and agreed in writing to waive any right to redundancy pay, then you are also excluded from claiming. If you are made redundant and are not caught out by any of the above hurdles then you are entitled to a redundancy payment calculated in the following manner:

- Half a week's pay for each complete year worked between the ages of 18 and 21.
- One week's pay for each complete year worked between the ages of 22 and 40.
- One-and-a-half week's pay for each complete year worked between the ages of 41 and 64 (men) or 59 (women).

You cannot claim redundancy pay for more than 20 years' service, so if you exceed that the last 20 years are taken into account. A week's pay is your gross pay and includes the value of any bonuses you were receiving - provided you were entitled to them as opposed to their being at your employer's discretion. Benefits in kind, such as free board and lodging, and overtime (unless compulsory and guaranteed) are disregarded.

Moreover, the maximum week's pay for the purposes of redundancy payments is limited to £145, so any excess you were being paid above that amount

will not be counted. This means the maximum you could receive under the statutory provisions governing redundancy payments is limited to £4,350, ie, 20 x £145 x 1½. The good news, however, is that statutory redundancy payments are tax free.

Special rules apply to the calculation of redundancy payments where an employee is aged 64 (men) or 59 (women). Here the normal redundancy entitlement is scaled down by one twelfth for each complete month you worked beyond your 64th (or 59th) birthday.

Take the example of a woman earning £100 a week who is made redundant at the age of 59 years and 4 months, after 15 years of service. She will receive 15 x £150, less one third for the four months she worked after her 59th birthday, leaving her with a redundancy pay of £1,500.

Finally, your employer is required by law to give you a written statement showing how he or she has calculated your redundancy pay. Once you have received your redundancy money, your employer will usually be able to reclaim 41 per cent of it from the Redundancy Fund.

Martin Griffiths

HOME LOANS

Societies that charge more

Seventeen building societies are charging at least 1 per cent more than the Building Societies Association rate of 10.25 per cent for a straight repayment mortgage, according to the latest edition of *Blay's Mortgage Tables*.

"One significant move is that Abbey National Building Society has increased its lending rates for mortgages between £15,000 and £25,000 by 0.25 per cent to 10.5 per cent for annuity

mortgages, and by a 0.25 per cent to 10.75 per cent for endowment mortgages. This change has prompted other large societies to review their rates," the guide says.

"The Woolwich is still charging only 10.25 per cent on all annuity mortgages and has said it will not reintroduce a differential rate structure," it adds.

The tables cover all available sources of house purchase

finance in the United Kingdom, including building societies, banks, finance houses, insurance companies, and bodies such as district councils and metropolitan boroughs. One of the main features of the tables is loan availability.

Details are available from *Blay's Guides*, Churchfield Road, Chalfont St Peter, Buckinghamshire, SL9 9EW. (Tel: Gerrards Cross 0753 884417.)

NEW! Nationwide Bonus-7 THE 7-DAY RATE WITHOUT THE 7-DAY WAIT

Nationwide's Bonus-7 Account pays 1% extra interest and offers immediate withdrawals

Nationwide's new 7-day account is the best choice for investors. For the big investor, above £10,000, there are no-notice, no-penalty withdrawals from the balance above this threshold. But you don't have to have this much invested to benefit from immediate withdrawals.

For everybody On lower balances, you can also get at your money immediately, and lose just seven days' interest on the sum withdrawn. On £100 that's just 14p - less than a first-class stamp! And if you give seven days' notice you lose no interest at all.

7.25% worth 10.36% All investors in Bonus-7 earn 7.25%, worth 10.36% to basic rate income tax payers; you need to invest £500 or more.

With £3,000 or more invested you can choose to have your interest paid as monthly income.

Come into Nationwide soon, or use the coupon. Take advantage of the 7-day rate without the 7-day wait!

It pays to decide Nationwide

Nationwide Building Society, New Oxford House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6PW.

These new terms apply to all existing Bonus Accounts. All interest rates quoted including the extra interest are variable.

To Nationwide Building Society, Investment Department, FREEPOST, London WC1V 6XA.

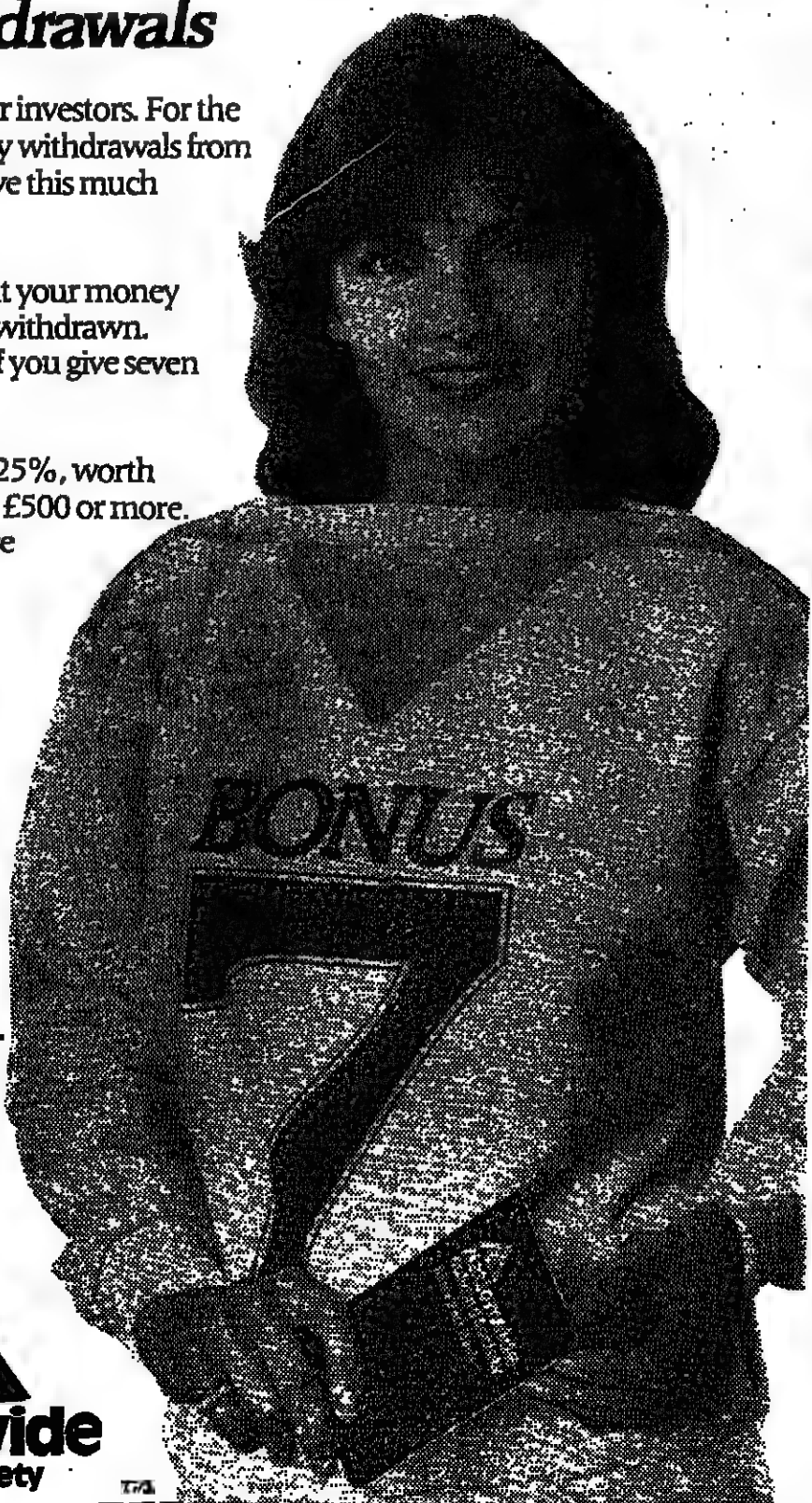
I/We enclose a cheque for £ to open a Bonus-7 Account (£500 to £30,000 or up to £60,000 in a joint account).

☐ Interest to be paid monthly.

Name

Address

Postcode



Minster Trust 2ND Business Expansion Fund

(a fund approved by the Inland Revenue under the terms of the Finance Act 1983)

Objects

■ To allow higher rate taxpayers to take advantage of the attractive tax relief made available by the Finance Act 1983.

■ To achieve capital growth through investment in new equity share capital of unquoted UK companies.

Investment Policy

■ To achieve a portfolio balanced between risk and potential growth by investing in a spread of companies from diverse sectors.

■ To invest in companies where the managers have good track records and with a view to realisation in due course.

Subscription period:
21st June 1984 to
31st July 1984

Minimum investment £2,000; maximum £40,000.
Special arrangements are available for participation by practising accountants.
Note: You should realise that investment in unquoted companies carries more risk than many other forms of investment. Before you invest, you should consult your stockbroker, accountant, solicitor or other professional adviser.
Applications may be made only on the Application Form contained in the Memorandum and must be received on or before 31st July 1984.

Minster Trust

To: Mr Jan Hildreth, Minster Trust Limited, Minster House, Arthur Street, London EC4R 8BE.

Telephone: 01-623 1030

Please send me a copy of the Memorandum inviting investment in your 2nd Business Expansion Fund

Name

Address

Telephone

FAMILY MONEY

TRUSTS

31 ways to avoid the CTT problem

Inheritance trusts are a popular way of mitigating the worst effects of Capital Transfer Tax - the difficulty is in deciding which of the many schemes available is suitable for your particular requirements.

A new review of most of the present schemes has just been published by investment advisers, Investment Planning Analysis & Management, covering 31 plans on offer. The booklet is comprehensive but costs £25 a copy. And, presumably, once IPAM knows you are interested in avoiding CTT and has your name and address, you will have to deal with the inevitable sales calls.

This is, however, a hazard with obtaining information from any financial consultant or adviser, though you will not have to pay £25 for the advice in most cases. Towry Law produces a similar review of CTT trusts, available free, though it is by no means as comprehensive as the IPAM booklet. It sticks to general principles and gives no details of the actual schemes on offer.

The difficulty with all inheritance trusts is that with only two exceptions (the Noble Lowndes scheme, and Henderson's) you are locked into the insurance products of the insurance company selling the scheme.

The Noble Lowndes plan (the only scheme run by a broker but not covered in the IPAM review) allows the investor to choose the insurance products of a range of companies. The Henderson scheme lets you put virtually any kind of investment into the trust. Both these schemes offer a much greater flexibility than the plans on offer from individual insurance companies.

Best of all, get an accountant to set up an inheritance trust tailored to your specific requirements and pick your own investment manager. If you are investing large sums (and there is not much point doing a CTT scheme unless you are thinking of sums in excess of £50,000 to £100,000) it is worth having something that is just right.

Accountants Spicer and Pegler have just produced a booklet (price £1) on the use of trusts in tax planning which highlights the advantages of a discretionary trust in CTT schemes. Spicer and Pegler will, no doubt, be prepared to set up a scheme for a fee, leaving you free to choose your own investment vehicles or advisers. This should work out considerably cheaper than the 5 to 7 per cent front-end loading imposed by the insurance companies.

Details from Spicer and Pegler, 56/60 St Mary Axe, London EC3. Towry Law, Towry Law House, High Street, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 1LX. IPAM, Emerson Court, Alderly Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 1NX.

Lorna Bourke

Holiday guides are full of commonsense advice for the traveller - don't carry cash, cheques and Eurocheque card all in the same back pocket. Don't leave your camera on the rear-window car shelf, particularly in Italy. Keep a separate note of your traveller's cheque numbers.

But according to Mr James Haswell, the insurance Ombudsman with the job of sorting out contentious claims, a major problem is that while holidaymakers are lounging on some faraway beach, back in Britain their home is being burgled.

There is, for instance, the awful tale of the couple who left their french windows unlocked by accident. They returned from their holiday abroad to find their home stripped of furniture. The insurance company paid up on most of the contents - but not the valuables, invoking the often-overlooked clause that requires policyholders to take reasonable care.

Some insurance companies state that cover is void if the house is unoccupied for a certain length of time - 30 days usually, but it can be as little as 21 days. And if you lend your house in an exchange, or even to a friend, you should inform the insurer.

Apart from locking doors and windows and cancelling the milk and newspapers, what is a "general duty of care"? It could mean putting your jewelry in the bank and, if you have a burglar alarm system, telling the neighbours what to do if it goes off.

"It's wise to phone your insurance company before you go on holiday and ask if you should take any special precautions," says Mr Haswell, "then there can be no arguments if anything does happen."

When it comes to holiday insurance itself, it may not be wise to buy the first policy you are offered by the travel agent or package-tour operator. The

HOLIDAY INSURANCE

The hazard of home thefts while abroad



latter can be good value but it is not worth having if it simply does not offer what you need. So check what you are offered against the following:

• Medical cover. Nowadays this should be a minimum of £50,000 for the Continent, and £100,000 or more for travel in the US, where medical costs are stratospheric.

Leading insurance companies like the Prudential and the Norwich Union offer a 24-hour emergency medical service through groups like Europ Assistance or Medex, which can be contacted on a freephone

number by holidaymakers to organize hospital treatment or even repatriation.

One point to watch with medical cover is reference to "pre-existing ailments" among the exclusions. This means the insurer can refuse to pay if you fall ill on holiday with a complaint previously suffered at home. The best insurance policies no longer contain this clause, but exclude anyone who travels against medical advice.

If granny is going along, make certain of the insurance age limits - some companies exclude holidaymakers over the age of 70.

• Motor scooter or moped hire is popular in places like Greece, particularly with teenagers but is very frequently excluded from holiday insurance policies. You can usually buy this cover as an extra from the insurer before you go, however. The student insurers, Endsleigh, have a good package policy which covers motorcycling and is available to anyone.

• Luggage and cash cover is subject to limits - many policies will pay out a maximum of £150 on the loss of any one article or amount of money. If you buy clothes to take on

holiday, keep the invoices - otherwise you may be repaid at secondhand value, not cost. And if you get anything stolen, report the theft to the local police and get written confirmation that you have done so from them, or someone else on the spot.

Family Money readers will be familiar with the problem of obtaining adequate car-hire insurance in the US and Canada. In a series of articles we highlighted the fact that transatlantic insurance regulations do not impose unlimited third-party cover on motorists as they do in the UK, leaving many British holidaymakers unprotected in view of very low state minimum requirements. Many flydrive tour operators now offer a package of third-party liability and insurance, but if you are going it alone to the US and hiring when you arrive, what can you do?

You cannot buy this extra cover over there. At the moment the only individual cover available in Britain is through Topsisure Insurance, available through members of the Association of British Travel Agents. This provides third-party liability cover of up to \$1m, or \$2m in the event of an accident caused by the policyholder. The snag is that it is an excess policy, paying out on the difference between the claim and \$300,000, which is the standard third-party cover provided by national car-hire companies like Hertz and Avis.

If you hire from a local rental, however, you should check the minimum third-party cover on the car-hire policy for with the Topsisure policy you will not be covered properly if this is below the \$300,000 level, as it often is.

Just as important is the Topsisure extra personal accident cover, costing just £9 a vehicle for up to 8 weeks and providing personal injury cover of up to £300,000 for each occupant.

Margaret Drummond

VENTURE CAPITAL

Why the expansion funds have to woo the investor

Now that business expansion funds are an established investment channel, the fund managers are finding it more difficult to raise capital.

Mr Charles Ewell of Electra Risk Capital, which is the granddaddy of them all - it was the first in the field in 1981 - said that it is more difficult than ever to raise money.

They are handicapped by not being able to sell prospective investors the details of the companies they are likely to invest in. So the only way of weighing up the different company's funds is to look at the spread of investments in their previous funds.

Mr Jan Hildreth of Minister Trust said that although it was more difficult to raise the money it was easier to find worthwhile investments. Small businessmen are more receptive to equity capital.

Minister's first fund had a spread of investments which went back to basics - the need for food and shelter. The £1.2 m fund holds stakes in Rising Dough a chain of hot bread shops on the south coast, a farm, Waterducks which makes rainwater, hotel catering, an aluminium roof system company and a seismic data processing company - which serves the oil industry.

Electra Risk Capital is Electra's third fund and the application list will be open until July 20. Electra is the largest operator under the BES Scheme, having already raised and invested or committed almost £19m.

Investment will be in unlisted companies, primarily to finance the expansion of established companies rather than start-up capital. The fund has been approved by the Inland Revenue and investors should qualify for tax relief on investments in the fund at their highest rate paid on up to £40,000 invested in the present year. Details from: Electra, Electra House, Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, London WC2R 3HP, and Minister Trust, Minister House, Arthur Street, London EC4.

MEDICINE

Credit card hospital care

A credit card for paying for private medical care - which offers six months interest free credit - has been launched by AMI Hospitals.

AMI is American-based but has eight hospitals in Britain, including the Princess Grace Hospital and Harley Street Clinic in London and the Princess Margaret Hospital in Windsor, Berkshire. It has a 65 per cent bed occupancy rate but plans to open new hospitals mean that it is seeking to expand the market for private medical care.

About 5 million people in Britain are covered by medical insurance. Those whose treatment is paid for by an insurance company make up 65 per cent of AMI's patients, with 20 per cent paying for themselves and 15 per cent by companies or foreign embassies.

So AMI believes that there will be a demand for the card from those wanting private treatment who are not covered by insurance.

"When you are sick it is too late to get insurance, but you can still get an Amicard," said Mr Jim Mills-Webb, AMI's finance director.

The card can also be used by people needing treatment for existing conditions which are excluded from cover by the insurance companies, those who are underinsured and need top-up cash, and in areas such as child birth and cosmetic plastic surgery which have always been outside the scope of insurance schemes.

AMI has not turned to the finance houses to organize the card because their rates are too high - typically 26.8 per cent APR. Instead, they are looking

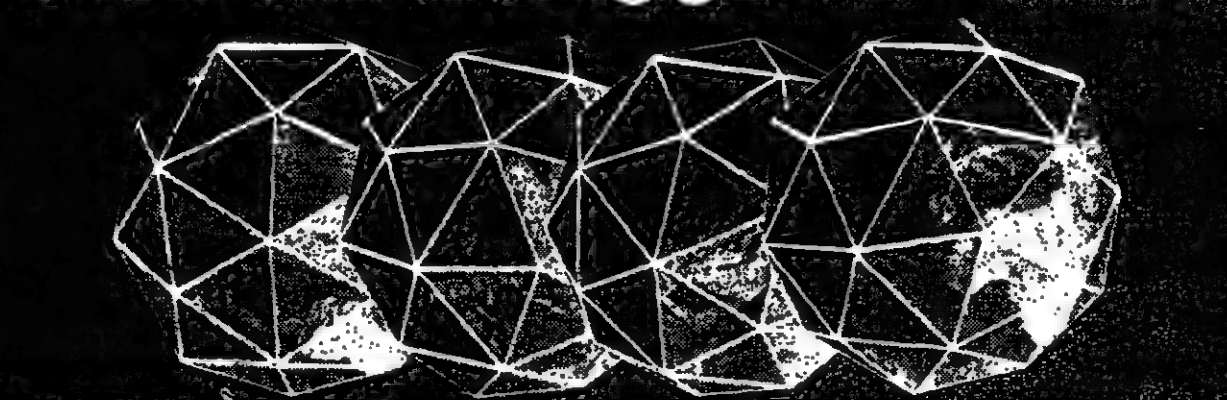
to the money markets to fill the cash gap and are charging less than 1 per cent a month after the six months' free credit which gives an annual percentage rate of 12.4 per cent - only slightly over half that charged by Access and Barclaycard.

There is a legal limit of £5,000 credit on the cards but under AMI's procedure pricing scheme even open heart surgery is £4,700 with an absolute maximum of £6,000 if complications set in. But the card does not yet cover doctors' fees just the hotel, drugs and nursing side of hospital treatment.

Card holders will be subject to a routine credit-rating check and will receive monthly statements. They will have to pay off a minimum of £50 or 5 per cent a month.

Vivien Goldsmith

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*This information is historical only and not indicative of future results. Subscriptions will be accepted only on the basis of the prospectus, obtainable from Manufacturers Hanover Limited, 7 Princes Street, London, EC2P 2EN. Telephone: 01-800 4585

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Year 5	28,499	8,803
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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Persistent selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 18. Dealings End, June 29. 5 Contango Day, July 2. Settlement Day, July 9
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

FT STOCK INDICES	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	73.49 (78.80)
FIXED INTEREST	82.90 (82.99)
INDUSTRIAL ORDINARY	811.7 (819.1)
GOVERNMENT	658.1 (653.6)
ORDINARY DIVIDEND YIELD	4.67% (4.82%)
EARNINGS YIELD	11.31% (11.20%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	10.63 (10.72)
P.E. RATIO (NL)	10.16 (10.25)
High 1058.0, Low 1053.0	

1983/84 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E									
BRITISH FUNDS									
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RACING: CAUTHEN HAS LAST-DAY DOUBLE AT ROYAL ASCOT BUT CHAMPION JOCKEY RETAINS RITZ TROPHY

Arbuthnot to land prize catch with Padre Pio

By Michael Seely

David Arbuthnot, in only his third year as a trainer, has a good chance of landing his biggest catch to date with Padre Pio (Nap) in the Steel Plate and Sections Victory Cup at Ascot today. Unbeaten this season, Padre Pio was particularly impressive at Redcar 12 days ago when he stormed home by five lengths carrying 9st 5lb.

Obviously today's race represents a much harder assignment, yet all the indications are that he is an improving horse and one glance through this week's *Racing Calendar* was enough to show that he will never be so well handicapped again. Even with a 7lb penalty he will be meeting others on noticeably better terms than he will in the future.

Arbuthnot was particularly pleased to hear that the course was being watered after racing had finished yesterday in readiness for today's programme, because he did not relish the going being like a road this afternoon. Nevertheless, his horse has already won on firm ground this season, so he should cope.

Follow Me Follow, Clansman, Crosby Hill and Yallah look the pick of his opposition. Follow Me Follow ran an immensely promising race at Sandown Park when she finished fourth behind Suss Steel, Derry River and Stafs Anna, but even she may not be able to give a stone to my nap, who is clearly on the upgrade and at the right end of the handicap.

By Michael Seely

What ever else happens, Crosby Hill ought to beat Yallah again. They will be meeting on the same terms as they did when they clashed last at Sandown only a week ago.

The Churchill Stakes promises to be an intriguing race, even though there are only five runners. In Good Luck's case, Dealway has done nothing but improve this season and he was especially impressive at Epsom when he gave Caro's Gift—who is not without a good chance of winning the 2.0 at Ascot this afternoon—10lbs and a seven length thrashing.

However, in this instance I still prefer The Miller from Vincent O'Brien's meticulously run yard in County Tipperary. The Miller has won over 13 furlongs at The Curragh already this season, so he is guaranteed to see out today's distance without flinching.

Cherry Hill is the horse who lost a race that he ought to have won at York in May in sensational circumstances when Willie Carson dropped his hands and got caught napping.

Hannah Lightfoot, my selection for the High Yield Steel Plate, has been covered by a stallion King of Hark this year and already tested in foal. Last year she was rather highly strung but impending motherhood seems to have had a calming effect and she could not have won her first race of this season at Yarmouth more easily.

Last season she finished fourth to Jupiter Island, His Honour and Wonderful Surprise in the Autumn Cup at Newbury and it is not hard to envisage her being too good for her opponents this afternoon on today's terms.

I thought that Seattle Rose was well enough in the Ebbisham Stakes at Epsom to suggest that she will continue the better run currently being enjoyed by Seven Barrows in the Fern Hill Stakes.

Watch Tower, who finished fourth behind Old Bailey in the Coventry Stakes on Thursday, looks the one to be on for the Philip Corne Nicked Alloys Stakes at Redcar. Philip Robinson, who is very much the man in form, with his confidence boosted by those exhilarating rides on Kates and Pebbles, can win the Hansa Lager Sprint Cup on the top weight, All is Forgiven.

Followers of Jimmy Fitzgerald, that popular Irishman currently training with such success in Yorkshire, enjoyed a good touch when Kaydevine won the Ascot Stakes on Tuesday. Today they could collect again as well in the Lord John Scott Whisky Handicap as she did at York last Saturday.

Finally, Silent Sam (7.35) must be the banker bet for the evening meeting at Warwick. At Newbury recently she was trying to give weight to Ballinderry, who then went on to win the Ribblesdale Stakes at Royal Ascot.

Flying Habibi sweeps Carson to crown

By Michael Seely

Habibi retained her European champion sprinter's crown by the narrowest of margins after winning the King's Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot yesterday. Making up five lengths in the last furlong and a half, Willie Carson and the 5-4 on favourite Lester Piggott and Anita's Prince in the final stride to gain the day by a short head. Sert Arab, last year's winner, finished third, two lengths away.

Piggott made for the winner's circle. Anita's Prince's trainer, Richard Lester, commented: "Lester said he doesn't know if it's very close." Thunderous cheers then greeted the announcement that Habibi had prevailed. The 34-year-old Western hand took the blow straight on the chin. "Piggott got me a lovely run from my colt. I'm well satisfied."

Habibi is now undefeated since finishing second in the 2,000 Guineas last May. During this period she has won the July Cup, the William Hill Sprint Championship, the Vase, the Sprint Cup and the Prix de l'Abbaye at Longchamp. On the last of these occasions, she won the minimum distance, the 100 yards, by a head.

"Habibi will now go straight to Newmarket to try and repeat her win in the July Cup," John Dwyer said.

The fight for the Ritz Cup Trophy for the leading jockey of the meeting dominated the final day. Steve Causton dramatically forced his way into the picture by landing a double on the 1.15 and 1.45 races. Causton then clinched the feat for the second season running, his win on Habibi giving the reigning champion jockey four victories during the four days. Just as in 1983, Causton finished second with three successes to his credit.

The Windsor Castle Stakes saw a thrilling battle between Causton on Sea Falcon and Tony Ryan on Durham Place before a photo finish showed that the American had won by a head. This victory gave Peter Hobbs a remarkable double, his first since he won the 1.15 at Sandown on Wednesday with H-Tech Girl.

The Handicaps Stakes is always one of the highlights of the meeting, and this year's running of the group two mile-and-a-half test proved to be no exception. In the absence of Thomas, Lester Piggott and Jupiter Island looked like landing a public battle when moving into the lead a furlong and a half from home. But Causton's persnicked Khairpour to fight back and win by one and a half lengths.

"Khairpour stays well," the jockey said afterwards. "And when Walter Swinburn's saddle slipped on Dazzal about five from home, I thought I'd better make a break for it." This victory gave Falke Johnson Houghton his second success of the meeting, the Houghton trainer also having captured the Queen's Vase syndicated with Bayamon.

"Khairpour deserved a race like this," the trainer said. "The five-year-old has been placed in both the



Grey day: Petong leads 27 rivals home in yesterday's Workingham Stakes at Royal Ascot (Photograph Ian Stewart).

The biggest gamble of the meeting was the Workingham Stakes, a popular victory when Bruce Raymond bought Petong with a stunning late run to defy 9st 8lb. Entering the last furlong, Raymond was smiling along with a clear advantage, but when the jockey found a clear run on Petong, this much-improved four-year-old passed eight horses.

Luca Cusani had his first victory of the four days when Darrel McHargue brought Towrah home four lengths ahead of Courtship Success in the Britania Stakes. This was an amazing margin by which to win such a competitive three-year-old handicap.

Ormeau Stakes and the Yorkshire Cup this season. The Aga Khan has just sold Khairpour. He's been bought by Gary Chalk. Khairpour will be sent to stand in stud in New Zealand in about a month's time, to be there for the start of their covering season.

Geoffrey Wragg was fined £350 for withdrawing both Tenness and MIB Plantation from the Handicaps. Bill O'Gorman was penalised £225 for taking out Superative from the King's Stand Stakes. The authorities said that, although they sympathised with both trainers' decisions to withdraw because of the firm going, they felt that they had no alternative.

10-15 ALL IS FORGIVEN (5) D. Thoms 4-10-5 R. Cochrane 6
10-16 ROLLS SECRET (5) G. Packer 10-10-5 R. Cochrane 6
10-17 HANGLING RIVER (5) W. A. Stephens 7-5-3 E. Gales 510
10-18 BREGA BOY (5) T. Fairhurst 3-10-10 G. Coates 7
10-19 STATE PRINCE (5) D. G. Coates 7-5-3 R. Cochrane 6
10-20 WILLIE GEM (5) D. G. Coates 7-5-3 R. Cochrane 6
10-21 NORTHERN (5) D. G. Coates 7-5-3 R. Cochrane 6
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10-23 NEL'S CHOICE (5) D. P. O'Neil 7-5-3 W. Ryan 7
10-24 KANEY'S STAR (5) D. G. Coates 7-5-3 R. Cochrane 6
10-25 PHILIPPA BOY (5) W. A. Stephens 7-5-3 R. Cochrane 6
10-26 WIRE ON 5-7-5 D. Lamberton (5-7) D. G. Coates 7
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10-303 NEL'S CHOICE (5) D. P. O'Neil 7

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9.25 Good Morning Britain
Presented by Terry Wogan and
Toni Abbott, begins with a
discussion on small-
businesses; news with Jayne
Irving at 7.00 and 8.40; the
Grange's dream home at 7.45;
and advice on buying fish from
the sea at 8.25. The special
guests are Derek Nimmo and
Teddy Tynan.

9.40 SPLAT! Includes a cartoon,
an episode from the soap opera,
No Adults Allowed, and
another heat in the competition
to find the Junior mastermind.

ITV LONDON

9.25 LWT Information, 9.30
Sesame Street. The Muppets
and their human guests make
learning a lot of fun. 10.30 *Mike*
Newly comedy and mayhem
with Dave Gorman, Les Lodge,
Hazel Ewardy and Kim
Goody.

12.00 World of Sport introduced by
Dickie Davies. The lineup is:
12.05 International Football:
Highlights of the weekend's top
matches in the European
Championship plus a preview
of the weekend's semi-finals.
With Ian St John and Jimmy
Shaw. 12.45 News followed
by the Australian polo news;
12.50 Sidecar Racing: Round
two of the Shell Oil British
Championship from...
[Omission: 1.05 Olympics '88;
The US Olympic Athletics
Trials].

1.20 The TV Show: the 1.30, 2.00 and
2.30 from *Ayr* and the 1.45,
2.15 and 2.45 from *Radder*;
the 1.30 and 2.00 from *The
Two of Us*; the 2.00 and
2.30 from *World of Sport*.
Superstition Challenge, from
Dorington: 3.25 *Speedway*:
The British Final of the World
Indoor Championships.
[Omission: 3.55 *Football*.] 3.50
News round-up. 4.00
Wrestling: Three contests
from *Berkeley Hill*; 4.50
Results.

5.00 News, 5.05 White Noise.
A special music for young
audiences' presentation.

6.00 The Pyramid Game.
Contestants tested for their
powers of description by
Steve Jones, Rita Levack and
John Junkin are the celebrity
judges.

**6.30 The Children's Royal Variety
Performance** presented by
Princess Anne, in aid of the
NSPCC. [Omission: 7.00 *News*.]

8.30 The Gentle Touch. Det.
Inspector Maggie Forbes
investigates death threats
received by an actress in a
leading London theatre series.
Starring Jill Gascoyne and
Orlando. (Cable titles page 170).

9.30 News.

9.45 Aspel and Company. Michael
Aspel's guest tonight are
Tony Curtis, Jackie Collins and
Pamela Stephenson.

10.30 New Brighton Rock. Concert
recorded at the New Brighton
Festival, cool cover versions of
four songs and featuring top
bands and soloists including
Gloria Gaynor, Eddy Grant,
The Weather Girls and
Madness.

12.15 London news headlines
followed by *The Next
Victim*, Brian Clemens' A
wheelchair-bound young
woman, alone in her flat during
a holiday weekend, learns that
she is to be the next victim of a
killer on the rampage. Starring
Anthony T. Van Der Horst
and Maurice Kaufmann (v).
Then Night Thoughts.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

demons in episode one of the *Prey* (BBC 1, 10.00 pm)

CHANNEL 4

2.10 Ark on the Move. The third programme in Gerald Durrell's 12-part series on flora and fauna conservation in the Malindi of Madagascar (7).

2.35 Film: Cloak and Dagger (1984) starring Gary Cooper and Lill Palmer. Spy story, set in the dying days of the Second World War, about a physics professor who is recruited by the American Secret Service to rescue an atomic scientist from the clutches of the Nazis. Directed by Fritz Lang.

4.35 Buffalo Bill. The obnoxious host of a television chat show gets a surprise when his 22-year-old daughter pays him a visit. He foregoes his bachelor life-style and breathes a sigh of relief when it is time for her to leave. But she has a job at the television station.

5.05 Brookside. A compilation of the week's two episodes.

6.00 Ear Say. Weekly music magazine programme. Among the guests is group Spandau Ballet.

7.00 News summary followed by 7 Days. Michael Charlton talks to Willy Brandt about the role of Social Democracy in the light of the recent European election results; Helen Hayman discusses child care along with the Rev Gordon Barritt, former head of the National Children's Homes, now president of the Methodist Conference; and there is a short film about what midsummer night means to the druids of north Yorkshire.

7.30 Union World. Anne Lester reports on the state of the unions at the Government Communications Centre in Cheltenham following the £1,000 cop to workers to leave their union.

8.00 Cervantes. Part six of the nine-part dramatization of the life of the Spanish writer.

8.00 Callan. The British secret serviceman is on the trail of a KGB infiltrator into the service.

10.00 Baccanale. Part six in the series on black art in Britain.

10.45 Look Forward. A preview of Friday evening's *Midsummer Night's Tube*, a five hour pop-spectacular to be seen on this channel.

11.00 Who Dares, Wins... Satire and topical comedy.

12.05 Film: The Return of Doctor X (1939) starring Humphrey Bogart as a rescued child murderer, brought back to life by a scientist, who turns into a vampire. Directed by Vincent Sherman.

1.10 Closedown.

TV-am

7.25 Good Morning Britain begins with thought for Sunday from Edwin Robinson.

7.30 *Rule-a-Dub-Tub*. Fun and games for young early risers.

8.30 *Good Morning Britain*, presented by David Frost begins with news headlines with Jayne Irving and includes Jonty Barnett's Pick of the Week.

LONDON

9.25 LWT information. *9.50* Me and My Micro. Part three of Fred Harris's series on about how to program home computers.

10.00 *10.15* Missing Wetherby from St Mary's Parish Church, Whitkirk, near Leeds.

11.00 Link. Niam McAlister meets families who have coped with lifting and moving the physically handicapped. *11.30* *Star Fleet*. Episode 9 of the science fiction series.

12.00 England, Thetford. A portrait of Peter and Lynn Collins, whose love of ballroom dancing has led to a number of odd situations (?).

12.30 *Jobwatch*. Roger Blyth and Shelley Rhodes examine new technology.

1.00 Police 5. Shew Taylor with *ITV* due to uncover crimes. *1.15* *Eastern Tales*. Sir Michael Hordern reads *The Ugly Daughter*, a fable from Islam. *1.30* *The Groovy Grooves*.

2.00 *Credo*. Philip Whitehead talks to the Archbishop of Canterbury about the Bishop-elect of Durham's assertion that many biblical accounts are expressions of faith rather than the literal truth.

2.30 London news headlines followed by Film: *Goldengirl* (1979) starring Susan Anton and James Coburn. A two-part short two ladies seen to top American girl athlete who is expected to attract \$20 million of endorsements if she wins *sprint medals* in the Olympics. The agent hired to lure the businesswoman discovers that there is more to her than is apparent on the surface. Directed by Joseph Sargent.

4.00 *The Smurfs*. *4.30* *Murphy's Mob*. Football series (?).

5.00 *The Goodies* (?). *5.30* *McMurray*. Invents a new strange case involving a wealthy Japanese businessman.

6.30 News.

6.40 Topping on Sunday. Among Frank Topping's guests are Helen Gazer, Wynford Evans and Lady Sue Ryder. Tonight there is a loving view of *Life*. Go for it. Comedy from a whole range of impressionists.

7.45 Film *Disaster in the Sky* (1977). The inaugural flight of new super airliner is endangered by the tampering of the hydraulics system of the 'jet' by a peevish employee of the airline. Starring Doug McClure and Peter Graves.

9.15 News.

9.30 *The Professionals*. An ex-CIA agent begins to try to kill his former chiefs. Can Bodie and Doyle get to him before he completes his task? (?).

10.30 *The South Bank Show*. A portrait of sculptor, Anthony Caro.

11.30 London news headlines followed by *Antibes Jazz Festival* featuring singer Jon Hendricks.

Abstract

he is the subject of Nigel Wattas's film *Frank Show* (TV, 10.30 pm)

CHANNEL 4

- 1.35 **Irish Angle** Focuses on the women of the Aran Islands, the west coast of Ireland. How do they cope with what has been described as the harshest climate in western Europe and with childbirth without a hospital?
- 2.05 **Questions**, Marcel Berlins, second guest is the President of the SDP, Shirley Williams. She talks about the moral politics and about the dilemmas faced when, as a divorced Roman Catholic, she wants to marry again.
- 2.35 **Opera on Four: The Marriage of Figaro**, Peter Hall's latest production of Figaro, recorded by Southern Television in 1973, is given its first continuous transmission. The cast includes Knut Svanm as Figaro, Ileana Cotrubas as Susanna, Benjamin Luxon as Count Almaviva, Kim Fowley as Countess Almaviva and Fredrica Von Stade as Cherubino. The Glyndebourne Festival Chorus and London Philharmonic Chorus are conducted by John Pritchard.
- 5.45 **News** summary followed by *Face the Press*, Virginia Wiles in the hot seat and is asked among other questions, whether or not bad behaviour on court should lead to a permanent ban from the circuit. Her questioners are Anne Robinson, assistant editor of the Daily Mirror and The Guardian's Frank Keating.
- 6.15 **The Mississippi**, Lawyer S. Walker is called upon to defend an old retainer on the charge of stealing her employer's valuable necklace.
- 7.15 **Designs**, Milton Glaser. The second film of the series of various aspects of design features graphic artist Milton Glaser who is perhaps best known to the general public the man who conceived the 'Love New York' campaign.
- 8.15 **Upstairs, Downstairs**. In its Christmas time and Lady Southwell's orphaned step-daughter, Georgina, befriends the maid who looks after her.
- 9.15 **Country and Irish**. The four films about country music examines the different aspects of Irish country music.
- 10.20 **Film: Grand Hotel** (1932) Four guests at the luxury Berlin hotel find their lives intertwined. Gruskiy's ballerina, believes her husband is on the wane; Kingroland, clerk, is a dying man; Prey is a bullying tycoon; and, Flammchen, a typist, determined to live life to the hilt. Starring Greta Garbo, Loni Barreroma, Wallace Beery and Joan Crawford.

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5.28 Week Ending (2) A satirical review of the week's news

8.00 **Shaping Up**, **5.55** **Programme News**
8.00 **New Sports Round-Up**
8.25 **The Magic of Music** Jeremy
Churcher explains how the
"Beatwreckers" in the
"Appassionata"
7.05 **Spot the Weak** With Robert
Baker, a quiz with **Wit** featuring **Albert**
7.45 **Baker's Dozen** with **Richard**
Baker
8.30 **Looking After Ourselves**
Margaret Crane, **Vivian** **Rosalee**
Crutcher and **Rosalee** **Shank**
Discuss the day's **news**
struggles to survive the school
after their widowed mother is a
teacher.
8.45 **Subjunctive Look at**, by
Anthony Smith, **5.55** **Weather**
10.00 **News**
10.15 **Today's July**, Series **British**
current and controversial issues
are put on trial. **Tongue's** modern
farming and forestry should be
subject to **climate** **control**.
11.00 **Evening Service**
11.15 **Britain in Crisis** **Phil Smith** takes
a look at the **country's**
impasse **the** **fallow** **period**.
seekers, (4) **The** **Paradise** **of**
the **North**
11.30 **Life in the Ear** from **the** **Play** **Studio**,
Lower **Ragbit** **Street**, **London**
with **Mike** **Wright**, **Helen** **Ladner**
and **Brown**
12.00 **News**, **12.10** **Weather**, **12.15**
Cross, **Shooting** **Forecast**, (1)
England **Score** **and** **Results**, (2)
30 **Week** **Travel**, (3) **5.55**
2.00 **Programme** **News**, **5.55**
5.55 **Programme** **News**

Radio 3

7.55 **Weather**, **8.00** **News**
8.05 **Chopin's Nocturne** in **G**
Major; **Chopin's Nocturne** in **G**
Op 27 **No 2** **Horowitz**, (1)
Chopin's **Suite** **Mozzart**, (2)
Chopin's **Waltz** **Chopin** **Op** **64**
No 1 **Major** **piano** **trio**; and **Saint-**
Saens's **Piano** **Concerto** **No 1**
Op 54 **Major**, **8.30**
8.05 **Record Review**: **Barbara**
compares **recordings** of
Chopin's **Ballade** **No 1**, **Op 10**
No 1, **from** **Henry** **Ford**.
10.15 **Record Review**: **Dave** **Wilson**
Johnson **(tenor)** and **Dave**
Johnson **perform** **Schubert's**
Winterreise

VHF: Open University. 6.55am-7.55 Pastoral Care; Maths
Foundation Theology and

Differentiation in Action, 11
11:20 to 12:00 Florence
Renaissance Art; and Thomas
Stearns Eliot's "Poetry,"
12:00-12:15.

Radio 2

News on the hour until 1.00pm and then
on 6.00 (except 8.00pm) and 11.00.
Headlines: 6.30am, 7.30 Major bulletins:
6.30am, 9.00 and 12.00 midday
and 4.00pm, 4.00pm Steve Coleman &
Shelley Trujillo; Incl 7.50 Racing, 8.00
David Jacobson; 9.00 Sounds of the
Day; 11.00 Abba: The White Nights
Tour; 11.15 Sports Centre; 11.30 Roy
Castle in Castle's Corner; 1.30 Sport on
TV; Includes Tanna: (final of the Women's
World Cup); 1.45 Sports Centre; 1.50
EU-BIX A.A.'S (Championship); Racing
from Ascot at 2.00, 3.00, 5.00 Sports
Headlines: 6.00, 6.00 C on 2 with Cyril
awards, 7.00, 7.00 The Record, 7.30
Festival Songs: BBC International
Orchestra of Light Music direct from the
concert hall; 8.00 News and the Sunday
evening conducts the BBC
Orchestra in works by Berlioz, Donizetti,
Faulstich Williams and Bernstein, Lisian
Wassilios; 8.00 Song from the
stage of Hoffman, And Kathryn Tickell
in the Northernmost Plains, 8.30-8.50
Interval with Radio 2; 9.00-10.00
Sports Desk; 10.05 Saturday
Evening with Len Jackson; 11.00
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar; 11.05 Interval; 11.15
The 1990s Chills presents Nightbird
10.00-4.00 Night Owl.

Radio 1

News on the half-hour until 12.30pm,
then 2.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 8.30 and
12.00 midday (M/F), 9.00am Mark
Radcliffe; 9.00am News; 9.00am
Show, 10.00 Dave Lee Travis, 10.00 My
op Ten John Miles of Culture Club
introduces to Andy Peebles, 2.00 Pm
Saturday Night, 2.00am-3.00am
London and New York Richard Skinner
live from the BBC studios in New York
City; 3.00am-4.00am News; 4.00am
that life in London is just as vibrant, 6.30
Concert featuring David or Alvin 7.30
Pm; 7.30am-8.00am News; 8.00am
Outcasts and Promises, 10.00-12.00
Midnight Peaches; VHF Radio 1 at 1 and
2.00am With Radio 2, 1.00pm With
Radio 2, 1.30am With Radio 2.

World Service on facing page

12.30 Night Thoughts.

edition reflecting the changing world of plants and animals: "What Path for the Tiger?"

5.00 News: Travel.

5.05 Down Your Way. Brian Johnston visits Lancashire.

5.55 Weather: Programme News.

6.00 News.

6.15 Soundings. The series that takes current issues and comments on its moral and religious implications. With Chris Smith.

6.45 Feedback with Mary Whitehouse.

7.00 Travel: David S. The last episode of this serial in six parts by John Fletcher.

7.30 Radio 4's 7 a book programmes. With Hunter Davies. Letter from . . . Shandong. With Stephen Jessel.

8.00 The French by Robin Magowan. With John Strainart.

8.55 News: The Moon and the Shipwreck. Comments by John Peel. The last of four episodes. 8.55 Weather.

9.00 News.

10.15 Entertainers. Winners of the Radio Times/Radio 4 Competition for Small Businesses (s).

11.00 Discovered. The Healing. The Rev. Stanley Brinkman continues his exploration of the Christian exorcism of healing.

11.16 Inside Parliament.

12.10 News. Weather. 12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast.

12.30 The VHF as we love it: 6.45-7.45 Open University. 6.45 Industrial Relations. 7.05 Love in Shakespeare's England. 7.25 Skinheads. 8.00-8.50 Study On. 4.00 Patients. Guide to the NHS. 10.00 The Sporting Life. 5.00 Back to Con. 6.30 A Great Day Out. . . at a Safari Park.

Radio 3

7.55 Weather. 8.00 News.

8.05 Chamber Music by David Forde. Four Sielwiese Canons, Op 72: 4, 3, 6, and 8. Played by Geoff and Colford, piano; and Piano Quintet in A, Op 81 (Fitzkew-Jones/Lullard String

TELEVISION

CENTRAL. As London except:

9.25am Programme

Kilraz. 8.30-10.00. 11.00-11.30. 12.00 Me and My Micro. 1.00pm

12.25 Closedown.

where a tunnel leads to an ancient burial mound. Cast includes Sarah-Jane Barker and Nat Brenner!

8.00 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra presents *Les Griseuses de Debussy*, a Prelude & a Repertoire of Tunes; and Ravel's *Ma Mère l'Oie*.

9.30 Music's Freaks: Robert Step completes these readings in French with *Les Griseuses de Musquy*.

9.50 Roy & Philharmonic Orchestra concert, part two. Mahler's *Symphony No. 1*.


10.56 Niels Viggo Bentzon: Royal Danish Orchestra, the complete work. Andker Byrne and Herman Kjøller (joined by the Chamber Concerto for 11 instruments, Op 52)

11.15 The U.S. Unit 11: VHF only: Open University: *Simon Modern Art: Berlin Dada*. Tuesday: *7.35 Language Authority*. Ends at 5.55am.

Radio 2

4.00 Steve Connors' 6.00 Sheila Tra 7.30 Paul McInnes says Good Morning Sunday: 8.00 David Jacobson 11.00 Sunday Morning: 11.30 The Great 12.00 The Random Joints Hinge and Bracket 12.59 Sport, 1.00 The 1.30 News 1.59 The Summer Sound: Coverage of all of today's main sporting events including Athletics, the U.S. Olympic Championships from Crystal Palace, 6.00 Charlie Chester with your Sunday Soapbox: 7.00 Cynthia Glover Singer 8.00 The Second Step 8.30 News with Robin Royce. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour from Dulyermet Presbyterian Church, London. 9.00 The Hundred Best Tunes with Alan Keith 10.02 Sport: 10.05 Merchandising and 10.05 The 10.50 News (from 12.00) including 11.02 Sport: 1.01 Sport: 1.00 Jean Chellis presents Nightingale 3.00-4.00 Jimmy Young with Two's 5.00

Continued on facing page

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Close, Scotland: 1.00-1.25pm
Landward, Scotland's farming
programme, 11.45 Weather, Scottish
and Now, 2.30-4.30 Film: Knights of the
Round Table (Robert Taylor), 5.30-6.30
Golden-Girl, 11.30 Evening at Pops.

REGIONAL TELEVISION

SCOTCH 9:25am Cartoon: 9:35
Happy Days: 10:00
Sport Billy: 10:25
The Dick Cavett Show: 11:00
Show: 12:10am Late Call: 12:15
Protesters: 12:40 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except:
9:25am Eastern Tales.
9:40 Line Rascals: 10:00-10:30 Hunt
and derbies: 10:30-11:00
11:00-11:30am: Where Do You Start?
(Paper Sellers). 1:40 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except:
9:25am Cartoon.
9:35 Joe 90: 10:00-10:30 University
Challenge: 10:30-11:00am
Film: Girls' School (George Cole).
Thriller: 12:40 Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9:25am *Angie
Doggie*. 9:30 *Wheaties* and the
Chopper Bunch: 10:00-10:30 *Batman*.
5.05pm-6:00 *Full Circle* (Gordon
Downs).

ROBBED As London expects

BURDER As London except: 9:25am Great Camera, 12:10am Closedown.
Stars: 9:35-10:30 Standby - Lights, 9:35am-10:30 Seasmie
Postscript: 12:10am Schwartz, 12:49 At the end of the day, Closedown.

ANGIA As London, except: Stars 9:35am-10:30 Seasmie
Postscript: 12:10am Schwartz, 12:49 At the end of the day, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9:25am Great Camera, 12:10am Closedown.
Stars: 9:35-10:30 Standby, Lights, Camera, 12:10am Schwartz, 12:49 At the end of the day, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: Stars 9:35am-10:30 Seasmie
Postscript: 12:10am Schwartz, 12:49 At the end of the day, Closedown.
Reflections: 12:45 Closedown.

TSW As London except: 9:25am Professor Kitzel, 9:30-10:30 Seasmie
Postscript: 12:10am Schwartz, 12:49 At the end of the day, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN:
1. Street, 2. Blank and white. (f) Repeat.

Falcon Crest 7:45-9:15 Gold
11:30 JUNE 12:30am Closed

ANGLIA As London except Starts 9:30-10:00 Once Upon A Time... Man, 11:30-12:00 Me and My Micro, 1:00pm Lunar and Harky, 1:25 Western, 2:00-2:05 The Big Bang Theory, 2:30-3:00 The Simpsons, 3:30-4:00 Winner Takes All, 4:30-6:30 Return of the Saint, 11:30 Devlin Connection, 12:00am People Like Us, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except Starts 9:00am Irish, 11:30-12:00 Me and My Micro, 1:00pm University Challenge, 1:30-2:00 Byoneses, 2:30 Flare, 3:30-4:00 The Big Bang Theory, 4:30-5:00 The Simpsons, 5:30-6:00 Whiz Kids, 7:45-8:15 Golden Girl, 11:30 Sports Results, 11:35 News, 12:00 News, Closeddown.

SAT Stars 1:35pm Black on Block, 2:00pm Marriage of Figaro, 2:30pm S&C Days, 6:15 Mississippi, 7:15 Fleming, 7:20 Newadventure, 7:30 Cerebus Vn Ytter, 8:00 Mike H'n Wyld, 8:30 The Simpsons, 9:00 The Simpsons Design, 10:35 American Caesar, 11:05 Film: Portrait of Jenny.

HIV WEST 8.25am
Kitzel. 9.30-10.00 Vicky th

ITV WEST 8.35am Professor
Kittel, 9.30-10.00 *Victory the Victing*,
11.30-12.00 *Me and My Mickey*, 1.00p
University Challenge, 2.00-2.30p
Wales, 2.30-4.30p *Will*, *Perry*
(Charleston Hosts), 5.00-5.30p *Falcon*
Series 7, 7.45-8.15p *Golden Girl*, 11.30p
Shower, 11.45p-12.30p: No variations

ITV 8.00am *ITV News*, 8.30-9.00
To London Look, 11.00am *ITV News*,
11.30-12.00 Look and See, 11.30-12.30
p *Weekend Wakeup*, 1.00pm Gardens
All, 1.30-2.00p *Farring News*, 2.30-3.00p
Cancer Start, 3.40-4.00p *ITV News*, 4.00-4.30p
University Challenge, 5.30-6.30p *ITV News*
For Hire, 6.30-6.50p Return of the Ship
To London Look, 7.00-7.30p *Golden Girl*,
7.30-8.00p *Golden Girl*, 11.30p Police
Squad, 12.00p *Postcard*, 12.30p *ITV News*

TYNE TEES As London's morning
Friday, 8.30-9.00p *London*, 11.00am *Me*
and My Mickey, 11.30-12.00p *ITV News*,
12.00-12.30p Look and See, 1.30-2.00p
Grosvenor Gardens, 2.00-2.30p *ITV News*
Challenge, 3.30-4.00p *ITV News*, 4.00-4.30p
4.30p *ITV News*, 5.00-5.30p *ITV News*,
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6.30-7.00p *ITV News*, 7.00-7.30p *ITV News*,
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10.30-11.00p *ITV News*, 11.00-11.30p *ITV News*,
11.30-12.00p *ITV News*, 12.00-12.30p *ITV News*

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The freed hostages and Mr. Novoboda flew from the airstrip near Jamba to Pretoria yesterday before returning to Prague.

(Photograph: Dod Miller).

Christopher Thomas

هكذا من الاصل

Europe's leaders gather in new mood of hope

By Julian Haviland and Ian Murray

The 10 heads of government of the European Community will gather at Fontainebleau today in the restrained but growing hope that they will at last achieve a draft agreement on the reshaping of the Community's finances.

Officials in several Community capitals spoke yesterday of a new willingness on all sides to reach agreement on redistributing the burden of costs, or finding a solution to what Britain's partners choose to call the British budget problem.

The hopes are founded mainly on new evidence of the British Government's willingness to reduce the level of rebate being sought for 1985, on which later rebates, to be paid under a permanent mechanism, will be calculated.

But the determination of President Mitterrand of France, as chairman of the European Council, to succeed in his aim of relaunching the Community, and the intense efforts of French diplomats to bridge the gap, have also raised expectations.

Britain has made it clear that it is prepared to demand less provided the others will offer more. The financial gap over a starting figure for the new system, which was agreed in principle at the last summit in Brussels in March, is believed to have shrunk from £150m then to no more than about £30m now.

But difficult philosophical gaps remain to be bridged.

Some of the nine are having second thoughts about the system, and there has been talk instead of offering Britain a simple annual rebate of about two-thirds of its net contribution.

The British side insist, however, that discussions at Fontainebleau must be resumed on the basis of the text agreed at Brussels, which relates each country's net contributions to its ability to pay.

The future sharing of costs is crucially linked with the two other urgent practical problems of controlling the Community's spending and increasing its resources, which the Stuttgart summit in June last year agreed must be tackled. The difficulties of reaching agreement on all three points defeated the 10 leaders in Athens last December and Brussels last March, and may floor them again.

President Mitterrand means to start proceedings today with a three-hour discussion on the international situation before turning to the "British problem". This will give him the chance to report on his recent visit to Moscow, while officials of the 10 delegations have a further meeting to reduce differences over the budget.

M. Roland Dumas, the President's close adviser and Minister for European Affairs, said yesterday that officials would work late into the night on the dossiers to be put into the politicians' hands this afternoon.

On Britain's part the belief that agreement must be found is strengthened by the growing agitation in other member countries at the prospect of the Community's having no money after October.

There is no disposition on Mrs Margaret Thatcher's part to help ease the squeeze. President Mitterrand last week asked Britain to contribute to a loan to meet the Commission's expected £1,400m deficit in the current year. The request has been refused.

The view in London is that the sum can be found from savings elsewhere in the budget, that no case for a loan has been made, and that the Community has no legal power to borrow on such a scale.

On the other hand, the British government has agreed in principle that, as part of a comprehensive agreement, there should be an increase in the Community's own resources by raising the VAT ceiling from 1% to 1.4%.

If Mrs Thatcher returns to tell the Commons on Wednesday that the Fontainebleau summit has reached agreement, her battles in the Community may be over. But her difficulties with Parliament may begin.

A growing number of Conservative MPs, as well as the entire Labour Opposition, is beginning to protest that the case for increasing the Community's resources on any terms has not begun to be made out.

Railmen to tighten coal blockade

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Llandudno

Rail union leaders have drawn up plans to make sympathy strikes more effective, by stepping up dispute pay to workers taking part in such action, including those operating the coal blockade.

The required change to the rules of the National Union of Railwaymen will be discussed tomorrow at its annual conference in Llandudno, amid union optimism that movements of coal by rail will come to a complete halt within a matter of days.

A joint meeting of the union and members of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF) at the Shirebrook depot in Nottingham decided to accept union instructions and not to move coal without the reservations expressed at previous meetings.

The depot is crucial because it handles coal being produced by Nottinghamshire miners for use in the big power stations on the Trent.

Previously the Shirebrook men had shown some reluctance to become involved, but the 70 workers who at the end of last week were being suspended daily by British Rail for refusing to handle coal trains are likely to be the first in benefit from higher strike pay.

The change in the rules, which will almost certainly be agreed at a debate behind closed doors, is designed to raise the present £1 a day strike pay to levels which the union leadership feels would be necessary to secure backing for secondary action unlawful under the employment legislation.

Action already being taken by railway workers is unlawful under the 1980 Employment Act, but so far none of the public bodies affected, the British Steel Corporation, British Rail or the National Coal Board, has shown an inclination to seek injunctions.

The rule change, likely to have an immediate effect, will also make it easier for the union to organise selective industrial action.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, the union's general secretary, said last night that selective action by union-paid workers could replace the present tactics of industrial action involving all 140,000 members working for British Rail.

It is believed that the union has identified key groups of workers such as signallers who could cause considerable disruption of rail services without involving all railway workers.

The conference tomorrow will decide the amount of strike pay to be given to the Shirebrook workers if the rule change is accepted.

The level of pay could range up to the full basic wage as a person suspended or on strike



Tangled wreckage of the train that was derailed near Morpeth. Five carriages tore free and crashed into houses (Photograph: Alan Glenwright).

Derailed express ploughs into houses and gardens

By Ronald Faux

An Aberdeen-to-London sleeper-train wrecked two houses, plunged into five gardens, and tore up over one mile of railway track when it left the rails just south of Morpeth yesterday.

British Rail began a full inquiry into the accident, but, meanwhile, could give no explanation for what happened, although some passengers said the train appeared to be travelling too fast when it left the rails.

Mr Gerald Flood, the actor, travelling to London with his wife, said the train was rocking and things were sliding along the top of the wash basin.

He said: "I believe the train was going far too fast. It was heading backwards and forwards around bends. I was just drifting off to sleep when there was the most almighty crash and everything went black. I ended up in a heap against the compartment door and my wife, Anne, landed on top of me."

Mr Mark Barker, aged 53, marketing director of the 1986 Commonwealth Games to be held in Edinburgh, said: "I travel on this train every week and it was definitely going too fast last night."

The 120-ton locomotive lay on its side and five concentrated coaches were in the gardens of houses adjoining the track. Sleepers were smashed and the derailment tore wheel-bogies from all 43 coaches.

A woman was under sedation after one coach smashed through the bedroom wall of her bungalow while she was in her living room. Another house whose occupants were on holiday in Spain, was pushed from its foundation.

Thirty-eight of the 76 passengers were taken to hospital but only five were detained. Many continued their journey in another sleeper from Newcastle.

Rescue workers said it was miraculous that no one was killed.

Mr Wilfred Carr, 66, of High Park, Morpeth, and his wife were watching television at about 12.30am when there was a crash outside.

He said: "I thought it was an earthquake, the idea that it might be a train never entered my mind. Then stones and lumps of metal rained down on the roof. It was very frightening. Eventually, we went outside and in the darkness I realised that where some trees in my garden should be there was a railway carriage less than 30 feet away."

The train had entered the Morpeth Curve and for some reason had left the rails some 200 yards outside Morpeth station.

The engine and two carriages ground to a tangled halt on the

Continued on back page, col 1

Vauxhall threatened by German strike

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Nearly 15,000 Vauxhall and Ford car workers could be laid off by the end of the week if the five-week strike which has paralysed West German component production is not resolved by Wednesday.

The Vauxhall and Ford plants in Luton and Ellesmere Port plants, which depend on West Germany for more than half their component supplies, are getting by on a day-to-day basis only.

A spokesman said: "We had to stop Bedford van production on Thursday and lay off 240 workers. Unless the decision to call in an arbitrator leads to a quick settlement, more than 11,000 Vauxhall employees face lay-offs."

Under the company's wage security plan, employees laid off are guaranteed wages for a period of three weeks and three days. This would take them up to the three-week summer shutdown, which begins on July 20, and would ensure they suffer no financial loss.

But the effect on Vauxhall's fast-improving position in Britain would be disastrous - it is challenging Austin Rover for second place after Ford, the market leader.

However Vauxhall depends on Opel factories in West Germany for more than half the parts for its cars, and an even larger proportion of parts for cars assembled at Luton and Ellesmere Port.

Shipments of German-built components to Vauxhall and Ford plants are being held up by the strike. Vauxhall said it is a little better off, because only one in three of the cars it sells here are made in its West German factories.

But shipments of German-made Capris, Granadas and Gha models have stopped, with key components such as fuel-injection equipment from Bosch, and some automatic gearboxes.

A Ford spokesman said: "We see no immediate problems for our British factories, but we are reviewing the position weekly. We have been able to maintain production up to now by switching the emphasis to models which are not dependent on German parts."

However, Ford, like Vauxhall, is extremely worried about the effect on sales during August, when more than one in five of all cars are bought.

It is already apparent that both American companies will be short of some models.

Volkswagen, Audi, BMW and Mercedes are totally dependent on their West German factories and will be even harder hit. A BMW dealer said last night: "We have been warned that August could be an absolute disaster."

Games blow to Coe as Elliott wins

By Our Sports Staff

Sebastian Coe, the Olympic 1500 metres champion, seems certain to be denied the chance to defend his title in Los Angeles, California, when he follows his defeat by Peter Elliott yesterday in the AAA championships at Crystal Palace.

With Steve Cram and Steve Ovett already selected for the team, Coe was outpriced in what was unofficially a race for the final British place.

The British Amateur Athletic Board will announce today their remaining team selections but they can hardly ignore Elliott's claim after he was passed by Coe coming off the final bend but overtook him again five metres from the line.

Both men survived anxious moments in a physical race which saw Coe almost stumble to the ground and which left Elliott, a 21-year-old Yorkshireman, with two gasps in his legs.

While Coe's handshaking gesture towards Elliott appeared to signify his acceptance of having only the 800 metres to run for in Los Angeles, Elliott remained unconvinced that he would be chosen. Two years ago he was overlooked by England for the Commonwealth Games when he had seemed an obvious candidate.

Athletics report, page 21

US budget deal under threat

From Bailey Morris, Washington

US Senate and House negotiators resolved significant differences to agree on \$50,000m in tax increases, falling heavily on consumers, and \$11,000m in spending cuts, including middle class house benefits, but the bulk from the popular Medicare health insurance programme for the elderly.

The decision sends an important signal to financial markets, which have pressed the Administration for action. Trouble is threatened, however, by a Democrat attempt to enact larger cuts in defence spending in return for supporting the Medicare cuts.

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Oil tanker hit by Iraqi planes

By Our Foreign Staff

Iraqi fighters attacked the 152,000-ton Greek super-tanker Alexander the Great off Kharg Island in the Gulf yesterday. The tanker, laden with oil, was hit but continued its journey. It was one of four "big naval targets" attacked during the day by Iraqi aircraft according to a Baghdad military spokesman.

President Mubarak of Egypt made an emotional appeal to Iran to halt the Gulf war "because brothers should be allied to Arab and Islamic countries". His appeal was seen as a gesture intended to recover for Egypt the leading position in the Arab world which it lost after the signing of the Camp David accord.

Mr Mubarak told Egypt's new Parliament in his inaugural address that he did not want to be made President for life and offered to step down after a second term of office.

Reports, page 5

Million in Paris protest

From Alan Tiller, Paris

Paris, the city of street demonstrations, broke its own records yesterday when up to one million people took to the boulevards in a protest about education. It was the biggest rally since the liberation 40 years ago.

Many of the demonstrators were Roman Catholics, protesting against plans to reform private education. They came from all parts of the country, in special trains and about 6,000 coaches. They marched 30 abreast along boulevards leading from the main railway stations to the Place de la Bastille.

Such was the length of the procession that some protesters never made it to the square. A third of the city was paralysed for 10 hours by the event.

Given the dire warnings by the Government about extremist trouble makers, the protest passed off peacefully. The mood of the well-scrubbed crowd was determined - hundreds of banners denounced the government plans for private education - but it was also exceptionally good-humoured.

The organizers had their own crowd controllers and the thousands of riot police deployed on the Left Bank and in the eastern arrondissements stood idly by. Even M Jean Marie Le Pen's extremist National Front, which took part in the march, behaved.

The police estimated the size of the crowd at 850,000, or some 200,000 more than the last big Roman Catholic protest against the Government Bill two months ago. The parents' association said there were 2 million.

Farmers hope for record harvest

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

As well as growing well, winter wheat in particular seems to have been largely free of disease, although correspondents in Fife, Scotland, reports instances of stress and sharp eyspot. He points to the extreme vagaries of the weather in his area, with heavy snowfalls in January, damaging gales, four and a half inches of rain in three days in late March, and a drought between then and the end of May.

Prospects for oilseed rape seem good, although the same was true at this time last year and the eventual harvest was disappointing. The main problem appears to be not so much disease as damage by pigeons, reported by a Suffolk farmer to be "worse than ever".

The dry spring was ideal for planting, and potatoes almost everywhere are reported to be healthy and well advanced. "Crops look exceptionally well after recent rain", a reader in Cumbria says.

Sugar beet presents a less cheerful picture. Many crops had to be redressed and have also been damaged by vermin. "Looking the worst ever", a Suffolk man says. "Too many gaps", an Essex colleague comments.

For many growers the early June rains came only just in time. "On our chalk land we were very worried", a correspondent in Dorset writes.

Although the dry weather delayed grass growth, it has for the most part recovered, and silage cuts have been surprisingly good. "Most of the first cut is made well, and yields are outstanding", a report from Derbyshire states.

"The early sunshine has fattened all lambs", a farmer in North Wales comments. "It could be a good year, except for dairy farmers".

"The most promising report I have ever given", a Bedfordshire farmer writes.

Figures, page 4

"I'll stop at the Piccadilly and fly back to Amsterdam from Manchester."

HOTEL PICCADILLY
PICCADILLY PLAZA, MANCHESTER

The best hotel in the North of England

Embassy Hotels

Portfolio starts today

Times Portfolio, the new Stock Exchange game starts today. The Times Portfolio list of 40 companies appears at the top of column one on the prices page (page 16).

A prize of £2,000 can be won outright today, and in addition totals counted towards the weekly prize of £20,000. Entry is free to anyone with a Times Portfolio share card.

The game is based on the share movements of companies in the special Times Portfolio that correspond to the eight numbers on the cards.

Cards have been distributed free over the weekend with The Times and with the colour magazine of The Sunday Times. Demand for both newspapers has been great. Readers who failed to obtain a card should send a stamped addressed envelope to:

The Times Portfolio, PO Box 40, Blackburn BB1 6AJ.

A list of rules, instructions on how to play, and how to claim are published in the Information Service on today's back page.

Tomorrow

Synchro or swim
Fashion takes a dive into deep water

Daylight robbery
John McVicar beats a path to the professional shop "boisters"

Food for thought
Roger Scruton eats meat to save the animals

'No rates' plan by councils

Some Labour-controlled councils, encouraged by Liverpool's example, may protest against the Government's rate-capping policy by refusing to levy rates next year. Liverpool has not fixed this year's rate, and London Labour boroughs may adopt the strategy.

Page 2

Body found

Thames Valley police have called in a pathologist to examine the body of a girl aged two found in woodland at Seer Green, near Beaconsfield.

Frustrated MPs

The Speaker of the House of Commons has talked of the "frustration Parliament". The Times begins a three-part series on the problems created by the Government's majority of 142.

Page 4

Test changes

Moxon and Broad, opening between, are included in the England 12 chosen for the second Test match against the West Indies at Lord's on Thursday. Randall and Cook are dropped.

Page 20

Leader page, 11
Letters: On satellite broadcasting, from Professor A. S. C. Ehrenberg and Mr. R. Graef; Europe, from Mr. David Howell, MP; Rates Bill, from Lord Chelwood
Leading articles: Mitterrand in Moscow; Child abductions; Uruguay
Obituary, page 12: Colonel Roderick Macleod, Professor Sir Idris Foster
Features, pages 8-10
Prophets of doom disproved; Bernard Levin is conquered by the Normans; a call to rout the bus monopolies. Spectrum in the underworld with McVicar. Monday Page: agony aunts have problems too
Special Report, pages 13-15: Aston University
Classified, pages 23-25: Crené de la crème; Super sec; Educational.

Home News	2-4	Law Report	6
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Features	8	Weather	28

Labour councils may refuse to levy rates in capping protest

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Some Labour councils may refuse to levy rates next year as a protest against government policy. Labour councillors are encouraged by the success of the Labour majority in Liverpool in running a large city council, for three months so far, without fixing a rate.

The strategy of refusing to charge rates next year originated among Labour councillors in London boroughs which are certain to appear soon on the first government list of candidates for rate capping next year.

Mr John Austin-Walker, leader of Greenwich Borough Council, said yesterday: "I think the Government is now on the defensive. I think there could be a united strategy by London authorities."

"I do not believe you could get support from all authorities, because that would be pie in the sky. But I think we could get a sufficient number of authorities to force the Government's hand."

The Government will soon announce the names of the minority of councils to be capped next year. Capping will mean that they will not be allowed to raise rates above a ceiling fixed by ministers. Rate

Thatcher's benefit cuts estimated at £6.5bn

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The Government appears to have cut social security spending by more than £6.5bn since it came to office in 1979.

Spending this year, at £39bn, would be more than £2bn higher - the equivalent of more than 2p on income tax - if spending had continued at the 1979 rate.

The figures, which are rough estimates, have been compiled by the House of Commons library at the request of MPs, after the repeated refusal of social security ministers to produce their own estimates.

The last official estimate was made in 1982 by Mr Antony Newton, Under-secretary of State in the Department of Health and Social Security. He estimated that spending that year of £32bn would have been about £1.5bn higher without the changes.

Using the same basis, the figures compiled by the House of Commons library show savings in the years between 1980/81 and 1983/84, of £400m, £600m, £1,500m and £1,800m respectively, producing a cumulative total of £4.3bn.

The key changes have been the legislation to uprate pensions and other long-term benefits by comparison with prices only, and not with earnings, which have risen faster, and the ending of earnings-related unemployment benefit.

This year uprating pensions by 8 per cent for earnings rather than 5 per cent for rates would alone have added £420m to the budget. Spending on housing benefit has been cut by £190m. Substantial sums are being saved on the miners' strike because benefit to families is being reduced by £15 a week.

Added to last year's figures compiled by the library, these sums suggest a cumulative five-year savings of perhaps £6.7bn.

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's social services spokesman, said yesterday: "Cuts of this scale in spending on pensions, the poor and the unemployed are quite staggering, particularly when higher-rate taxpayers have received £12.9bn in tax concessions since 1979. This represents a redistribution from the poor to the rich unequalled since the war." The figures represented an average loss to the 11 million recipients of social security of £600 each.

The Government's record was defended as "impressive" in a weekend speech by Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Social Security. He said: "We are not the sort of government that throws taxpayers' money around as if it came from a bottomless purse."



Exhibition match: Dressed at the Hurlingham Club in costume of the last century, from left, Charlotte Leatham, Jane Plackett, Sarah Butterfield and Debbie Parker. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

The Season hails the 20p berry

By Alan Hamilton

The English strawberry made its official debut of The Season yesterday and, in the immutable English tradition, the merchants sought a king's ransom for their rubies.

At yesterday's annual Hurlingham Club garden and tennis party, which for years has raised the social curtain on Wimbledon fortnight, strawberries were to be had from the caterers at 95p a portion which, on the evidence of a careful study by *The Times*, ranged from seven berries down to five.

Seasoned Seasoners calculated that, at the lower end of the portion scale, the price of the strawberry was proportionate with that at last year's opening day of Wimbledon, when dismay was expressed at all-time record base rate of 17p a berry. Old hands were predicting confidently that today's opening day of play would witness the arrival of the 20p berry.

Wise shoppers have, by contrast, been buying early strawberries for an average 50p a punnet, which, even in the

hands of stallholders, contains a number at least approximately a dozen.

But Hurlingham is not what it once was, and that is not just because the strawberries are now served in sealed plastic containers, with the cream in a plastic side pocket. Nor is it just because, this year, the fresh cut cucumber sandwiches were replaced by a pre-packed variety in the British Rail mode.

The leading potential stars of Wimbledon no longer attend, presumably because they are not paid enough money. Mr McEneaney, Mr Lendi and Miss Navratilova were absent, although the crowd enjoyed some exhibition play by somewhat lesser luminaries such as Bill Scanlon and the Gullikson twins. Four ladies in period costume also re-enacted the first Wimbledon ladies' final, of which this is the centenary.

Miss Sarah Butterfield, who took the part of Wimbledon's first woman champion, Maud Watson, for the afternoon, recalled that Miss Watson had won by being the only woman

of her time to develop a serve and volley game, thus beating her opponent, Miss Blanche Bingley, who was the only woman of her time to develop a baseline game.

Mr John Walker of the department, which is funded by 50 trade unions, said yesterday that of the eight private sector industrialists who received knighthoods in this month's Birthday Honours, five were associated with donating companies, sustaining the pattern of the last five years.

He noted that companies associated with the five gave £277,453 to the Conservative Party or its immediate allies (such as the Centre for Policy Studies or British United Industrialists) between 1979 and 1983. A further sum of £36,951 went to the Economic League.

In monetary terms, Mr Walker added, those donations were lower than the £476,000 over the same period made by companies associated with those industrialists honoured in the New Year list.

GLC drops threat to sports centres inviting Zola Budd

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council has quietly dropped its threat to stop financing facilities used by Zola Budd, the South African-born athlete. The issue is not on the agenda for today's meeting of the ruling Labour group of the council, even though Miss Budd is to compete again at the Crystal Palace sports centre next month.

Her appearance at Crystal Palace earlier this month led the council to question its support for the centre, the cost of which is split equally between GLC and the Sports Council.

The campaign caused disagreement in the Labour group, however, because some members thought it might leave the council open to accusations of vindictiveness against a young athlete just as the Government was losing support for its effort to abolish the GLC.

A report from the ethnic minorities committee of the council makes it clear that

opposition to the appearance of Miss Budd at centres financed by the council has been absorbed into a wider council campaign against the use of leisure facilities by South African supporters of apartheid.

The campaign covers artistic as well as sporting performances. The report is to be presented to tomorrow's meeting of the council, says: "Reports on the use of council premises for arts and entertainment by performers intending to perform in apartheid South Africa are to be presented for committee approval very shortly."

Mr Peter Pitt, chairman of the arts and recreation committee of the council, said that the Government was involved in a tacit campaign to win respectability for South Africa despite apartheid.

Birmingham result, page 21

Donations to Tories 'link to honours'

By Peter Hennessy

The 10 honours lists published since Mrs Margaret Thatcher became Prime Minister in 1979 show that a prominent businessman doubles his chance of a peerage or a knighthood if his company has contributed to Conservative funds, according to an analysis produced by the Labour Research Department.

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Source: Labour Research Department

Provisional IRA cause most deaths

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Provisional IRA appears to have overcome the setbacks caused by "supergrass" informers and in the first half of this year has been responsible for most violent deaths in Northern Ireland.

Despite the claim almost a year ago by Mr James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, that the worst would be over by now, more people have been killed in the first six months of this year than in corresponding periods in 1982 and 1983.

As the killings continue, spending on law and order has increased to more than £400m this year, or about 10 per cent of total public expenditure in Northern Ireland.

The Provisional IRA has been responsible for 26 out of 39 deaths this year.

The figure is lower than in the early 1970s, but the Provisionals have become much more efficient in their operations.

They are still able to keep the province unstable and occasionally push tension to fever pitch with spectacular acts of violence.

Mr Margaret Thatcher is expected to meet Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic during the EEC heads of government summit meeting in France tomorrow for private talks about the Northern Ireland problem.

It will be the first meeting between the two leaders since the report of the New Ireland Forum and will occur only a week before the House of Commons debates the report, during which the Government's response will become known.

COST OF ULSTER VIOLENCE

DEATHS			
RUC/MI	UDF	IRA	Ch. J.
Reserves	Army		
Jan/June '83	7	5	15
24/1984	9	13	19

SECURITY 1982-84	
Crown prosecution legal services	£4.8m
Crime-related services	£3m
Compensation	£30.9
Prisons	£70.5m
Probation training schools	£11.8m
RUC	£255.9m
Miscellaneous	£24m
Cost of army	£143m
Total	£549m

Consecration will go on, bishop-elect says

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Bishop-elect of Durham, Professor David Jenkins, said yesterday that he was not being deflected from consecration in York Minster next month by the controversy over his views on the Virgin Birth, the Miracles, and the Resurrection.

The Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, who will preside at the consecration, has also indicated his determination to proceed. Professor Jenkins replied to his critics yesterday, in a sermon at Workshop Priory, by quoting the New Testament back at them. Jesus himself was "remarkably cautious" about miracles, and attacked those who wanted "signs", he said.

Meanwhile the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, went on television yesterday to say that to remove difficult passages from the Gospels because of their element of miracle and mystery would be

to "erode, adulterate, and water down faith to our twentieth century level of insight".

A group of 11 Northern churchmen has asked Dr Habgood to defer the consecration, due on July 6, so that it can be discussed at next month's meeting of the General Synod, which starts the next day. Dr Habgood is expected to reply to this next week, but he has already made it clear that he has no intention of complying. His diocesan newsletter contains a long and learned defence of modern theology, which, while not mentioning Professor Jenkins, is, it is understood, Dr Habgood's defence of him.

There is, in any case, no procedural way in which this Synod can debate the matter, either before or after the consecration.

Letter, page 11

Relocation costing firms 'at least £250m a year'

By Christopher Warnman, Property Correspondent

British industry is spending at least £250m a year on relocating staff within Britain and yet companies have no real idea of the detailed costs, according to a survey published today.

The £250m figure applies just to firms listed in *The Times* 1,000 companies, and the total figure, including moves of staff by smaller firms, may be considerably higher.

The survey, the first detailed study of the relocation management market in this country, was undertaken by Merrill Lynch Relocation Management International in conjunction with Harris Research Centre.

The survey shows that one in four companies thought the cost of relocating individual staff was between £2,000 and £3,999, while one-third believed it ranged between £4,000 and £5,999, and a further 16 per cent estimated the cost to be £8,000.

About 14 per cent said the cost of moving personnel was more than £8,000.

Merrill Lynch estimates that the cost is about 20 per cent of the value of the house the employee is leaving. That includes sale of house, removal expenses and bridging loans. Therefore on a £40,000 house, the relocation cost would be about £8,000.

About 90 per cent of all companies compensate employees for relocation expenses

such as removals, temporary living and travel costs, house sale, and purchase costs. But staff moving from a low-cost housing area to a more expensive one, receive little help.

While most companies provide financial reimbursement for a member of the staff asked to move, few give any practical help.

The survey found that 56 per cent of staff interviewed said disruption of children's schooling was the most serious

PRIVATE SECTOR INDUSTRIALISTS KNIGHTED IN THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST, 1984

Name	Directorship	Donation 1979-83
Nigel Brookes	Traffic Hse	170,000
Robert Lickley	Fairley Hse	62,000
George Bowman	Shaw	18,253

Boss	Bank of Scotland	Merchandise Trust	BT
Thomas Risk	Bank of Scotland	Merchandise Trust	BT
Owen Green	Bank of Scotland	Merchandise Trust	BT

Donation made by parent company, S. Pearson, includes £3,000 to Centre for Policy Studies' and £4,500 to British United Industrialists

Source: Labour Research Department

*Donation made by parent company, S. Pearson, includes £5,000 to Centre for Policy Studies and £4,500 to British United Industrialists.

Class costs 'irrelevant for results'

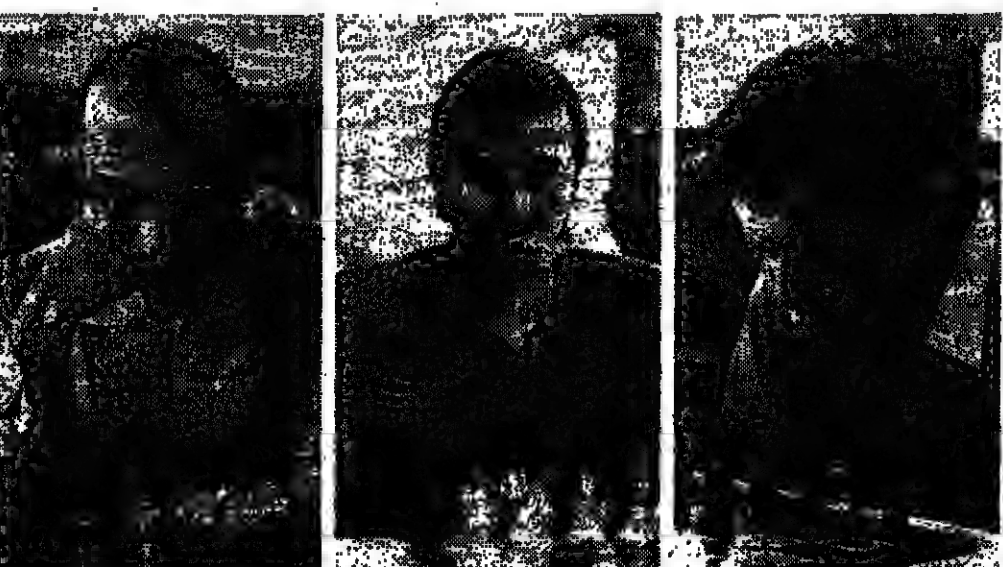
By Colin Hughes

High spending on education is no guarantee of buying better results, a study published today by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy shows.

Smaller classes are not linked to improved achievement, and quality and experience of teachers count more than quantity, says the study by Mr Rodney Lord, a special adviser to the Chief Secretary at the Treasury.

Mr Lord compared success in examinations with spending per pupil between education authorities which have similar proportions of disadvantaged children in their area. Newcastle and Lancashire, for example, have similar populations and similar numbers of pupils leave with examination grades.

Value for Money in Education (Public Money/Cipsa, 1, Buckingham Place, London SW1E 6HS; £10.50).



Battle commences: Players in action yesterday on the first day of the chess match between the USSR and the Rest of the World at the Northern and Shell Building in London's dockland.

Left to right: The Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi, playing on board 3 for the Rest of the World; Russian world champion Anatoly Karpov, on

board 1; Gary Kasparov, Karpov's team-mate on board 2; and English grandmaster John Nunn on board 7 for the Rest of the World.

The match, which is organized by the World Chess Federation and is billed as "the strongest chess event of all time" goes on until Friday. Nunn is

one of three contestants from England, the only country with more than one player in the Rest of the World team.

Last night Karpov appeared to have established an advantage over his Swedish opponent, Ulf Andersson, while the second and third board games looked level (Photographs: Murray Job).

Sale Room

Lennon's Rolls-Royce fetches £133,514

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

John Lennon's 1965 Rolls Royce Phantom V was sold by Sotheby's in New York on Saturday on behalf of his widow, Yoko Ono, for \$184,250 (estimate \$80,000 to \$100,000), or £133,514.

The car's classical grandeur had not been altered, except for the inclusion of a stereophonic sound system, and two large occasional seats. It is brown, with a black and beige leather interior, trimmed with burl wood, and Wilton carpet. The unlooked-for high price was paid after fierce bidding by Mr

Wallace Yost of Florida, who was connected to the sale room by telephone.

The car was part of a miscellaneous mix of property from the collection of John Lennon and Yoko Ono sent for sale by the murdered pop musician's widow for the benefit of the Spirit Foundation. Each lot was accompanied by a certificate of ownership signed by Yoko Ono, and the catalogue contained a message from her:

"One day the wife said Oh, boy, when we're dead We can't take everything But our soul - Think!"

She also assured bidders that this was the only group of objects they had owned which would ever be released to the public, the next being destined either for the family, or for the Lennon Museum.

The auction which included other Beatles material and showbusiness memorabilia, attracted a crowd. Some competitive bidding had much to do with John Lennon and the Beatles and little to do with art or the antiques market. The ship of the sale was a remarkable Art Deco aluminium and glass desk which sold for only \$8,800.

Dalai Lama's British visit arouses wider interest

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Dalai Lama begins a two-week visit to Britain today. The tour has caused greater public interest than his last one in 1981.

Tickets for an address that the Tibetan spiritual leader, aged 48, is to give at the Albert Hall in London next month are already oversubscribed. His last such address barely filled the smaller Central Hall, Westminster.

The Dalai Lama's office in London said that his main message would be about world peace, though he would also be delivering intensive teaching on Buddhism to specialist groups.

The Dalai Lama has lived in exile in northern India since his flight from Tibet in 1959. He has several thousand Western followers in the United Kingdom, though the number of Tibetans in Britain is thought to be fewer than a hundred.

During his time in Britain he will visit the centre of Tibetan Buddhism in Europe, his monastery in Dumfrieshire, and will also visit the Roman Catholic monastery at Ampleforth, north Yorkshire.

The visit is at the invitation of the Dean of Westminster, Dr Edwards Carpenter.

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Opposition politics: 1

Commons frustration fuels Labour absenteeism and the rise of mavericks

The Speaker was undoubtedly correct when he told a press gallery luncheon earlier this month that the Government's majority had created difficulties. Labour's 207 MPs are frustrated because they cannot possibly defeat an administration with an in-built majority of 142 votes.

The Social Democratic Party Liberal Alliance's 34 are equally frustrated, because they have again been thwarted by the in-built bias of the electoral system.

Each new Conservative MP has been lost in the series of ranks of eager young beavers out to make a mark and clamber up the ministerial ladder.

The Commons has been frustrated before, and its reaction has not been new. Some MPs have carried on regardless, plugging away with a dedication which matches the call of duty, others just stay away, some make money, others make mischief, and others become the mavericks; the MPs in all parts of the House who provide the essential elements of surprise.

But Labour's default has been unusual. A survey of Commons divisions last month has shown a distinct pattern of absence. After one 11 pm vote on the local government (Interim Provisions) Bill, Mr Michael Cocks, Labour's Chief Whip, was forced to explain to colleagues why 51 MPs had been missing.

That was nothing compared with an unannounced vote at 2.36 am on May 3, local election polling day, when the Labour whips divided the Commons against the third reading of the Health and Social Security Bill.

Mr Edward Heath and Mr Enoch Powell are in rare agreement: Labour is failing to provide effective opposition. Mr Bernard Weatherill, Speaker of the House of Commons, has talked of the "frustration parliament". Just where is the parliamentary opposition to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's government? Anthony Davies, Political Correspondent, begins a three-part series with a look at the Commons chamber.

The Government won that vote by 118 to 20. The 20, and two Labour rebels, Mr Norman Hogg and Mr Frank Hughes, both whips, included the inimitable Mr Cocks, six Alliance MPs, and Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston: 192 of Labour's 207 MPs were missing.

The situation deteriorated so much that Labour's whips were forced to introduce a system of "authorized absence".

Of course, the chamber has been empty for debates for many years. Few, if any, stay to be swayed by the arguments of others; most stay in the hope of being called to speak. By chance, a few lines might be reported in the national press, may be a minister will be impressed, and *Hansard* provides a free souvenir. It was ever thus.

But one change has occurred. The quality of opposition is different. Labour's techniques and tactics are in such a sorry state that as often as not they are totally outflanked and upstaged by the dissenting Conservatives or by the minority Alliance.

The most striking speeches of opposition to legislation and government style are made by men such as Mr Heath or Mr Frances Pym. Dr David Owen stands out for his ability to sting the Prime Minister into a defensive stance.

But all such critics suffer one enormous handicap; they have pitiful little help from Her Majesty's official Opposition on the Labour benches.

It was no accident that the Alliance took over Labour's front bench on the report stage of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill on May 24. Labour had opted out and the Alliance naturally filled the vacuum.

Neither was it an accident that Dr Owen last week asked the emergency question on civil legal action being taken to prevent pickets blocking supplies for British Steel.

The Labour leadership has no such agility. It is staked to the unions, the party conference and the candidate selection committees. There is a chilling despair about Labour, so deep and endemic that it is moving to behold at close quarters.

The chamber has been left wide open for the mavericks and the mischief-makers in the Alliance, the Labour Party and the Conservative Party. Opposition has become a process of prodding and goading the Government. For this Parliament at least, there is no hope of a kill.

Nevertheless, hope springs eternal, and as Mr Pym has predicted, Mrs Thatcher's critics hope that one day she will go out of fashion. Meanwhile, the Commons chamber is an essential indicator to the success of the Government.

Tomorrow: The Committees

Bill falls due for Brazil's boom years

As Latin American governments explore new ways of lightening the burden of their foreign debts, Patrick Knight in São Paulo looks at what Brazil did with all the money it borrowed. In the first of a two-part series, he sums up what was achieved.



Unlike those of many Latin American countries, the newspapers of Brazil are not full of advertisements for homes in the Californian sun, or the Vermont winter. Brazilians have not spirited their cash out of the country. There is plenty to show for the \$100bn debt.

In fact, Brazil's problem is that far too much was attempted, on too large a scale, and too fast, making the economy very vulnerable at a time of capital shortage and tight export markets.

Grandiose plans were conceived more than a decade ago, coinciding with a time when banks were overflowing with cash, anxious to lend, and encouraging Brazil to set about fulfilling its dream of becoming a major power by the turn of the century.

The key is contained in the second national plan, published in 1975 at the beginning of the administration of General Ernesto Geisel. He blandly ignored the serious implications of the 1973 oil price rise and projects for all basic industries, the transport infrastructure, and energy were begun.

Massive foreign borrowing was required if it was all to be achieved fast. But that seemed no problem: bankers queued up to lend the money, and firms fought to sell the equipment.



Portrait of power: Factories in Vila Parisi, São Paulo.

Ten years later, there is a great deal to show: dozens of huge hydroelectric power stations have been built; steel capacity has been increased almost fourfold. After importing steel, costing \$1.5bn in 1974, Brazil earned \$1.2bn from exports last year.

Similar investments in non-ferrous metals have turned Brazil from an importer in 1975

of aluminium, copper and tin into an exporter of those metals. The country's newly built pulp, and expanded paper industries, earned \$2bn in exports last year. In 1964 the capitals of many of Brazil's states were isolated from the rest of the country along dirt tracks. But now paved roads link all of them.

Just five years ago, Brazil was importing almost three quarters of the oil used by industry and transport. The oil bill in 1981 was getting on for half all export earnings, but a huge exploration programme has almost trebled production.

If these projects can be criticized, it is that they were on too large a scale. Brazil is being forced to sell half its steel production abroad because internal markets have dried up. Although export earnings seem impressive, steel has to be sold at rock-bottom prices.

The industry has borrowed at least \$15bn to reach its present stage, and earnings are hardly enough for interest payments.

The electricity generating industry is responsible for more than 10 per cent of the debt and high tariffs have to be charged to pay interest instalments. If borrowing had been restricted to establishing a heavy industrial base, which could eventually pay for itself by means of exports, there could be few criticisms of Brazil's strategy. But administrations were not satisfied with industry alone.

Tomorrow: Costly ambitions

MP fights kidney failure



Back in business: Mr Michael McNair-Wilson, Conservative MP for Newbury, gets a hug from his daughter Laura, to celebrate the latest stage in his recovery from kidney failure just after Christmas. This week, Mr McNair-Wilson will make Commons history as the

first working MP to depend on a kidney machine. He will still have to return to hospital in Oxford for twice-weekly dialysis but treatment at St Thomas's Hospital Westminster, will enable him to resume full-time work in the House (Photograph: David Harkley)

Telecom to issue guide to share sale

By Our Technology Correspondent
A guide to share dealing is to be sent next month to telephone subscribers on request, as part of the Government's campaign to educate the non-share buying public into the markets of the City and encourage them to buy British Telecom shares.

Contained in the bills to the 16 million domestic telephone users and the four million businesses will be details of the corporation and the share issue which is scheduled for early November. It is the Government's intention to sell 51 per cent of the corporation

That ownership is to include employees of British Telecom, who will be offered discounts to purchase the shares and subscribers

The Times crop survey

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Another record harvest is expected this year, the spite of the cold, dry start according to the first of this year's crop surveys conducted by *The Times*.

Spring barley is the exception, and the lack of moisture has also caused grass growth to be slow. Winter wheat has been largely disease-free but oil seed rape has been damaged by pigeons.

In the tables a rating of 100 represents healthy conditions, full growth and freedom from injury. Key: W (wheat), B (barley), O (oilseed rape), P (potatoes), S (sugar beet) and G (grass).

Division 1	W	B	O	P	S	G
Bedford	91	85	88	90	83	78
Buckinghamshire	88	91	87	90	85	75
Essex	96	90	91	97	90	85
Hertford	95	83	82	95	85	87
Hampshire	95	84	90	90	85	83
Lincolnshire	97	97	95	91	91	94
Northampton	91	85	90	90	82	78
Suffolk	96	94	94	91	78	75
Averages	94	88	92	92	85	83

Division 2	W	B	O	P	S	G
Berkshire	100	100	-	-	-	-
Buckinghamshire	88	91	87	90	85	75
Hampshire	95	84	90	90	85	83
Essex	96	90	91	97	90	85
Hertford	95	83	82	95	85	87
Hampshire	95	84	90	90	85	83
Lincolnshire	97	97	95	91	91	94
Northampton	91	85	90	90	82	78
Suffolk	96	94	94	91	78	75
Averages	94	88	92	92	85	83

Division 3	W	B	O	P	S	G
Bedford	91	85	88	90	83	78
Buckinghamshire	88	91	87	90	85	75
Essex	96	90	91	97	90	85
Hertford	95	83	82	95	85	87
Hampshire	95	84	90	90	85	83
Lincolnshire	97	97	95	91	91	94
Northampton	91	85	90	90	82	78
Suffolk	96	94	94	91	78	75
Averages	94	88	92	92	85	83

Division 4	W	B	O	P	S	G
Bedford	91	85	88	90	83	78
Buckinghamshire	88	91	87	90	85	75
Essex	96	90	91	97	90	85
Hertford	95	83	82	95	85	87
Hampshire	95	84	90	90	85	83
Lincolnshire	97	97	95	91	91	94
Northampton	91	85	90	90	82	78
Suffolk	96	94	94	91	78	75
Averages	94	88	92	92	85	83

Doubts remain as 3,000 of Hanoi's men march out

From David Watts Singapore

With Cambodian women in traditional dress sprinkling flowers in their path, 3,000 Vietnamese troops left Cambodia for home over the weekend in Hanoi's third annual withdrawal of forces.

They were part of the 10,000 troops Vietnam says will leave this year, but as in previous years the validity of Hanoi's declarations is hard to judge. According to the official Kampuchea news agency, the units being taken out were Brigade 688 from Battambang, Brigade 690 from Siem Reap, and Brigade 550 from Pursat, all forward areas for the Vietnamese in their five-year-old war against the Cambodian resistance. There are about 180,000 troops in Cambodia.

Last year the Vietnamese took forces from their rear areas round Phnom Penh. The fact that this year they came from the front lines may indicate

what many believe; that the troops are merely rotated as the rainy season starts and Vietnam's forces are less manoeuvrable and less useful in the rain-soaked paddyfields.

Officially, Vietnam claims that it is able to withdraw its troops because of the increasingly stable situation in the country. According to Thai intelligence, fresh Vietnamese troops were brought to the Thai-Cambodian border conflict area before this weekend's withdrawal began.

Meanwhile Mr Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of the coalition "Government of Democratic Kampuchea", has promised that a Cambodia free of the Vietnamese would have a "liberal capitalist regime". Mr Samphan was speaking over the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea radio station, to mark the second anniversary of the coalition government.

The countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) have been pressing China to encourage the old guard of the Khmer Rouge to make themselves more palatable to the world at large, and Mr Samphan is obviously doing his bit.

Lawyer who lost faith quits Aquino inquiry

From Keith Dalton Manila

A leading Filipino lawyer has withdrawn from the official inquiry into the murder of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader, claiming he has lost faith in its credibility and objectivity. Mr Paul Gonzales, president of the National Bar Association, said he decided to resign as one of the commission's private legal counsels "after much mental and soul-searching" because he was not allowed to cross-examine a witness who corroborated the military version of the Aquino killing.

"I feel that I can no longer continue participating in a process with so much public interest at stake when I no longer believe in its credibility and objectivity," he said in a letter to Mrs Corason Agrava, chairman of the commission.

Phone-tapping civilians to take over from Mounties

From Joan Best, Ottawa

Responsibility for internal security in Canada will soon be taken out of the hands of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and entrusted to a new civilian agency.

A controversial Bill to establish the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), having survived a rough ride through the House of Com-

mons, by 112 votes to 60, is expected to receive quick passage in the Senate this week, and then be proclaimed into law.

The Bill, introduced more than a year ago, will allow members of the new security service to tap telephones, plant electronic listening devices, open mail and intrude into private premises.

Husband follows astronaut wife's trail into space

From Trevor Fishlock New York

The space shuttle Discovery, newest ship in the American space service, is due to blast off from Cape Canaveral on its maiden journey today. It carries five astronauts, including the second American woman to go into space, and the first non-astronaut customer, an engineer who will operate a production plant.

One of the crew, husband of the first American woman to go into orbit, is following in his wife's spaceboot steps. Discovery is carrying out the twelfth shuttle mission. It is scheduled to lift off at 8.43 am local time, 1.43 pm BST, and to return to Edwards Air Force

base, California, next Monday at 6.53 am local time, 2.53 pm BST.

Tomorrow the crew will launch Leasat-1, a seven-ton Navy communications satellite, the first satellite designed specifically for launching from a shuttle.

On Wednesday a 102ft solar sail will be hoisted by one astronaut Miss Judith A. Resnik from Discover's cargo bay. It is hoped that this will be the forerunner of panels that will convert sun-power into electricity on future shuttle missions and on a space station. On this trip it will remain hoisted for three days for stability tests. Discovery's crew will carry out a stereographic mapping of

the Earth with a camera able to record individual houses. They will also make a photographic survey of cloud formations.

Meanwhile, Mr Charles Walker, aged 36, an engineer who works for McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Company, will operate a space laboratory to manufacture a new drug. Neither McDonnell Douglas nor Johnson and Johnson, its partner in the venture, will say what the drug is for, but it is thought it may be used in the treatment of diabetes. About three litres of the drug will be made in the weightless and unpolluted conditions of space. It will be tested on animals and humans later this year.

Hongkong delegates snubbed by Deng

From David Bonavia Hongkong

Hongkong people have reacted with a mixture of amusement and concern to reports that three members of the Executive and Legislative Councils were snubbed in Peking at the weekend by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese elderstatesman.

Television film shown here portrayed Mr Deng in an unusually pugnacious and surly mood when he met the Hongkong party. Sir Sze-Yuen Chung, an unofficial member of the Executive Council, was visibly embarrassed by the remarks by Mr Deng, which were translated into Cantonese by an official interpreter. Sir Sze-Yuen cannot speak Mandarin.

The other members of the group were Miss Lydia Dunn and Mr Q. W. Lee, unofficial members of the council, which are loosely equivalent to a Cabinet and a Parliament. The bodies are not elected, comprising official and unofficial members nominated by the Governor.

Though Sir Sze-Yuen denied yesterday that the three had been snubbed, the television film of the first part of their meeting with Mr Deng told its own story. The Chinese leader, unsmiling and abrupt, welcomed them with the observation that they were in Peking only in their personal capacities.

Mr Deng said China's mind was made up on the correct solution to the problem of Hongkong and nothing would change it. He told the Hongkong party that they should take the chance to learn something about China and the people of the mainland while they're there.

A group of leading businessmen from Hongkong fared better when they emphasized to Mr Deng that the door must be left open for any who wish to leave the territory, otherwise there would be a "brain drain", according to Mr Jack Tang, chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce.

The latest incident is the second time in a month that Mr Deng has shown severe irritation in public over the Hongkong question. The 80-year-old leader recently issued a sharp rebuke to two senior Chinese officials - a former Defence Minister and a former Foreign Minister - for having said that China would not station troops in Hongkong after the territory reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

Analysis of the Chinese political scene, are inclined to see domestic political pressures behind Mr Deng's recent pugnacious mood. Faced with strong conservative currents in the Communist Party and the armed forces, which oppose his attacks on the policies of Chairman Mao, the redoubtable politician from Sichuan province may be sensitive to suggestions that his policy towards Hongkong is "too soft".

Chinese policy over Hongkong is also inextricably linked - in the long term - with policy towards Taiwan and the Kuomintang regime there.

King honours Gonzalez

King Juan Carlos, as Commander-in-Chief of Spain's armed forces, has awarded Señor Felipe Gonzalez (above) the Prime Minister the country's highest military honour, the Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit. (Our Madrid correspondent writes) The King evidently wished to underline his approval of Señor Gonzalez's handling of the armed forces during the past 19 months.

The acceptance of the award is the more remarkable as Señor Gonzalez has indicated that at the end of his term of office he will decline if the King offers him a dukedom.

Mr Walker's only job is to keep his laboratory working. He has received 130 hours of training to fit him for life on board the shuttle.

Only Discovery's commanding officer has been into space before. He is Henry Hartsfield, aged 51, who was pilot on the fourth shuttle mission two years ago. His crew are Commander Michael Smith, aged 38; Miss Judith A. Resnik, aged 35; Lieutenant Colonel Richard Mullane, aged 38; and M Steven Hawley, aged 32. Mrs Hawley - Miss Sally Ride - was America's first woman in space a year ago.

The other two shuttles are being prepared for future flights.

Divers strike N Sea deal

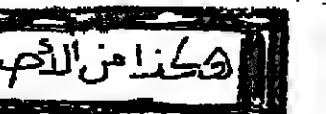
Divers working in the North Sea and their employers have agreed to establish uniform rates of pay. Experienced divers will now receive a basic daily rate of £125.

The agreement, which removes the threat of industrial action, replaces a variety of deals between different employers and individual divers, many of whom have been receiving no more than £45 a day.

The deal, which was announced on Saturday, comes

into effect on August 1. It came after weeks of negotiations between the divers' section of the National Union of Seamen and six diving contractors which between them employ about 90 per cent of Britain's offshore divers.

The union represents only half of the 2,000 divers working in the North Sea. The rest are represented by the Professional Divers Association, which was excluded from the negotiations but whose members will also benefit from the new rate.



Mubarak woos Arab world with appeal to Iran for Gulf truce

From Robert Fisk, Cairo

In a deliberate if slightly melodramatic attempt to re-install Egypt in the front rank of the Arab world, President Hosni Mubarak inaugurated his new Parliament in Cairo yesterday with an emotional appeal to Iran to stop the Gulf war and an offer to step down after a second presidential term of office.

Watched by President Nimeiry of Sudan, Mr Mubarak told the 458-member Assembly - in which his own National Democratic Party now holds 391 seats - that he was calling on Egypt's Arab brothers to halt the war "because brothers should be allied to Arab and Islamic countries".

Egypt, the President said, was "not biased against them (the Iranians). We are biased towards truth and we see our brothers being killed. Let us put an end to this bloody tragedy." Mr Mubarak also begged his appeal for peace with a reference to Egypt's national security, a notion which included the defence of the Arab

The domestic theme of the President's address, however, was Egypt's movement towards democracy, a path which - according to Mr Mubarak's critics - is still extremely hard to find.

He had personally appointed to the Parliament 10 new members, including Mr Ibrahim Shukri, the chairman of the Socialist Labour Party, one of three opposition parties which failed to gain seats in the May 27 election because, under a rather dubious electoral rule, no group with less than 8 per cent of the vote can hold seats. Other

opposition parties claim that the poll was rigged.

Rather than reply to his critics, Mr Mubarak yesterday preferred to emphasize a personal distaste for power. It had been suggested, he said, that he should resign as leader of his party in return for a life presidency.

"I am not looking for this," he said. "I think any presidential term should be within a time frame and not forever. I believe no President should stay for more than two terms, and I would be happy to be the first President to have such a rule applied to him."

In fact, Mr Mubarak is still in his first term of office and would, if he meant what he said, relinquish power only in 1993. Since the Sudanese Socialist Union is the only political party allowed in Sudan, the mysteries of Mr Mubarak's democracy might have appeared somewhat confusing to President Nimeiry.

No comment was made in Parliament about the principles of Islamic justice now being applied in Sudan. The Egyptian press had studiously refrained from reporting the 23 arm and leg amputations, the floggings and hangings carried out in Khartoum and other cities under Mr Nimeiry's new Islamic laws. The Egyptian public, it seems, must not be given a taste for such punishments.

But the Sudanese leader regularly visits Alexandria in the last week of Ramadan and his attendance as a guest of honour at yesterday's (sun) Parliament was probably inevitable.



Paris protest: Part of the massive demonstration in Paris yesterday against a proposed law to increase state control of private schools.

Clashes on minor issues

Mitterrand visit seen as success in Russia

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Soviet officials claim that President Mitterrand's visit to Moscow has improved the East-West climate, although *Pravda* yesterday indirectly criticized the French leader for "trying to teach the Soviet Union what it should do in the field of human rights". The paper also censured M Mitterrand's tribute to German war dead during a speech at Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad) on Saturday.

M Mitterrand returned to Paris yesterday directly from Volgograd after talks in Moscow which he said had "warmed up" France-Soviet relations. In a telegram to President Chernenko from on board his aircraft, M Mitterrand described their talks as "serious, frank and in-depth" and said he hoped the "useful dialogue" would be continued.

M Mitterrand was seen off at the Kremlin by Mr Chernenko and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, before he left for Volgograd. This reflects the Soviet leadership's satisfaction over the visit - the first by an important Western leader since Mr Chernenko took over - despite the controversy stirred up by M Mitterrand's public plea for Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, at a Kremlin dinner. *Pravda* yesterday reinforced Mr Chernenko's tough stance, noting that "the bourgeois press and some Western figures" had taken to lecturing Russia on human rights when in fact it was the West which deprived people of homes and jobs and imprisoned "disloyal citizens".

In his speech at Volgograd, M Mitterrand praised his host by describing Stalingrad as the

decisive battle on which the fate of the war had hung. The Kremlin resented the recent D-day celebrations and argues that the Soviet role in the defeat of Nazi Germany is played down by the West. M Mitterrand paid tribute to the courage of the Red Army, which had fought for Stalingrad "street by street, house by house, floor by floor".

But he added: "Let us not forget those soldiers who fought on the opposite side". M Mitterrand said the Germans and their allies had suffered and fallen "far from their homes, absurd victims of a suicidal system" but "sons of noble people". He added that "today's reconciliations supersede the rifts of yesterday," a remark which Russians found hard to swallow.

The Soviet press, reporting the award to Volgograd of the *Legion D'Honneur* by the French leader, published his praise of the 47,000 Soviet troops who fell at Stalingrad but not his reference to the far higher German losses (150,000) or his tribute to their courage.

Soviet officials regard these upsets as relatively minor, however, compared to the political gain of warmer ties between Moscow and Paris. Mr Chernenko has accepted an invitation to visit Paris and trade is expected to pick up markedly.

For Russians, the main sign that M Mitterrand and Mr Chernenko had found common ground came on Friday night, when the French President made a five-minute address on television praising friendship with Russia.

Leading article, page 11

Greek oil tanker sails on after Iraqi air attack

By Our Foreign Staff

A 152,000-ton Greek tanker, the *Alexander the Great*, was attacked in the Gulf by Iraqi aircraft yesterday, but continued its voyage.

The ship was loaded with oil when it was hit by Iraqi aircraft near Kharg Island, Iran's main oil terminus in the Gulf.

A spokesman for Greece's Merchant Marine Ministry said: "We do not know the extent of damage." Greek diplomatic representatives in the Gulf area had been alerted.

A spokesman for the agents said the ship was hit by a rocket as it was ready to sail with an oil cargo. "None of the 26-crew members was injured in the attack. The ship suffered light damage but was able to sail away by its own means and is now on its way to the exit of the Gulf."

An Iraqi military spokesman said fighters yesterday carried

out "courageous raids" on four "big naval targets" south of Kharg Island. Reading a communique over the state radio, in Baghdad, he said all "jet fighters that took part in the raids returned safely to base".

The aircraft, according to the spokesman, scored direct and effective hits on the unidentified naval targets. The term "big naval targets", in Iraqi parlance, usually refers to oil tankers.

The attack, the spokesman said, was "in fulfilment of our determination to tighten the total blockade imposed on Kharg Island and other Iranian ports in the Gulf".

The attack, the first by the Iraqis in the Gulf since June 8, brings to 40 the number of Iranian, Arab and foreign ships crippled during the four-month Iraqi blockade imposed on Iranian ports, according to communique in Baghdad.

Lacklustre campaign

Labour widens its lead in Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

With a month to go until Israel's general election, a surprisingly lacklustre campaign is helping the main opposition Labour Party.

The latest poll published yesterday, showed Labour to have improved its early lead over the ruling right-wing Likud coalition from 12 to 15 seats since early June. It now stands to return 54 deputies against the Likud's 39 in the 20-seat Parliament.

The majority of the smaller parties are religious or right-wing in tendency, so it is generally believed that Labour starts with a built-in disadvantage in trying to form a workable coalition at present. Israel analysts predict that it must win at least 52 seats to be able to return to power after an absence of seven years.

One poll showed the extreme right-wing Tehiya Party and the long-established National Religious Party in a tie for third place with 10 deputies each. But 85 per cent of all those who voted Labour in 1981 remained loyal, compared with only 56 per cent who voted Likud. But among new voters, he Likud was more popular, leading by 43 to 26 per cent.

Karami Cabinet closes ranks to reform Army

From Our Correspondent Beirut

In its first display of unity, Lebanon's new national coalition Cabinet has approved plans to reorganize the country's splintered Army and establish an enduring ceasefire in the war-shattered capital.

The drama of Saturday's meeting at President Gemayel's summer palace in Bikfaya, 10 miles north-east of Beirut, was heightened by the personal anguish of Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister. Half way through the session, Mr Karami received word that his mother, aged 80, had died at the American University Hospital in Beirut. After a half-hour absence, he returned to the meeting and helped to hammer out the political compromise aimed at ending nine years of civil war.

"It is a strange coincidence of person's death and a nation's resurrection", he said after the meeting.

The plan, which had been proposed a week ago, by Vice-president Abdul-Halim Hadam of Syria, on a mediation to Bikfaya calls for a ceasefire on all civil war fronts, reorganization of the military command, and the creation of a state security agency.

Adoption of the plan could be the first concrete action by the Karami Government.

Once implemented, Mr Karami promised, "Beirut shall



Mr Karami: Coincidence of death and resurrection

be reunited. All crossings will be reopened.

But militia clashes along the Green Line bisecting the capital into Christian east and Muslim west persisted throughout the weekend. Police said that six injuries reported overnight on Saturday and early yesterday raised the weekend toll to four dead and 57 wounded.

As the country's leaders talked of peace and security, two diplomats in Beirut came under attack. Herr Gerhard Loitzenbauer, the Austrian attaché, was shot dead on Saturday by two gunmen intent on stealing his car. The shooting came only an hour after four gunmen stormed into the Bristol Hotel in west Beirut and kidnapped the Libyan envoy, Mr Muhammad Mogharabi, from the lobby.

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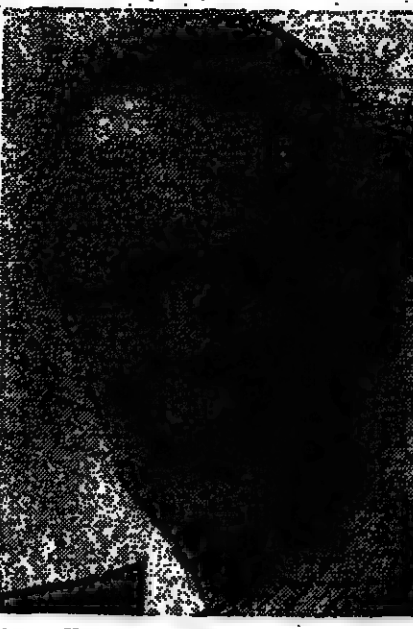
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THE ARTS

Tension among London's independent orchestras has risen still further over Arts Council plans to apportion them to the South Bank, the Barbican and the regions. But the Barbican, for all its problems, may suddenly seem more desirable, as Bryan Appleyard discovers

Playing the piper



Christopher Bishop: found agreement that the Philharmonia and LPO should be permanent residents on the South Bank



Ian MacLay: received contrary assurances, and understandably sensitive about implied threat to the Royal Philharmonic

ing affection as the "The Seed Catalogue" but it is already, unofficially, a seed unlikely to germinate. None of the orchestras wants to go and Nottingham is not prepared to share the cost. This leaves the council in a quandary. The threat in the document was that if an orchestra was not prepared to decamp, then it would "take whatever steps may be necessary" to cut the number of London orchestras by one.

GLC. But even cutting 12 per cent does not amount to a death sentence. The victim would simply trim his sails, do fewer but more popular concerts and live on recording and film work. Moreover, it is becoming clear that any attempt to kill an orchestra would produce political problems which the council is not likely to wish to confront in the immediate future.

For the moment, then, this leaves the council bereft of a policy but still clutching the threat to kill an orchestra. Hence Mr MacLay's sensitivity on the breaking of ranks by the Philharmonia and the LPO. But, for the moment, the council seems to be falling back on a formula which would simply demand that the orchestras do more touring. This would allow the council to save some face without too much additional alienation of the orchestras. But the managers remain wary. The compromise is impossible to assess since it is unclear how ferociously Rittner and Sir William remain committed to

the fine print of the devolution strategy. There is, too, the matter of the future of the South Bank. It is now clear that the Arts Council will take over the GLC funding when the authority is abolished, but there is as yet no suggestion how the South Bank operation will be run. With orchestras already taking bookings well into 1986 it is a question which the managers want answered as soon as possible, not least because of the continuing third uncertainty - the future arrangements at the Barbican.

City has got tough. The Chamberlain, Mr Bernard Harty, is personally going through the LSO's books and there is much talk of substantial conditions being attached to the orchestra's continued residence at the centre.

Most commonly the talk centres on a demand for City board members, more popular programmes and guarantees of specific changes in management style. Behind all this the City is signalling very violently indeed that it would be all but politically impossible for the authority to pay off the orchestra's deficit.

So the City holds all the cards but one, and that is the City's wish not to lose the LSO. The failure of the centre to hold its resident orchestra would be a significant blow to their image. Even so it has become clear that the City may be prepared to accept the loss of the LSO, "They had better not overplay that particular card", commented one City councillor.

Meanwhile Peter Hemmings, the manager of the LSO, is now certain to leave with the expiry of his contract at the end of this year, and the tension at the talks, now largely conducted with the orchestra's chairman Anthony Camden, is mounting. The other orchestras now have to ask themselves if they might bid for the LSO's privileged - and more highly subsidized - role as Barbican resident. Under normal circumstances, after the LSO's experience, the answer would be no. In the present climate the Barbican may have attractions as a safe haven.



Michael Bryant in The Spanish Tragedy: perfect balance

Back to Methuselah Shaw

When last staged at the National in 1969, Shaw's "metabological pentateuch" got very bruised in the collision between a 1920s version of the future and its realization by modern design. Bill Pryde's imaginative, and highly enjoyable, Cambridge Theatre Company production (in London until June 30 on the way to Oxford, Preston and Cambridge) dispenses with all that and displaces Shaw's pageant of mankind from the Garden of Eden to 30,000 years hence in Shaw's own intellectual world.

strong script that an expert cast seizes on with zest. It raises wild hopes that the Pryde/CTC connexion will give the Shaw Theatre a string of productions worthy of its name. Of course, Shaw's vision of a longer-lived, wiser mankind defying the doom of natural selection smells musty, his excursions into irrelevance or facetiousness are irritating and his preoccupation with war's insanity is clearly datable to the post-1914 era.

Anthony Masters

PUBLISHING Writing about unification

Historically, members of the Society of Authors are Gentlemen (although many of them are Ladies) and members of the Writers' Guild are Players. The committees of the two organizations have recently formally agreed to work more closely together "on all matters affecting the profession of authorship". Publishers are breathing audible sighs of relief that the two bodies have not yet fully merged. When they do so, within the next year or two, the one book writers' union will be as powerful in publishing as is the Guild in television. Not least of the practical problems is whether Mark Le Fanu, the discreet and effective lawyer who runs the Society, or the more volatile and ambitious Walter Jeffrey of the Guild should be general secretary of the new joint organization, and what it should be called.

rates of Value Added Tax levied on books and magazines in the EEC. For reasons of both literacy and literature it is surely essential that the British Isles should remain at the bottom, the zero end, of this particular league table.

turnover of approximately £12,000 per annum. Price? £25,000, or nearest offer. It is not only authors who do not always make money out of books. Lord Weidenfeld's investment in Mick Jagger's autobiography written with (or by) John Ryle is further weakened by the news that the *News of the World* has, for £50,000, purchased first serial rights in the untitled, as yet unfinished, book by Mrs Mick Jagger, Gerry Hall. British publishers are eager to sign up the volume rights. In America, Simon & Schuster will publish.

E. J. Craddock

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Theatre Ghoulish guests

The Spanish Tragedy Lyttelton

Michael Bogdanov's staging of *The Spanish Tragedy*, like his *Lorenzaccio* and *The Mayor of Zalamea* at the National in previous seasons, is the kind of production I only dreamed of seeing when I read the plays at university. Serious theatre-lovers in America expect to see much of the Shakespeare canon, as well as Shaw, Ibsen and Chekhov. But Kyd, de Musset, Calderon? Rarely even in school productions, almost never in professional. That is one reason why we gratefully queue up at the National and RSC every summer.

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SPECTRUM

With McVicar in the underworld

John McVicar first met sociologist Laurie Taylor at Durham jail in 1968 where McVicar, one time armed robber and prison escapee, was studying sociology. On his first night on parole in London he took Taylor for an educational trip round his old haunts



6 Finding yourself in this sort of club again after years inside wasn't drifting into evil ways, or mixing with bad company, or yielding to temptations. It was coming home.

"Come on," John said. "I'll show you what a speller look like." He turned into a doorway of a house with a nameplate which advertised "Osteopathic Services": up two flights of stairs, and there was the Newmarket Sporting Club. Cigar smoke hung in the air, newspapers lay around on tables and in the corner of the room about fifteen men were absorbed in a noisy game of cards. Only about six actually seemed to be playing; the rest were either spectators or waiting for their turn to get in on the action. It was a difficult game to follow, with sudden moments of stillness followed by quick and noisy flurries during which cards were taken and discarded with a speed which suggested more a boisterous session of snap or strip-jack-naked than any game of skill. "Kalooki," explained John, adding rather unhelpfully, "a sort of Jewish gin rummy."

It was difficult to know whether to be more surprised by the size of the pile of £10 notes in the kitty in the centre of the table, or by the fact that several of these high-rollers, while evidently playing for Monte Carlo stakes, were pulling on mugs of tea and casually munching bacon sandwiches (evidently kalooki was not that Jewish) as hundreds of pounds sped backwards and forwards between them.

For all the bacon butties and chipped mugs, these were clearly successful men. Sharply cut suits and silk shirts. Rolls of wedges of folded money which, when not on display, were carried in the back pocket. Gold jewellery was much in evidence: chunky signet rings and fat gold watches.

We stood well clear of the circle, but John had already been greeted by a couple of people who'd detached themselves from the edge of the action. "Well done, John. Good to see you." No mention of prison or comments about how long he'd been out or what he was going to do.

"All criminals," said John quietly during a kalooki flurry. "All professional criminals." He went through them for my benefit.

Over on the right was a con man and sitting next door where we went to pick up tea and our own bacon sandwiches was a couple who were "at the heavy" (robbers). Later a burglar came in and someone John described as an "all purpose thief". In fact, everyone in the place except John and myself seemed to be working criminals.

We stayed around for an hour or so, drinking tea in the back room, while members drifted in from time to time to say hello - or just to give John a firm touch on the shoulders as they passed - a sort of re-entry ritual which

seemed the more effective because of its understatement. Although John didn't give me any figure for himself, I learnt later that it is not uncommon for returning villains to pick up three or four thousand pounds from club well-wishers in the days immediately following their release. That sort of money, coupled with the warmth and density of the welcome-home ceremony I'd been witnessing, suggested that ordinary hostel or release schemes designed to keep the professional criminal on the straight and narrow were likely to have a somewhat marginal impact. Finding yourself in this sort of club again after years inside wasn't drifting into evil ways, or mixing with bad company, or yielding to temptations. It was coming home.

Although John described him as a successful robber and having had just as many years at the game, Derek had no luxury flat and certainly no expensive ornaments to show for it. Quite the opposite. He lived in a small council flat in Stoke Newington. On the third floor of a five-storey block. "Excitement?" he said, when I asked him. "It never occurred to me, I suppose I could have got the money other ways. But to me it was just like going to work, but easier. I've been to work with people, you know, that like the excitement."

"But did you take pleasure in it? I mean was there..."

"There was no pleasure, no." "Well, was it a status thing? An ego thing? I mean did you look at other people who weren't prepared to take that kind of risk and think..."

He was shaking his head as I was talking. Sitting across from me. Medium height, sallow, matter of fact, domestic.

"No, I suppose, though, you could say it's a bit like a tightrope walker. A bit like that. You wouldn't get up there if you didn't think you were going to get to the other end, even though in your heart you know that one day you'll fall off."

He seemed mildly embarrassed by this flight of fancy.

"But why did you stick at it? You could have done something else, couldn't you?"

He thought about it for a minute.

"Well, the beauty of it is.... The beauty of it is, you can go and get it, and then go and have a holiday somewhere, and then, you know, come back. That lot's gone, but it doesn't matter cos you can go out and get some more, can't you? But, you know with a weekly wage, it's just not possible is it?"

Derek was matter of fact even about grassing. No, he couldn't

recall any moments when he'd got near to doing it. He had no stories to tell of temptation resisted. I didn't need to press the point; John did it for me.

"Come on, Derek, why is there so much now? How'd you explain Leroy Davies, Germain, Smalls?"

"I think a lot of it is people who've done a lot of time. They can't face it any more. A lot of them have been very successful: they've got a lot of money and don't want to lose it by going away. So when they get into their forties and the police threaten them with 15 years, 20 years or whatever, they just can't face it."

But this wouldn't do for John. I wasn't the only person he'd spoken to at length about omertà - about that very special loyalty which robbers had to each other. And now here was one of those very beings suggesting that such an essential attribute could be subverted by what looked remarkably like a deterrent penal policy. Hand out 15 or 20 years for armed robbery and you'd have every villain in the business over 40 writing out a list of their accomplices and handing it to the nearest policeman.

"Yes, Derek. But why now more than before?"

"I think it started with the

Richardsons (Charlie and Eddie). They were grassed. And the Kray twins. And nothing was done to anybody. You know, like it's in the back of people's minds that nothing, nothing has happened to the people who grassed the Krays. And look who they are!"

Slowly, I was beginning to change my view of Derek. I now felt that there was a peculiar amorality about his view which perhaps made him even more frightening than others, more historic.

"You see, John, years ago, if you was a grass, you got cut. And that was good. Cos you knew who was a grass. Most of the people with big cuts on their faces you knew were grasses. You didn't work with them. That's the trouble today. People's morals have changed. No grass has been hurt enough."

I decided to pursue Derek's remarkably cavalier view of 'cutting' people, by asking him how he felt about all the other violence of his trade. He looked surprised I'd mentioned it.

"More people used to get hurt years ago. When the police were less active. For a start, you'd be working eight-handed, instead of four or five as nowadays, and it was a cash game. Hitting people over the head to make them behave. And as it was coshes, the other side would be prepared to have a go - perhaps even carry their own coshes to retaliate with. That meant a stand-up row in which people got battered."

"See, if a firm sent wages-clerks to collect wages, they'd get a couple of beefy boys from

the warehouse to go with them as minders. They might have given them a couple of extra quid and I suppose they'd be thinking: 'This is handy' - until someone coshed 'em. And you had to do 'em because it never did any good just threatening them, like, saying 'Give us the money'. Cos they wouldn't hand it over. When we started using guns, though, we used to give them the orders to hand over the money and they did. Oh yes, violence has got much less since we started using guns."

"Really?" I managed.

"Oh yes. When it's guns, you might only be firing rice or budge seed, but it still makes a bang and brings a few lights down; has an effect. Everyone hits the floor, and you can just jump over the counter and empty the tills."

Although Derek's way of talking flattened out the violence, or threat of violence, involved in any robbery, this wasn't the first time I'd heard about the peculiar dialectic between banking-practices and armed robbery. In most cases it was the villains who led the way. Once guns became a regular feature of the bank raids, allowing a gang to terrorize the bank staff into such a state of submission that the money could simply be taken from the tills, something had to be done to block the way. In the late sixties, the banks, amid much clamour about the loss of personal contact with the

customers, put up screens along the counters.

"What did you do then?" I wanted to know.

"Then you went through the doors: they'd have a side-door inside leading to the back, so you just, with a sledgehammer, smashed the door straight in. But then they got clever to that and had doors which opened outwards only, so you couldn't smash them in."

"So, then?"

"Well you switch to the next opening door. The outside window. On the wall behind the screen. In through there. And then out again. And what was good was that now they'd put the screen up, they'd put money back in the tills again. About eight grand minimum, wasn't it John?"

"But presumably they've now blocked up the windows?"

"Oh yeah. But as they made things too hard in the banks, we went to the vans instead. Guards were coming in delivering a hundred grand - across the pavement - in four lifts."

"Why'd you give up, Derek?"

Derek was predictably undramatic. "It became just another thing. Just like, well, tomorrow we're going to do that. And just go and do it. I used to stop and think about that, you know. I don't know if you know Billy Chester?"

"I remember him saying to me one day, he said, like, as we were going to work, all tooled up, he said: 'We're doing this as though we're going about a legitimate job. Going to the office. Matter of fact. And we were.'"

In the Underworld by Laurie Taylor, published by Basil Blackwell on June 28, price £7.95.

moreover... Miles Kington

I don't know why people are so surprised by the decision of *The Times* to start a Stock Exchange sweepstakes.

Unless they have very short memories.

Because in this very column, less than three years ago, I was privileged to make the following announcement.

Forget about Bingo. Forget about Casino. The Greatest Games are already in *The Times*.

Why not turn to our Business pages and play Stocks and Shares? It's so simple.

That item appeared on November 6, 1981 and caused no fuss at the time. Nor, indeed, did the other games I suggested, such as Horseracing and Birth, Marriage and Death, so it is difficult to account for the surprise now.

The management of *The Times*, who acted on my idea after a mere three years, have of course made secret representations to me to peer into my crystal ball and come up with some suggestions for 1987. As I withhold nothing from my readers, I can tell you that I

have been toying with an idea which would need the assistance of Philip Howard. Once a week he would write an article introducing an entirely new word to the English language, which the readers of *The Times* would then use constantly in their conversation for the next week until it was firmly lodged in the public mind. The winner would be the first reader to hear one of these words used on the BBC.

Again, Philip Howard tells me that even the faintest chance of a misprint ruins this idea. What, he says, if the new word was spelt wrong? We would then have half a million *Times* readers going around all misusing the same word. The prospect horrifies his delicate soul. In vain do I point out that as it is a completely new word, it wouldn't matter in the least.

So the idea I have finally plumped for is - wait for it - a Topless Crossword.

Yes, at last a game which combines intellectual virtuosity with glamour and entertainment.

The idea is brilliant but simple. The crossword is printed as normal, but on top of the photograph of a luscious

lovely lady, or a hunk of handsome man. Instead of black squares there will be empty spaces, through which you catch a tantalizing glimpse of that day's guest star.

Then, as you slowly complete the crossword, you are allowed to peel off each solved clue and gradually build up the total picture of the paragon of pulchritude underneath. How much more satisfying than turning straight to page three of a newspaper, and then turning straight on!

The management here (I said I had no secrets from my readers) have raised two objections to this otherwise foolproof idea. Firstly, they said, there is an unmistakable element of strip-tease in the way the game is played. This objection I met by saying that that was the whole idea.

Satisfied on this point, they then said that the impact of human skin might be too much for many readers more used to pictures of war atrocities and traffic disasters, and the other gender topics which appear in newspapers. And what about those readers too stupid to be able to do the crossword, or too clever to bother to do so?

The latter problem was easily

solved. Starting in 1987 we will print the solution on the same day as the crossword, so that impatient readers can fill it in immediately. As for the more delicate objection, we have reached a compromise. The daily beauty will be a classic nude painting chosen personally

by Sir Roy Strong. What possible objection could there be to this?

The Times management agreed readily. So don't forget. Starting 1987, only in *The Times*, the world's first Topless Crossword.

Order your copy now.

"I suppose," I said to John, as we made our way back from the Professional Artists', about three weeks after our first meeting, "they're not all that different to accountants or stockbrokers. I can see what you mean about it being a job to them. They get up in the morning, or at least in the afternoon, and go to work. Keep their eyes open. Look for openings. And I suppose just like other professional groups they pull together their own set of attitudes and ideas about what's right and wrong, about how to have a good time, how to treat their families and kids, how to look after other people who're in the same game."

It was a prepared speech. I left out the bits that I didn't think John would like to hear. It was all very well for me to talk about crime as an occupation like any other, but I also knew that the well-dressed men jiggling ice in their double basses and triple rockers in the Club had, not long previously, been out on the streets, cheating and stealing, selling drugs and threatening violence. Whenever they'd been working, they'd had to go about it surreptitiously with forged papers of keys, at night or in disguise. There would nearly always have been a victim, not necessarily left bleeding in the gutter, but often left injured or distressed.

But I kept quiet about all that. I could come back to the anti-social and immoral aspects of it all. At the moment I just wanted to find out how

successful professional criminals went about their business: how they organized particular 'coups', learnt their techniques, integrated their work with home and family, dealt with long-term imprisonment. Most of all, I wanted to understand why it had such a continuing appeal for those who, in every way seemed a million miles from the standard picture of the dull-witted persistent offender.

"John?" We were back now at my flat in Battersea - sitting across the kitchen table from each other and drinking cups of tea from separate pots. (John insisted upon making his own.) "John. How would it be if you set up some... interviews... with top villains and I came along and recorded them, and then we got together and wrote something which could give a different perspective from some of the other books on professional crime? We could call it, say, *The Subculture of Professional Crime*."

I'd rehearsed that as well, but it seemed to take less time than I'd planned. John nodded his head slowly and drank some more of the brown sludge he liked to call 'proper tea'. "We'll try," he said. "But you've got the promise something." I was poised to agree to anything. No discussion of John's own criminality. Absolute confidentiality when real crimes were mentioned? Complete anonymity for all the interviewees? We shouldn't have too much difficulty in agreeing. We were both sociologists.

"Of course. Of course." "Then, please, Laurie, will you promise never again to use that word 'subculture'?"

moreover... Miles Kington

I don't know why people are so surprised by the decision of *The Times* to start a Stock Exchange sweepstakes.

Unless they have very short memories.

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The management of *The Times*, who acted on my idea after a mere three years, have of course made secret representations to me to peer into my crystal ball and come up with some suggestions for 1987. As I withhold nothing from my readers, I can tell you that I

have been toying with an idea which would need the assistance of Philip Howard. Once a week he would write an article introducing an entirely new word to the English language, which the readers of *The Times* would then use constantly in their conversation for the next week until it was firmly lodged in the public mind. The winner would be the first reader to hear one of these words used on the BBC.

Again, Philip Howard tells me that even the faintest chance of a misprint ruins this idea. What, he says, if the new word was spelt wrong? We would then have half a million *Times* readers going around all misusing the same word. The prospect horrifies his delicate soul. In vain do I point out that as it is a completely new word, it wouldn't matter in the least.

So the idea I have finally plumped for is - wait for it - a Topless Crossword.

Yes, at last a game which combines intellectual virtuosity with glamour and entertainment.

The idea is brilliant but simple. The crossword is printed as normal, but on top of the photograph of a luscious

lovely lady, or a hunk of handsome man. Instead of black squares there will be empty spaces, through which you catch a tantalizing glimpse of that day's guest star.

Then, as you slowly complete the crossword, you are allowed to peel off each solved clue and gradually build up the total picture of the paragon of pulchritude underneath. How much more satisfying than turning straight to page three of a newspaper, and then turning straight on!

The management here (I said I had no secrets from my readers) have raised two objections to this otherwise foolproof idea. Firstly, they said, there is an unmistakable element of strip-tease in the way the game is played. This objection I met by saying that that was the whole idea.

Satisfied on this point, they then said that the impact of human skin might be too much for many readers more used to pictures of war atrocities and traffic disasters, and the other gender topics which appear in newspapers. And what about those readers too stupid to be able to do the crossword, or too clever to bother to do so?

The latter problem was easily

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TOMORROW
The world of the daylight Hoisters

In the Underworld by Laurie Taylor, published by Basil Blackwell on June 28, price £7.95.

moreover... Miles Kington

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CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 376)

ACROSS

- 1 Myth (5)
- 4 Argue noisily (7)
- 8 Excuse (5)
- 9 Country strolls (7)
- 10 Insolvent (8)
- 11 Film celebrity (4)
- 12 French speaker (11)
- 17 Hindquarters (4)
- 18 Clock swing (8)
- 21 Pentland Firth islands (7)
- 22 Umbilicus (5)
- 23 Spire (7)
- 24 Sea changes (5)

DOWN

- 1 Burning brandy cooking (6)
- 2 Scots child (5)
- 3 Expatriate settler (8)
- 4 Electronic language editor (4,9)
- 5 Ammunition (4)
- 6 Solidifying powder (7)
- 7 Make certain (6)
- 12 Crime thriller (8)
- 14 Hot savoury dish (7)
- 15 Defensive covering (6)
- 16 Underclothes (6)
- 19 Very cross (5)
- 20 Street protest (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

PENNY PERRICK

The ugly face of corporate power

Things, both good and bad, happened to Mary Cunningham (the author of *Powerplay*). What happened at Bendix?

she was slim and pretty and had cascades of pale blonde hair. Her tragedy was to believe that her lovely appearance would not shape her life as much as her equally lovely mind. Her further tragedy was that she thought people appreciated her inner self when it was her outer self that was knocking them for six.

Well, maybe she had a little inkling about that. As a final year student at the Harvard Business School, she noticed that whenever a recruiting banker came down, she was seated next to him at dinner.

"because I had what people described as wholesome good looks". Yet it didn't occur to her as she asked him cutsey-poo question such as: "Do you feel investment bankers spend enough time thinking about their responsibility to society at large?" that, had she been unwholesome looking and male, the gentleman might have punched her on the nose.

When Bill Agee, the wiz-kid chairman of Bendix, twisted her arm to accept a job as his executive assistant, it never crossed her mind that he might have been smitten with more than her degree in moral philosophy, magna cum laude. It should have done though. At their very first interview he cut short her recital of her CV with, "Oh c'mon. Don't tell me that stuff. Talk to me about who you really are". Mary wasn't 17 years old either. She was 28, old enough never to trust a man who wore aviator glasses and murmured: "What you need now is to be mentored". A low trick on Agee's part but not as low as using Mary to show up the rest of his team of disgruntled second-rate executives. It's true that her mentor promoted her - "At 29, I was the youngest female corporate vice president of a Fortune 500 company in America" - but he used her horribly too. He made her act as psychoanalyst to his difficult daughter, sort his mail, field his calls. So even though she started work at 6.30 am, her weekends and evenings were never her own - "Mare, I really need you for this one, could you please cancel that".

And then the rumours started. First came the anonymous letters to members of the Bendix board suggesting that Mary and Bill shared a relationship that went further than mentor and mentored. Next came the questions from the staff, the articles in the press and suddenly wholesome Mary was wearing labels like "shapely weep" and "femme fatale".

The very predictable outcome was that Mary was fired and Agee wasn't, at which point Mary wised up to real corporate life: "I was expendable. After all, I was just the girl". And what did her mentor do just when she really needed him: he cut her out of his existence, even to the point of refusing her the use of his cottage in the mountains where she wanted to go to heal her shattered spirit and bruised ego.

In all the best stories, and this is one of them, the bad guys finally get their come-uppance. Not long after his brutal treatment of Mary, Agee began to lose out in the power struggles at Bendix. Seedy and depressed, he came homing back to his former executive assistant at this time she was allowed into his mountain retreat - to shop and clean and cook for him while he sat around wondering why everyone was turning against him.

Again, in all the best stories, there's a happy ending, and this is it. Mary Cunningham married Bill Agee and they set up a venture capital and strategy consulting company called Semper Enterprises. It may not be as romantic as the end of Cinderella but it's the best that anyone could do in the circumstances.

*Published in America by Linden Press/Simon and Schuster (price \$15.95).

Tomorrow:



Fashion looks at a new wave of interest in swimsuits

Anna Raeburn is an agony aunt to millions but her audience is unaware of her own private crises, writes Gill Pyrah

So you think you've got problems...

The caller's problem was sexual. Anna Raeburn and "the Doc" on London's Capital Radio were there to give precisely the advice the girl must have expected: "Enjoy what you've got. Talk to your partner about it. Anything two people both enjoy is 'normal' and if you're built that way, love, then that's the way it's going to be."

Anna's style is strident and uncompromising and often amounts to bad news for the shiftless or non-functioning half of a partnership. "If in doubt, kick him out" would be a useful précis of her advice. However, "advice" is a word she dismisses when talking of the work that has made her famous in the past decade.

She says: "Advice makes it sound as though I've the Delphic Oracle in one hand and a hot line to heaven in the other. I don't give opinions."

If she has to formulate her opinions as she talks - and on a radio phone-in, of course, she does - that does not stop her crashing over the Doc's quieter, trained line, seeming to butt in with "I think" whenever her microphone has been inactive for longer than 20 seconds.

A former colleague acknowledges Anna's need to be the centre of attention, her bitterness, her facility for pouncing on the most sensational aspect of a caller's tale to give her a professional advantage. It's a style she practises on and off air.

Sitting straight, her hands unfidgety but brown eyes wild with eagerness to get the record straight, she says: "It's horses for courses. I was always the girl, who could tell the one in the typing pool that to do if her mother had a drink problem."

Her own mother has said she's been that way since she was six. "Miss Information Taylor, I was", she says.

Nor must she wait to be asked: "When poor Princess Di was getting that wave of press - at first she was wonderful, then supposed to be making Charlie miserable, then anorexic - I

wanted to write and say, 'Look, love, this happens to everyone'. She started out as Sally Taylor. The Sally went to avoid confusion with a flatmate, the Taylor relinquished on her first marriage. She had lived in a middle-class household in Middlesbrough, born late to adored and admired school-teacher parents, with an idolized sister almost 13 years her senior.

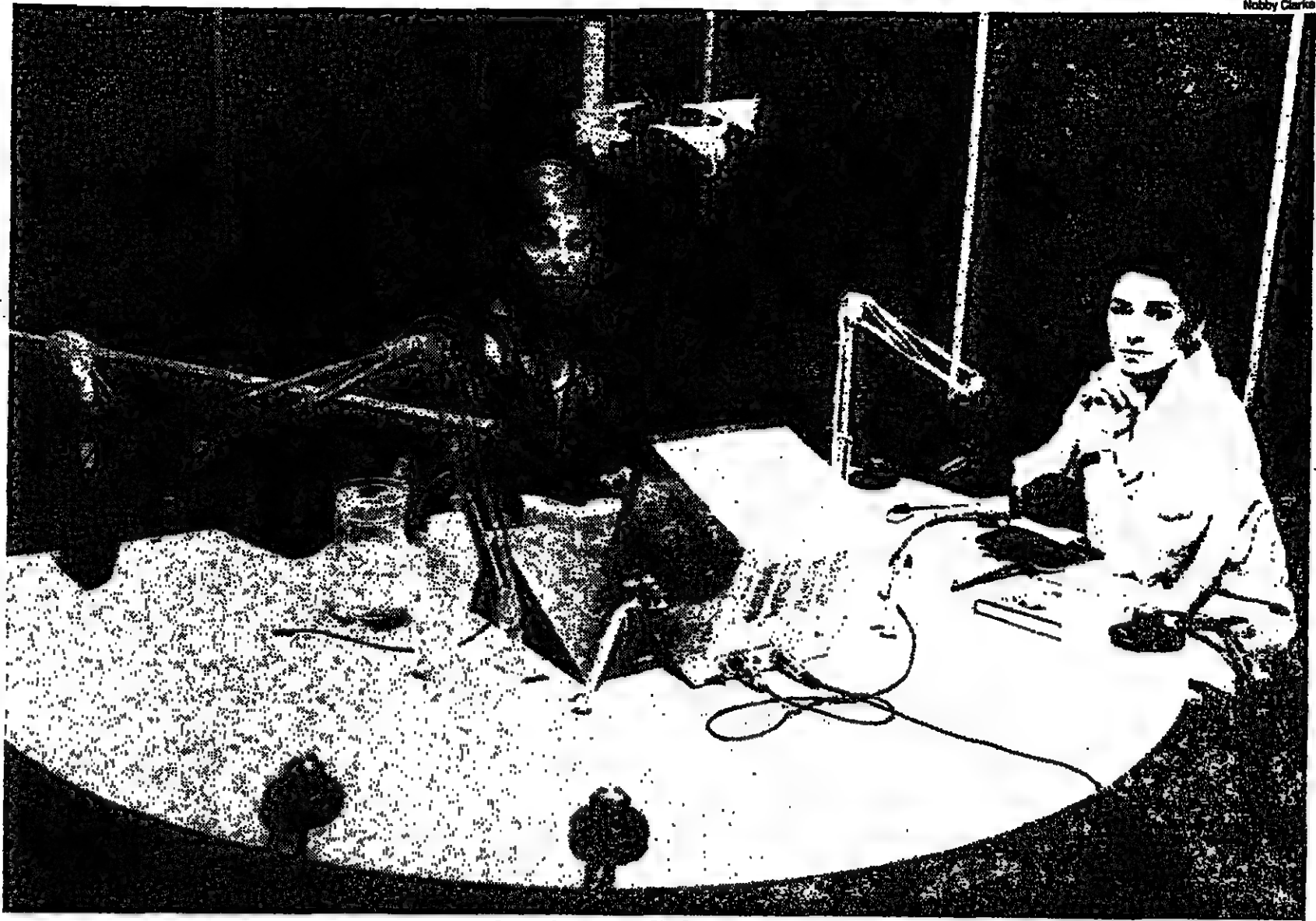
In her new autobiography, her early family memories are happy ones, though she remembers herself as a lonely, bookish child who, on page one, was already peering at her playmate, the mirror, rehearsing to be the person she wanted to be.

Anna discovered her Jewishness by acting the role of Anne Frank in a play as an adolescent and feeling an instant bond with the Jew she met through that performance. But her skinny dark looks, which include a streak of gipsy, led to taunts that she could not be her father's child, that she was a "nigger". The lad who offered that assessment got a broken nose.

She remembers how hard she tried to amuse those she liked. Years later, "in an abortive psychotherapeutic session", the therapist conjured up her happy family as dancing in a circle, with Anna a puppy on the outside, trying to break in. Although she did not understand what was going on at the time, she witnessed the pain of her whole family when her sister Lesley had a baby secretly which she had to give away. She shared their later anguish when Lesley's fiancé suddenly died.

Anna was determined to be an actress, though her parents insisted on her learning secretarial skills to supplement that ambition. Thousands leave home for capital cities every year and do their share of shop-assisting and clerical work, discard their virginity, live in cramped squalor and accept every invitation, looking for the route to the big time.

At 19, Anna got to New York



In the spotlight: Anna Raeburn reveals the sufferings of experience to LBC's Gill Pyrah - a little later she was solving other people's problems again.

as an au pair, and hung out with other misfits and arty failures. She endured what must, at the time, have seemed interminable gynaecological problems. Sick and no actress, she came home. Back in London, she did not tell her partner when she had their child aborted, counting this as "woman's work".

When she met film-maker Michael Raeburn, she was impressed by his intelligence, his commitment to his art, and the fact that he wanted to marry her. She makes no bones about the failure of that marriage. An "open marriage" was trendy, but it was not easy. She had her second abortion. The loss of that child still grieves her.

Talking about her life on LBC last week, she remembered what she told the examining

doctor: "If I have this child I don't think I'll have the marriage to support it. And if I don't have the marriage to support it, I can't see the point of having the child." The marriage collapsed anyway.

Speaking as Capital's problem counsellor later in the evening, she sighed for the caller whose own abortion was recent and brought increasing anguish as the birthing date approached. Who could doubt that the compassion and shared emotion in Anna's voice were heartfelt?

Her theoretical training for counselling may be zero, although she has certainly done the practical side of the syllabus. It is an irony that her own life has been a mess for the greater part of the time she has

been telling others how to live theirs. But she says: "I don't think that's unusual at all. I think if you lifted the roofs off most of the helping professions you would find a fair deal of confusion."

"Isn't the Biblical quote, 'Physician, heal thyself'? You usually try to set to rights in other people's lives what you can't set to rights in your own."

While married to Michael she applied for a job promoting *Forum's* American edition. She and two other ambassadors for the sex magazine talked their way around a surprised America on the television and radio chat-show circuit.

Nevertheless, when she got back to England with this success under her tiny belt, it was insufficiently appreciated,

to her mind. She was little more than a dogbody on the magazine, editing the letters page. She applied for the vacancy on the highly respected *Woman* magazine as agony aunt. Ms Raeburn speaks with firm pride of getting that job, and of succeeding in it.

IPC might have worried that more conservative readers, trained by Evelyn Home for 37 years to count their blessings, would be alarmed by Anna Raeburn's "look after number one" style of solution. Not a bit of it. The time for that particular message had come, and Anna was the woman to preach it.

Her own practice is to excise from her life those whom she believes to have let her down - although she is generous in her

praise and appreciation of her friends.

How does she assess herself at 40, with *Woman*, *Cosmopolitan* and the television sit-com *Agony* behind her? "It's as good as it should have been at 21. I've grown up... I was frightened of life. I went towards it with open arms, terrified at the same time that it would bite me. Now it's bitten me enough times I know that I can get out the TCP and the Elastoplast and cover up the cuts and go on."

With her second husband, Nick Lilley, there's at least a live child. "More importantly, a man", she adds. "Those are my priorities - a man, a home and a child. In that order."

Talking to *Myself*, by Anna Raeburn, is published by Elm Tree Books, £8.95.

Stephanie Calman goes to see a medium with a very unusual kind of chat show

Doris calls heaven and makes them happy

The posters heralding the arrival of "world-acclaimed medium Doris Stokes" gave the gloss of showbiz to something I had always thought of as very solemn and very private. I did not know seances could be conducted with 2,000 people eating popcorn in a concert hall.

That is not to say that the renowned author of *Voices In My Ear* - and *More Voices In My Ear* - was in the least glamorous. Nor was she eccentrically bespectacled like an international Madame Arcati. The long dress aside, she looked exactly like someone you would expect to see behind the jam counter at a village jumble sale.

The complete, editor of *Psychic News*, announced that before the wonderful Doris came on, we would meet the first of several celebrities lineup for the evening. This was a man called Brendan Blake, who stood in a green jacket like the steward of a rugby event, to render "I'll Walk Beside You" very vigorously to a discreet piano accompaniment.

He was then replaced by two armchairs and a flower arrangement - the better to create a comfy atmosphere - and the wonderful Doris, with curly grey hair and cosy expression, appeared to the crowd. Patting her lap maternally as she settled into a chair, she told some jokes to show that communicating with the spirits is not creepy.

"How many are afraid of death? Nothing to it, love!" she said cheerily, adding, with her idiosyncratic brand of humour: "I have a little prayer which goes, 'Dear God, if my card's up tonight, can I have a quick cerebral haemorrhage?'"

Several people laughed. Most of those in the audience had come, it seemed, not just with the hope of messages from their loved ones, but because they liked Doris's personal style.

And they treated her not with awe but familiarity, like the Gracie Fields of the psychic world. The easy mood may also have come from there being, in the packed hall, no more than a dozen men. Doris gave a look of concentration.

"Someone is asking for O'Keefe." A woman in the circle put up her hand, and a microphone was rushed to her side.

"Who's Jimmy?" said Doris. "My son," said the woman, her voice already trembly.

"He's not been over long, has he love?"

"Three years, Doris."



"That's not long, love! See, there's only a little light there, and that means he hasn't been over long. Yes, he looks about three or four. He died of cancer, didn't he, love?"

"That's right Doris." "Well, forget how you saw him last. He's not like that now. He's got all his curls back and he's a lovely little boy."

"Thank you, Doris." Neither this tearful mother nor any of the other participants seem frustrated that those they had loved and lost spoke only to Doris and could be seen only by Doris. They accepted that it was due to a special kind of luck.

Spirits could be rather vague

Only one recipient was at all demanding - a girl in a velvet suit sitting near me. "I've got an Albert John," said Doris, and the girl stood up. "He says, 'Albert - call me Bert.'"

"That's right," said the girl. "He went very quickly," said Doris.

"He was ill for six months." "Well, he went very quickly at the end, love. Who's Mary?"

"My mother-in-law. I'd like to ask her a few questions." "Mary says she's sorry. And Bert says he's happy, because you will be."

"Could he tell me when?" Apparently he couldn't. I was hoping very much that one of them would tell us what it's like there. Is it black or white or hung with Laura Ashley wallpaper? Do Dante and Homer sit discussing the narrative form over a few rounds of nectar before lunch? And are Moses and Darwin up there causing a fracas under the same silver lining?

In the second half we met another celebrity, guitarist Bert Weedon, who concentrated hard and got in touch with his career.

He leered: "Here's a rather appropriate one for tonight - 'Ghost Riders In The Sky'. And how about 'I'm A Poor Little Lamb Who's Lost His Way'? Will you all be little sheep for me and sing along?"

JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY IN THE U.K. SILVER JUBILEE

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce in London was established on 14th July, 1959, by 34 Japanese companies with offices in London. This was later developed into the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the United Kingdom and this year marks its Silver Jubilee.

When it was founded Japan was still in its developing stage and the younger brother of Europe in terms of its economic influence. Trade between the U.K. and Japan was well balanced and the activity of Japanese companies in the U.K. was in its initial stage. Today, after 25 years in operation, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the U.K. has about 250 companies as its members and is very energetic in promoting understanding between the U.K. and Japan. It has been providing occasions for contact of Japanese businesses with the U.K. Government, business and social organisations. It has been instrumental in holding lecture meetings, industrial study tours to various districts in the U.K., establishing organisations or task forces to promote U.K. export to Japan, and also in establishing the Anglo Japanese Industrial Co-operation Committee which is very active in inviting Japanese investment in this country.

As you will see, our activities have undergone a change according to the change in Anglo Japanese economic relations. We Japanese believe in the ideas of free trade and we are determined to advance this idea by means of stimulating mutual understanding. To commemorate the Silver Jubilee this year the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry is going to invite essays on Japan from U.K. citizens and invite up to six winners to a two-week study tour of Japan. We hope that the U.K. citizens' interest in Japan will deepen their understanding of Japan through this project.

We are resolved to continue our vigorous effort in encouraging friendship and understanding on the occasion of our 25th year.

大木 花三
Sato Ohki, President.

Essay Competition

- Contestants: Must be UK citizens, 18 years or over but under 40 on 1 September 1984 and must not have visited Japan previously.
- Theme: Either "The Future of Anglo-Japanese Relations" or "My Image of Japan"
- Length & Format: 700 to 1,000 words, typewritten in English, double spaced on A4 paper. Four copies of the finished piece should be submitted.
- Closing Date: Entries must be accompanied by a completed entry form which is available from the Chamber and must arrive at latest by last post on 31 July 1984.
- Prizes: Two weeks' visit to Japan for up to six people. The study tour is expected to take place in late September. Its objective is to promote understanding and to strengthen ties between the UK and Japan.
- It will offer the opportunity of studying the political, economic, industrial, social and cultural aspects of Japan at first hand as well as including opportunities for sight-seeing and free time.
- Applications to: The General Manager
The Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the U.K.
c/o Mitsui & Co Ltd
Temple Court
11 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4N 4SB



PARIS DIARY

Frank Johnson

Galling times

The phrase *while England slept*, relating to European affairs, has taken on a new meaning. So all last week it was left to France to assume the burden of being excited about the European election results.

On the whole, France discharged this responsibility effectively. The Briton could only marvel at the ability of any nation to be agitated by anything connected with the phantom assembly of Strasbourg. The excitement, however, had nothing to do with Strasbourg and was solely to do with France. Being a more than usually unpopular party in power at home, Mitterrand's Socialists had taken a considerable beating. So, even more, had their coalition partners, the Communists. The next appropriate sitting of the French parliament was therefore more assiduously attended than usual. M. Caudin, the leader of the centre-conservative UDF deputies (for in France, the Tory wets have their own party), was to be heard using a very wet metaphor. "It was a vote against the commander, the captain, the crew, and the cabin boys. The left has been condemned because it led the ship on to the reefs and it's on the way to sinking it."

The opposition had been saying that, if Mitterrand were General de Gaulle, he would have resigned by now. They pointed to 1963 when de Gaulle resigned the presidency after a setback over a matter even more boring than the European elections: a referendum on devolution.

Parisians tend to refer to Charles de Gaulle Airport as "Roissy", in the way that Londoners talk of Heathrow. But when, at this sitting of the National Assembly, a colleague of M. Mauroy (the prime minister) explained that Mauroy was not present because he had to go "to Roissy", there were cries from the Gaullist benches of "Charles de Gaulle! Charles de Gaulle!" As a result, M. Mermaz, the Socialist president of the Assembly, rather piously exclaimed: "Lamentable!"

Mitterrand will not resign, or dissolve the assembly and call a general election before the constitution demands it in 1986, because he has no resemblance to de Gaulle. He is a more literate, more dignified-looking version of a parliamentary string-puller on the British model, rather than a great national monument. For such figures, office is the point of it all.

Still, it was a good political week, thanks to the opposition's skilful use of Charles de Gaulle, the famous statesman, and even more skilful use of Charles de Gaulle, the famous airport.

No socks please, we're French

Now that the events are sufficiently distant from our time, passions have cooled, and the archives are available, we may assess the impact on Anglo-French relations of Mr Philip Howard in the turbulent spring of 1984.

Readers will recall that France, acting through its literary magazine *Le Monde*, invited various foreign newspapers to ask their readers to name the ten greatest dead European writers. The diplomacy was from the outset complicated by the fact that Mr Howard, while cooperating in the overall design, suggested that the whole thing was a joke, and kept on calling *Le Monde* a downmarket *Frog* *TLN*.

The latest *Le Monde* reports that "the manner in which each newspaper comported itself in the organization and realization of the referendum was very representative of the psychology of the country."

Die Zeit published the questionnaire on the day requested by the French. "Presentation impeccable" - "serious and reflective on the part of journalists and readers."

El Pais in Madrid "gave us a cold sweat. The days passed and the questionnaire stayed in the drawer." And when, eventually, that paper published the results, it was 15 days before it was supposed to. "The enthusiasm of the Italians was immediate" at *La Stampa*.

And the Howard-Times reaction? "They, of course, did not act like everybody else." Publishing some of the results, they said: "That's all right for French, Germans, Italians and Spanish. *Le Monde* seemed baffled that 'British humour obliged' Mr Howard to 'present the referendum in the form of a chronicle' in which he referred to someone's 'petits chaussettes de coton' (little cotton socks)."

Like Mitterrand in his present troubles with a representative Briton, *Le Monde*, then, has behaved with dignity in its relations with Mr Howard.

BARRY FANTONI



'I'll give you the answer to 13 down if you give me your portfolio card'

David Blake on a book that overturns some common misconceptions

Gloom mongers at bay



Population is stabilizing, food production is going up, vast energy sources remain untapped. The future is brighter than we have been led to believe

quarter in Latin America and by about 20 per cent in South Asia. Even more encouraging, all the countries of the world show clear signs of following the path which industrial nations went down many years ago. As living standards rise, the number of children falls because potential parents become more used to the idea that they have a choice between having children and higher living standards.

Some of the impact of this is already apparent. In 1969 the United Nations forecast a population of 7,500 million by the year 2000; revision after revision has brought that figure down to just over 6,000 million.

Even the pessimists admit that population catastrophe has been delayed, pushed on to the end of the twenty-first century rather than the beginning. But if the Henley estimates are right it is not going to happen. For by the beginning of the next century the population will stop growing at all. We will have a total population figure of between 6 to 6.5 billion which will remain steady at that figure.

Will we be able to feed that many people? The short answer is yes. The projection of famine, either in polemics like *Limits to Growth* or in

fictionalized versions like the film *Soylent Green*, where even western countries are half starved, show no signs of coming true. We have been through the period of greatest population growth, yet even in that time the world was able to increase the amount of food per person which it produces. This has not been all good news, as British taxpayers who have to pay to buy up huge surpluses of some foods can testify.

Much of the food is of the wrong kind in the wrong place. But with the significant exception of Africa, the people of the world are better fed now than 20 years ago, probably better fed than at any time in history.

Many people do not know that, which is why they feel that starvation is coming. They think that things have got worse when in fact they have got better. This ignorance is not an excuse which can be used by forecasters, however. Most of those who warn of disaster realize that things have improved but say that a reversal is in sight. One reason often put forward is that the deserts are spreading.

The truth is very different. The amount of agricultural land in the Third World is increasing, not diminishing. And the yields which

farmers can get on that land are rising too. There may be severe problems in some areas of the world, especially Africa. But the balance of probability is that by the year 2000 food production will have grown faster than population. For the world as a whole, there will be more food and it will be cheaper.

We will have food to eat, but will we have anything to cook it on? The energy crisis of the early 1970s was traumatic for the western world and has led us to think that we were being given advance warning that we are running out of fuel. Now in some sense that is bound to happen. One day the sun will cease to shine and that will be the end of everything. But we have several million years before we need worry about that. In Canada there are huge deposits of oil-bearing shale. Getting the oil out is such a difficult business that it is currently not worth it. But it is still there, waiting to be removed when needed. The only drawback is that it will be more expensive.

Markets have a way of dealing with that problem. The price charged goes up and people cut back on their use. At the height of the 1974 oil crisis there were many voices heard saying energy was not like that, that Americans were not committed to gas guzzlers cars that they would use them whatever the price. The years have passed and so have most of the gas guzzlers.

What does the evidence of the past tell us? It says that energy prices have fallen over the past century during a time of great growth. In the 1950s and 1960s they dropped spectacularly and there was a correcting rise in the 1970s.

What about other commodities? The first point to note is that virtually no commodities are indispensable. If there is not enough copper for the cables, we can use aluminium instead. The second is that the way this happens is that copper gets expensive, telling consumers that they ought to switch to something else. The third is that if we take this test of whether commodities as a whole are getting scarcer, they seem in fact to be becoming more plentiful. During the past century the price of commodities has tended to fall steadily.

To say that the four great harbingers of apocalypse which gained fashion in the 1970s - population, food shortages, energy shortages and commodity shortages - are all fake problems does not mean that real ones do not exist. They do. But we ought to concentrate on the real problems in our societies, not imaginary ones.

Full Circle into the Future by the Henley Centre for Forecasting (price £33).

Ferdinand Mount

Let's make buses more omni

Lovers of R. S. Surtees will remember the inimitable beginning of *Mr Sponge's Sporting Tour*. Our hero is seen "mizzling" along Oxford Street, pausing at the "bus-perplexed" Circus, and fetching up at the Edgware Road end, eyeing the many-coloured buses with a wanting-a-ride-like air: "Red, green, blue, drab, cinnamon-colour passed and crossed, and jostled, and stopped". In this riotous confusion of conveniences, Mr Sponge is, as always, master of the situation: "Quietly awaiting the evaporation of the steam, and the disentanglement of the vehicles, by the smallest possible sign in the world, the bus is obliged either to come to or lose the fare, and he steps quietly in."

How unlike our own dear request stops. It is a vanished world; the huge variety of buses, all competing frenetically for custom, seems a far cry from the dignified monopoly of London Transport. Today it is only in remote places such as Hongkong, and Istanbul, and Buenos Aires, that you find buses in profusion and hungry for passengers.

The side-effects of this rationing were masked so long as there was, for most people, little alternative to bus travel. But with the rise of the private car, the effect became visible and dramatic. Since 1955, the number of bus passengers has halved, and subsidies have risen from £71m in 1972 to nearly £1,000m a year today. It is a vicious circle. The longer people have to wait for a bus, the fewer people will be prepared to wait; hence the steeper the losses, and the higher the fares and the subsidies.

This decline is not inevitable. Since the long-distance coaches were de-rationed in 1980, fares have come down on average by 40 per cent in real terms, and 700 new services have been introduced. Yet journeys of more than 30 miles are just the ones for which the private car is most suitable. Millions of people still do not have cars and would love to see cheaper and more frequent bus services running over any distance from one mile to 800 miles.

Next month, Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, is to publish his White Paper on Buses. And already the vested interests are lumbering up to resist change: the National Bus Company, London Transport, the transport unions, and the great groups of nationalizers, co-ordinators and integrators who have before their eyes the vision of a pure and seamless "transport policy".

Many of the objections raised are already crumbling under the pressure of experience. It is not simply the example of the long-distance coaches with their videos and "in-flight service". (Why do other

forms of transport, such as hovercraft, feel bound to borrow the language of the airways, notoriously the most disagreeable form of travel?) For the past couple of years, there have been three trial areas - in Devon, Norfolk and Hereford-and-Worcester - in which all bus licensing has been abolished for town and country buses alike. The results on these mainly rural services are encouraging if not spectacular. One can hardly blame private operators for entering rather gingerly a field from which they have been excluded for half a century. But, despite the first indications of chaos, there are undoubtedly more buses running and costing less, either in fares or in subsidies.

These results are not so very surprising. In parts of Australia, one of the few countries where it is possible to make a direct comparison between state buses and private buses on scheduled services, the running costs of the state buses are reckoned to be up to 50 per cent higher. Private firms can run buses profitably on routes where state operators could not.

This brings up the "bald-type cowboys" argument - that private bus firms tend to cut their costs by lowering standards of safety and maintenance. If this objection, already being voiced by the *New Statesman*, were valid, it would of course be an equally valid objection to the private ownership of taxi cabs (where in fact the inspectors keep up remarkably high standards). Safety licensing, which is vital and should probably be strengthened, is not to be confused with quantity licensing, which is not and should be abolished.

But will there not be traffic chaos and dangerous towing for custom, just as described in *Mr Sponge's Sporting Tour*? Again, there is not with privately owned taxis; fear of losing one's operator's licence is a powerful deterrent to cowboy behaviour. And as for congestion, if every extra bus contains only two people who might otherwise have been driving their cars, congestion would actually be reduced. The unions' fears about unemployment are understandable, but if there are more buses running, there will be more, not fewer, jobs for bus drivers (although not necessarily with London Transport or the National Bus Company).

The best argument of all - and one which ought to appeal to this government as much as it would have to Soggy Sponge - is, simply, liberty: if someone wants to run a bus service, he ought to be allowed to, unless there is an overwhelming reason for stopping him - and there is not.

Anne Sofer

A test that doesn't make the grade

When, almost a quarter of a century ago, I left teaching to become a full-time mother, it seemed to me that three educational reforms were urgently necessary: the introduction of parents as governors, the abolition of selection at 11 and the merger of the O-level and CSE examinations. Progressive education was thinking, was travelling slowly in the same direction and hoped that, with a bit of luck and some outside pressure, the desirable changes would be carried out in time for my own children to benefit.

I overestimated the likely speed of change. Token numbers of parent governors were introduced when my first child was at primary school. Selection was abolished just in time for the last child to start a fully comprehensive secondary education. And now, while he is in the middle of O-levels, the announcement of the new merged exam comes. He will have left school before the first courses even start.

Nonetheless I suppose I should be applauding warmly and joining the chorus of educationalists and politicians saying generously "better late than never".

But the truth is that this is one reform that would be better never than late. It is an answer to a problem that was perceived 20 years ago but is now overtaken by events. Among all those pundits who are officially "delighted" at the announcement, some must be filled with misgiving.

The danger is that the new system, formalised and stamped over with the marks of a historic settlement, painstakingly achieved, may turn out to be more of a block to progress than the continuation of the present one, chaotic as it is.

The chaos has grown in recent years rather than subsided, and in some ways it is a breeding ground for innovation rather than mere muddle. Several of the O-level examining boards have been responding to the schools' demand for joint syllabi with CSE in any case; others have been collaborating in the more radical proposals coming from (for instance) Oxfordshire and the ILEA to move away from a once-and-for-all public examination towards a system more like graded music examinations - tests of competence taken over time at successively more difficult levels. Other certifying bodies have been muscling in on the 14-16 curriculum area: City and Guilds, the Business and Technical Education Council, the Royal Society of Arts. Some of their courses are found to be more motivating and more acceptable to employers than CSE or even, in some cases, O-level. The boundaries between school and further education are becoming fluid: some 14 and 15-year-olds may regularly spend more than half a week in college. The Government's own

"Technical and Vocational Education Initiative" is spawning more new courses.

All this time the age of 16 is becoming less and less significant as there is no longer that ready job market waiting. Young people are coming to realize that the piece of paper they get when they are 16 may be less useful than what they get next - whether it is good grades at A-level, a vocational qualification or contact with a possible employer on a training scheme.

Increasingly, employers are setting their own aptitude tests rather than rely on O-level or CSE; those few apprenticeships that still survive are tending to start later, accepting a City and Guilds qualification as equivalent to the first year. In short it is a fluid situation in which a new pattern is emerging - a longer period of education (whether full or part-time), a later entry into the job market - or, all too often, unemployment - and a range of different qualifications. Such a pattern would bring us closer to the educational system of most comparable foreign countries, none of which goes in for such an expensive and disruptive exercise at the age of 16.

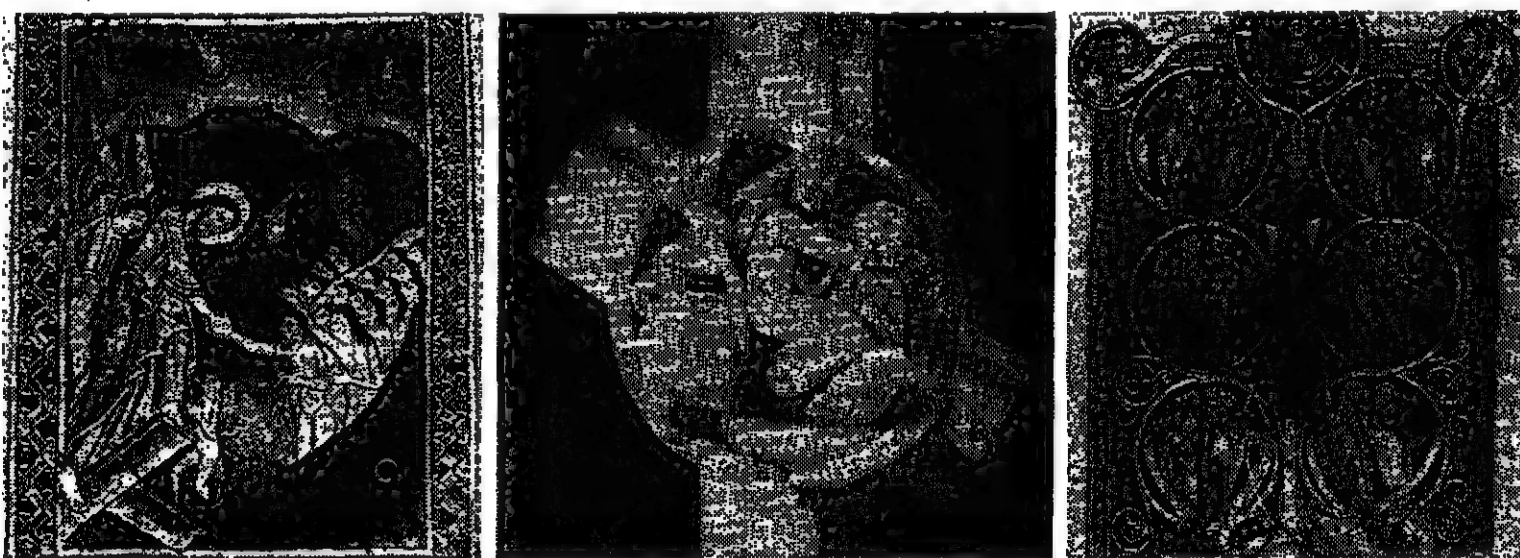
There is another danger. As Shirley Williams recently pointed out in a lecture reprinted in *The Times Educational Supplement*, the academic/vocational split has been the most damaging to Britain as the 11 plus though far less widely commented on. We are good at advancing the frontiers of scientific knowledge but we then allow others nations to occupy the territory. Every article one reads about the technological advances being made by Japan and the United States seems to reveal yet another discovery made in a British laboratory on which commercial development in this country has barely started.

There is nothing in the new proposals which addresses this problem. On the contrary, the creation of the new award of "Distinction" to be given to those who get high grades in a combination of academic subjects will deepen the divide. We will continue to convey to children that the way to success in life is to develop a good short-term memory, the ability to write fast under pressure and a skill at spotting trick questions. The business of actually designing or making or managing anything is for those with lesser talents.

One of my favourite stories is one Alex Smith told at a lecture at the RSA. Being shown round a comprehensive school on one occasion he asked in the craft shop to admire a quite magnificent artefact. "Oh, yes," said the head, stopping for him. "Yes, that's the work of one of our less able pupils."

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

Bernard Levin visits the Romanesque exhibition at the Hayward Gallery



Three twelfth century treasures on show at the Hayward: the St Alban's Psalter, a keystone showing Samson and the Lion from Keynsham Abbey and a page showing the Tree of Jesse from the Lambeth Bible

When faith reigned supreme and art conquered all

the twelfth century, with its Byzantine elements (among others) is as remarkable an explosion as anything that happened anywhere in art before the Renaissance (there was only one Giotto, after all), and for my part I confess that until I saw the exhibition I had not the smallest notion of the scale and sumptuousness of it. Romanesque architecture is hardly a closed book but to be familiar with Durham Cathedral and the Castle near door is one thing; it is quite another to know more than a smattering, if that, of the vast range of sculpture, ivory carvings, metal work, and above all manuscripts that adorned the century after the completion of the Norman Conquest.

I have been twice so far, and I must squeeze in another visit before it finishes: apart from anything else, there are getting on for 600 items. But one ineluctable conclusion faces every visitor in every room.

It is that this was an age in which the only certain thing in the world, the only landmark that could not be swept away overnight by the waves of history, was the Church. The pre-conquest world had been destroyed, and the quaking of the earth that marks any such transition certainly lasted to the end of William's reign and beyond, for all the wisdom he displayed in consolidating his new kingdom. And it was not long before the troubled reign of Stephen reminded people of the dangers, as well as the transitoriness, of human life.

In this King's time there was nothing but strife and evil in the land. For when they perceived that he was a mild and soft and good man and did no justice, the lords

were all forsworn and their troth all broken. For each lord built a castle for himself. . . . Then seized they many a person, both men and women, and put them in their castles, and tortured them for gold and silver. And never were martyrs tortured as they were. . . . And there was never seen such hanging. And so it lasted for nineteen years. . . . All the land was all undone and darkened with such deeds. . . .

If it had not been an age of faith anyway it would have had to become one. The evidence is all around the Hayward's walls, not to mention in the large proportion of clergymen among the visitors. Look first at No 221, an ivory carving dating from the very end of the exhibition's span; it shows the Deposition, with a sorrowing Joseph of Arimathea just removing Christ's body from the Cross; as he lowers the body on to his shoulder he prepares to take the weight. The distance between this tiny carving and a Francis Bacon Pope is seven and a half centuries; more precisely, seven and a half infinites.

The same may be said, even more strongly, about item 206, an altar cross in walrus ivory carved with scenes of the Passion; what is most remarkable about it is not its beauty, or even the delicate intricacy of the crowded design, but its exuberance. Not until the Last Trump shall we discover the identity of the carver, and even then he may be too modest to step forward and claim his due recognition. But to look at the cross for more than a moment is to know a good deal about him, chiefly his realization that the Crucifixion, apparently the greatest defeat in

human history, was in truth human history's greatest victory. But even more important than the artist's certainty (and incidentally, I shall be very surprised, at the Last Trump, if he has any idea that he is an artist, or even what we mean by the word) is the fact that he lived at a time when his certainty would have occasioned no surprise anywhere in his society, though the fact that his cross would be seen in something called an exhibition, and that it had travelled to be exhibited from a place called an art gallery (the New York Metropolitan) would have caused him the greatest possible astonishment.

Inevitably, of course, the exhibition is dominated by the Christian witnesses of those who created the items on display, of which the vast collection of illuminated manuscripts is perhaps the most striking section. (In the beginning was the word; but the picture was not far behind.) But not everything was made with such a purpose; there are secular objects on display, too, including some delightful door-knockers.

At times, the visitor feels that the dissolution of the monasteries is proceeding before his very eyes; the place is full of stone carvings unlimply ripped from the cathedrals of England. Some of them are very human indeed: there is (No 169) a figure of an apostle of which the catalogue notes that the way he is holding his chin in his hand "is often found in representations of St John in the Crucifixion scene", and so it may be, but the naked eye it is obvious that the apostle has pricked his thumb on a thorn and is sucking it.

The Hayward Gallery brings forcefully to mind Scott's first entry after reaching the Pole: "Great God, this is an awful place!" The greatest tribute I can pay to this immense, varied, passionate and moving exhibition is that it makes a visitor forget within moments the depressing nature of its surroundings.

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PLAIN SPEAKING

Mr Konstantin Chernenko "gave a jump" (or was it a wince?) when he heard M. Mitterrand pronounce the name Sakharov at the Kremlin banquet on Thursday night, according to *Le Monde*. Reporters of other nationalities have attested to an "audible intake of breath" from his Soviet hosts on the recording of M. Mitterrand's speech, followed by a pause during which the Soviet official interpreter was apparently uncertain whether to carry on.

That is, in a way, rather encouraging news. If the Soviet leaders cannot bear to hear the name Sakharov pronounced by a visiting head of state at an official banquet, it follows that they must regard Dr Sakharov's case as quite a serious embarrassment. And so they should.

Conventional wisdom has it that such cases are better dealt with by "quiet diplomacy", and that heads of state or government should not complicate international relations by alluding publicly to each other's domestic problems. But quiet diplomacy has been tried often enough in the case of Dr Sakharov and, as far as European countries are concerned, the Helsinki Final Act has made explicit the connexion between international relations and the rights accorded to individual citizens. A Western head of state or government who visits Moscow without making any public allusion to the denial of human

rights in the Soviet Union could be said to be condoning Soviet lack of respect for international obligations.

There was, it can be argued, no need for M. Mitterrand to go to Moscow at all. That is true, but M. Mitterrand makes rather a point of going to places and telling people to their faces what he thinks. One recalls his visit to Israel two years ago. His predecessors had found it convenient not to go there. M. Mitterrand went, and made a speech advocating the establishment of a Palestinian state. He believes in saying the same thing to different people, not in saying to each person only that part of what you think that is likely to be most palatable to him. It is not what is conventionally understood by diplomacy, but the better and more experienced diplomats would argue that even a diplomat is generally serving his country better by telling the truth.

Certainly, when Western powers come to deal with the Soviet Union it is vital that they do so without ambiguity. Nothing could be more dangerous than to encourage Soviet leaders to believe that they can divide the West by seducing individual Western countries, or by playing on the tensions and criticisms within the Atlantic alliance. France, in the past, has been the country most prone to encourage this illusion.

It is M. Mitterrand's great

merit that he has gone to Moscow only after making it crystal clear, by his vocal and consistent support for the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe and by his recent carefully staged state visit to the United States, that French differences with the United States on specific areas or policies in no way call in question France's alignment with the Western camp.

His visit does not preclude any new breakthrough in East-West relations. That, if it is to come at all, will have to wait until the Russians have sorted out their own internal conflicts and have reconciled themselves to the prospect of a second Reagan presidency. But it was a useful visit in that it showed that deep and bitter disagreements need not prevent East and West from talking to each other, and that, on the Western side, such disagreements do not proceed from or between any desire to have bad relations for their own sake. In this context the trip to Stalingrad, in recognition of the enormous sacrifices and achievements of the Soviet Union in the Second World War, was a particularly elegant gesture after the recent D-Day celebrations in the West. France is grateful to have been liberated by democratic powers, but she knows and we know that, without the fighting on the Eastern front, there might have been no liberation at all.

CHILD ABDUCTION

The decision of the House of Lords in *Regina v D* last week, that a father can be convicted of kidnapping his own child, has come at an inconvenient moment for the promoters of the Child Abduction Bill which reaches its Report Stage in the Lords, today. The Bill would create two new offences of abduction of children under 16: abduction to a foreign country by a parent, guardian or custodian without the consent of the other parent, guardian or custodian, or the court's permission; and abduction by any other person from the lawful control of the person entitled to that control. The Law Lords have now made new law by ruling that the old common law crime of kidnapping, the taking or carrying away of a person by force or by fraud without that person's consent, applies to abduction of children as well as adults, and by parents as well as by strangers. Where does this leave the Bill?

There are some quite striking differences between the Bill and the newly elaborated common law offence of kidnapping. The common law crime is limited to cases of abduction by force or fraud; the Bill, on the other hand, would also cover cases of enticement by bribes or promises. The common law requires lack of consent by the child; the Bill, focuses on lack of consent by the relevant adult. In the case of abduction by a parent, guardian or custodian, the Bill limits criminal liability to cases where the child is removed abroad, and restricts prosecutions to those instituted by,

or with the consent of the DPP; neither restriction exists at common law, and there is nothing to stop one parent from launching a private prosecution against the other for kidnapping his child.

Which is the better, the Bill or the common law? The limitation of the common law to cases of force or fraud is not to its advantage. While abduction by enticement may be less traumatic for the child (at least in the very short term), its effect on the deprived parent is no less devastating than where the child is literally snatched away, and the need to secure the child's return is no less urgent. As for the common law requirement of lack of consent by the child, this has the drawback that a child approaching or in its teens might well have to go through the ordeal of having to give evidence against its abducting parent.

Is the Bill right to restrict criminal liability, in the case of an abducting parent, guardian, or custodian, to removal of the child abroad? It has been the bitter experience of many parents that the powers of the English civil courts to secure the return of a child to within the jurisdiction are to a large extent ineffective, because of the difficulty of enforcing an English custody order abroad. Although international conventions exist which would mitigate this problem, the United Kingdom has yet to ratify them. In the meantime, by imposing criminal liability on a parent who abducts his child out of the country the Bill ought to achieve two tangible advantages: first, speedy

police assistance for the wronged parent to prevent the commission of the offence; secondly, where appropriate arrangements are in force, extradition of the offending parent to this country.

Where the parent abducts the child from one place to another within the jurisdiction, there is much less need for the criminal law to be invoked: the civil courts have ample means to enforce the child's return and to punish disobedience to its orders as a contempt. It is obviously desirable to restrict the operation of the criminal law "rule of love" situations to cases of absolute necessity in the interests of the child and its family; hence the Bill's further requirement that prosecution of a parent, guardian or custodian must be by, or with the consent of the DPP.

Parliament has fashioned a better instrument than the judges for dealing with the problem of child abduction. Once the Bill becomes law, the common law offence will serve no useful purpose so far as it relates to the abduction of children under 16. If it is now too late for the Bill to be amended to get rid of the overlapping common law offence, at the very least its potential for abuse should be restricted. Lord Scarman has tabled an amendment to the Bill, designed to place the decision to prosecute for the common law crime in the hands of the DPP where the abduction is by the parent, guardian, or custodian of a child under 16. In the absence of a more radical proposal, the amendment deserves to be supported in the Lords today.

THE MAN FOR URUGUAY

Six warships turned out to assist in the arrest of Sr Wilson Ferreira Aldunate on his return to Uruguay after eleven years in exile, and they were backed up on shore by a large turn-out of troops and censors. Few foreign politicians anywhere have earned such a grand reception. It is a tribute to his constancy and popularity, yet another sign of the negative effect of proscription in Latin America - familiar enough on the other shore of the River Plate - and evidence of the quandary in which the military government of Uruguay now finds itself.

It can be argued that the reason d'être of military rule in Uruguay was never clear. Though the prestige of the civilian politicians of the republic's historic Blanco and Colorado parties was certainly low in 1973, the wildly ill-conceived subversive threat of the Tupamaro guerrillas had already been overcome by then. The soldiers showed no taste or talent for positive innovation. They kept the old parties in a state of suspended animation. In a small and pacific country with a large bureaucracy, they found little difficulty in exercising a high degree of control, and in proportion to population Uruguay suffered perhaps more arrests and imprisonments - though not deaths - than any country in Latin America, and an emigration higher than Cuba's.

Uruguay - except for Uruguayans - may not be an

important country, but it had a vigorous, varied and tolerant cultural life. Military rule added a new dimension to the concept of boredom: faithful in their own way to the country's tradition of collegiate government, the armed forces refrained from producing any recognizably responsible personality; the institution ruled, but it has for long been impossible to discern who is really in charge.

In 1980 the government held a referendum on future constitutional arrangements, and its plans were rejected by a convincing 57 per cent. Since then there has been a marked revival of political activity, and support for military rule has further eroded among all classes. Journalism has regained something of its old verve, recognized in the recent flurry of suspensions and closures. The traditional parties have been permitted to hold primaries - Sr Ferreira's Blancos did best, particularly in Montevideo. General Liber Seregni, the leader of the left Frente Amplio (which those who fear the left should recall never got even 20 per cent of the vote), has been released from eight years in prison and his political rights have been restored.

Elections have been promised for November. The military's conditions are three. They demand the exclusion of parties with foreign links, which is an irrelevance as Uruguay's communists are insignificant. They require a future constitutional

role for the armed forces, and a proscription of Sr Ferreira's political activities to some far distant date.

Uruguay may be a small country, but these are not small issues. Banning communists is ineffective and counter-productive, as well as illiberal, and is not the practice of enlightened Latin American governments. Soldiers returning to barracks cannot exact cast-iron guarantees that they should have an assured role in political and judicial affairs, for the simple reason that civilian politicians in a democracy cannot and should not make them any such offer. No politician who makes such a concession can be relied on to deliver, whatever his personal conviction may be. The only thing the armed forces can do is bite the bullet, and history and politics will be their judges.

As for Sr Ferreira, he is the leader of a party which by no stretch of the imagination can be considered extreme, which is part of a multi-party opposition that the military has so far failed significantly to divide. It is an opposition that has no connections with past violence, and repudiates any such recourse in the future. He has made his play with courage, frankness and - not the least of political virtues - a certain good humour. Perhaps his countrymen will find a way through this confrontation back to traditions that are certainly worthy of respect.

Relegation danger in Europe

From Mr David Howell MP for Guildford (Conservative)

Sir, The prospect of relegation for Britain to a second tier of the European Community, to which Government policy is in danger of letting us drift, is even more serious than Mr Vernon Bogdanor suggests (June 20).

The illusion exists that with greater freedom from Community entanglements we would then have more independent control of our economic destiny. The reality is that the more separated we are from the rest of Europe, the more vulnerable we become to the influence of the US economy's ups and downs.

Nothing illustrates this better than the present effect of high US interest rates on our own. The opportunity now exists for Britain to move far closer to West Germany in the co-ordination of monetary and fiscal policy than hitherto (their stance is now very similar to ours).

This would be a major step towards building a financial force in Europe, more able to counter the pull of American interest rates, from which in our present disarray we are "not immune", to use the Chancellor's phrase.

The irony is that within the United States itself many borrowers seem to have quite a favourable degree of immunity. To gain a bit more of this for ourselves, and at the same time to force much closer London-Bonn economic and financial links, would seem like two very worthwhile aims for our European policy. But we will need to stay firmly in tier one to achieve them.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HOWELL,
House of Commons,
June 20.

16-plus examination

From Mr David Gale

Sir, Your leading article of June 21 awards "nearly full marks" to Sir Keith Joseph for the new 16-plus system; however, he might have done even better if he had answered all the questions.

There are thousands of 12-15 year olds currently streamed in CSE courses, who will not of course benefit from the new system starting in 1988. They, together with their parents, now have confirmation of what we have suspected for some time, that CSE qualifications are largely useless.

Those of us who have been subject to a barrage of propaganda from comprehensive schools to support their preference for the safer option of streaming the "doubtfuls" and the "late starters" in taking CSEs rather than pushing them up to O-level standards, now have some cause to feel aggrieved.

School leavers face enough demoralising problems now and over the next few years the tragic side effect of the new system is that the "rump" left taking the last of the CSEs will have their morale undermined from the age of 12. Telling them that there is a better system coming along for juniors is not going to help a lot.

It is a vain hope that the education authorities should care enough at least to help those teenagers who aspire to achieve something better than discredited qualifications over the next three years.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GALE,
37 Harlech Road,
Southgate, N14,
June 21.

A woman's work

From Mrs Margaret Morey

Sir, Dr Stancil's letter (June 18) draws attention to the "callous indifference" of those in authority towards the misery and unemployment. My own recent experience bears this out.

I have been fighting - so far unsuccessfully - for the last six months, to share my job - and of course my salary. I know there are people in the area, suitably qualified and unable to obtain employment, who would be keen to job-share with me. The local authority for which I work has a seemingly enlightened policy to encourage job-sharing, but obstacles have been placed in my way on the ground that my job is a managerial one. I have been in the post for eight years.

The final irony is that the job I wish to share is that of a senior careers officer. One would hardly expect to find such an attitude within the Careers Service, whose raison d'être is to help the problem of youth unemployment.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET MOREY,
(Area Careers Officer, Newcastle upon Tyne),
The First, The Stanners,
Corbridge, Northumberland,
June 19.

De minimis

From Mr John Herbert

Sir, May I hasten to congratulate the 13th Earl of Aldie who, together with the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal, will now have the joint responsibility for organizing the great state occasions in which the entire nation pays its sincere homage to our magnificent Royal Family (report, June 19).

May I therefore, as head of a downtown, inner-city comprehensive school, offer the services of my splendid pupils to act as pages or maids-in-waiting on future state occasions and as replacements for the unrepresentative young people who act in those capacities at the present time.

Come to think of it, we sing rather well, too.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN HERBERT,
Lisworthy High School,
Nash Road,
Newport, Gwent,
June 19.

Doubts over satellite broadcasting

From Professor A.S.C. Ehrenberg and Mr Roger Graef

Sir, It is now an open secret that many people concerned with the proposed consortium for DBS (direct broadcasting satellite) have grave doubts about its current form, on financial, managerial and technical grounds. Pausing to get it right, even at the likely cost of £20m to £10m or so to cancel the contract with Unisat, makes good business sense. To invest half a billion pounds or more with the usual cost overruns does not. One Concord in the sky is enough.

1. Financially, the plans assume a market that does not yet exist, using dish aerials that also do not exist in saleable form. The BBC's first sums proved to be seven times too low. Now with costs to be shared three ways between the BBC, ITV and a third party like Thorn EMI, the commercial prospects are still unappealing. Why else would a free-market government give the IBA the option of suspending competition for lucrative ITV franchises as a sweetener for DBS investors? Yet even so, at least one ITV company has been warned by its experts they "would be mad to invest".

2. Managerially, the problems involved in yoking three diverse rivals together are mind-boggling.

a. They would be seeking new viewers from each of their own existing audiences - a basic and continuing conflict of interest.

b. Neither the BBC nor ITV have ever managed a commercial system that sells to individual subscribers. Selling renewals is harder still, as American cable companies have learned to their cost.

c. Union problems are crucial to the enterprise. Each party operates under different agreements with diverse unions - ABS-Natke/ACTT/Equity/ETU/Musicians/Writers Guild - for manning, pay, residuals and repeats. No pan-union deal has ever been achieved. The highest

rates will be the benchmark. This could play havoc both with DBS costs and knock on into the rest of the industry.

3. Technologically, DBS is to give Britain a lead in the world market. But the Government-imposed Unisat design, at £200m for 200 Watts, is both overpowered and overpriced for latest needs: 100 Watts would do nicely and sell better.

To create a home market, UK consumers are expected to spend a further £1bn on dish aerials and new sets. This is presumably for better programmes than they get almost for free now. Yet DBS plans for new productions on three channels are modest in the extreme. Latest estimates allow £5,000 per hour. By comparison, *frugal* Channel 4 spends £30,000 per hour minimum.

But production is precisely where new investment is sorely needed. Both the BBC and ITV, despite record advertising revenues, have been cutting programme budgets. The film industry since the last Budget is desperate for cash. Good programmes and films are in short supply and - unlike DBS - in demand. They are a reliable source of jobs, export potential and profit, based on proven British expertise.

DBS is now before Parliament. Can we not avoid this waste of precious financial and management resources before it does real harm?

With high-definition television coming soon there may well be scope for DBS in future years. But it needs to be rethought. In the words of the Home Secretary, in its present form "DBS is a high-cost, high-risk venture which we and many of our professional colleagues think is unjustifiable. We sense no enthusiasm from any of the parties."

Yours faithfully,
A. S. C. EHRENBURG,
(London Business School),
ROGER GRAEF,
72 Westbourne Park Villas, W2,
June 22.

Conflict of creeds

From the Reverend Professor E. L. Mascall

Sir, In the current discussions about the Virgin Birth and the Empty Tomb it has not been made sufficiently clear that what is ultimately at issue is the fundamental question whether the occurrence of Jesus of Nazareth in history has brought about a change in the objective condition of the universe or only in the subjective outlook of Christians.

Orthodox Christianity has consistently maintained, as the creeds affirm, that the assumption of human nature by the eternal and creative Son of God, and in it his death and resurrection from the dead, had and continues to have effects which transform the entire human race, and through it the whole of the created universe.

This is totally different from the view that the first Christians were so deeply impressed by the character of Jesus and had such a vivid feeling of his continued presence with them that they invented myths and legends about him which later generations naively and mistakenly took to be accounts of actual occurrences.

In simple terms and avoiding all technicalities, the basic question is: has Jesus made a change in the way the world really is, or only in the way that it is helpful for us to feel and think about it?

It is because the Bishop-elect of Durham has failed to make it plain where he stands on this quite vital

issue that his more recent utterances are unsatisfactory and unconvincing.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
E. L. MASCALL,
30 Bourne Street, SW1,
June 16.

From the Reverend Arthur Burrell

Sir, Your correspondence on this subject raises questions which deeply affect the future of our society. Is Christian faith a gift from God to the world or does it owe its existence to human reason?

The famous dictum of Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury (1103-1109), was reversed by Abelard (died 1142), who changed it from "I believe in order to understand" to "I understand in order to believe". This reversal in the end demands an explanation of faith which is the same as explaining it away.

The manner in which we arrive at belief is a legitimate subject of enquiry, but if we are to insist on the Christian mysteries, contained in the Creed, being completely understood they will lose their capacity to challenge and transform our secular culture through the churches which profess them becoming a part of it themselves.

The modern world needs to learn that it is God alone who "can inform the mind and purify the heart".

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR BURRELL,
The Chaplaincy,
Goring Heath,
Reading,
Berkshire,
June 17.

Messing about in boats

From Mr R. T. Rivington

Sir, Yesterday's dongola racing (June 20) was indeed the first on the Isis for university crews since 1922.

St Edmund Hall 2 won the final heat against Lady Margaret Hall. St Edmund Hall 1, lacking experience as watermen and paddling stern first (as they punt at Oxford), did not realize the craft created a reverse stern wave. It came over their undocked end, the more so the faster they went; so, leading by a length from Lady Margaret Hall in the first round, they sank ten yards from the finish.

Nevertheless, their reputation as an all-round sporting college was enhanced.

Dongola racing on the Isis was restarted, however, in October, 1982, by two crews of men still fit for it the morning after a college Gaudy. In 1984, a regatta of 48 crews from Oxfordshire public houses was based on the Head of the River at Folly Bridge and will be held this year on July 1.

The Olympic canoe coach, David Train, intends to attempt dongola racing to explore still unsettled questions of its most efficient techniques.

The dongola racing at Wargrave and Shipclay Regatta, this year on August 4, is always excellent and the major trophy, the African World Shield, is competed for at Sunbury Regatta on August 11.

R. T. RIVINGTON,
36 Park End Street,
Oxford,
June 21.

Death of a pope

From Father N. France and Father D. Leigh

Sir, On a visit to Venice last month we asked a priest that disposes about the health of his former bishop, Cardinal Luciani, who died within a month of becoming Pope as John Paul I. His answer is worth recording in view of the recent unexpected and unmerited attention that has been given, even in *The Times*, to David Yallop's book *In God's Name*, which makes the astonishing claim that John Paul I was assassinated.

'Henry VIII clause' on rate powers

From Lord Chelwood

Sir, Is it too late for the Commons, who consider Lords' amendments to the Rates Bill tomorrow (June 26), to have second thoughts about the constitutional aspects of part II?

Clause 9 is an enabling clause to give the Government powers under clauses 10 and 11 to limit rate increases in all local authorities in the country, except some low spenders. Attempts in both Houses to make this power subject to parliamentary scrutiny, amendment and approval, or to put a time limit on it, have been brushed aside, although supported by members of all parties and by all three local authority associations.

In the Third Reading I described clause 9 as a "Henry VIII clause" (so called because the king was popularly regarded as the impersonation of executive autocracy), but the minister denied this. The debate, late at night, went unreported.

"Henry VIII clause" simply gives a minister power to amend an Act, or bring part of it into operation (Donoughmore committee, 1932) within clearly defined, quite narrow limits (Erskine May, 20th edition). Clause 9 goes far beyond such limits.

It is true that modern statutes confer greater power on ministers and their departments than in the past. But Donoughmore unanimously recommended that a Henry VIII clause should always be "subject to a time limit of one year" and only permitted by Parliament "on special grounds stated in the ministerial memorandum". Surely this advice was wise and should still be followed?

I firmly believe that the delegated powers sought in this Bill, which I described in committee as "a nuclear deterrent" to spendthrift authorities, create a dangerous precedent, and should at least be amended.

If part II were ever activated would not the Administration find itself in a legal quagmire; and, far more important, Parliament carelessly have made itself less sovereign than the Executive?

Yours sincerely,
CHELWOOD,
House of Lords.

Helping club tennis

From Mr J. A. Wade

Sir, The tragedy of the game of tennis is not too much money (Fred Perry, June 13) but too much money in the wrong places. The earnings of the top players, after the first few hundred thousand dollars, are probably of little importance to them and certainly an irrelevant statistic so far as the game in this country is concerned.

More money is urgently required at club level to encourage juniors and in particular to provide all-season facilities. The number of covered courts is increasing slowly with the help of Sports Council grants, but the most provincial clubs can expect from the Wimbledon millions are relatively small low-interest loans from the LTA (Lawn Tennis Association).

As Fred Perry correctly states, there is an embarrassing surplus of money in the game. It can reach the grass roots but only if Wimbledon, the LTA, the players and promoters can agree upon a generous scheme for recycling this wealth.

Yours truly,
J. A. WADE,
Moore House,
Burby Woodhead,
Ilkley,
West Yorkshire,
June 14.

On the shelf

From Mr George Cunningham

Sir, *The Times* of May 2 reported that the royal charter bestowed on the Library Association in 1898 had gone missing and that this was a particularly embarrassing thing to happen to the professional association of librarians, given their responsibility for the care of documents.

I am happy to inform you not only that the Library Association's charter has been found but that it was never lost. The charter was all along in the vault of the bank where it should be.

Unfortunately, because of an error made by the bank, the document had been booked out and not booked back in. Bankers, as well as librarians, ought to be good at such things and I am happy to tell you that on this occasion the librarians did all they should do and the banker did not.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE CUNNINGHAM,
Chief Executive,
The Library Association,
Ridgmount Street, WC1,
June 20.

From Lady Hale

Sir, If Willard White had got the part of Sparafucile in Jonathan Miller's *Rigoletto* (report, June 23) the production would no doubt have been boycotted by anti-racist organizations for casting its sole black singer as an assassin.

If the GLC really is going to supervise the casting policy of the ENO (English National Opera) perhaps it would be wiser to wait for a black Desdemona. Or what about a gay sado-masochist Romeo, Riddell or Alfredo?

This may be the silly season, but positive discrimination remains a serious cause and one that is only debased by this kind of bullying and self-defeating intervention.

Yours sincerely,
SHEILA HALE,
26 Montpelier Row,
Twickenham,
Middlesex,
June 23.

A SPECIAL REPORT

Photographs by John Pearson



Aston in Birmingham, established as a university in 1966, and right, an example of the work that keeps it in the technological lead, Professor Geoffrey Harding monitors a child's sight by computer, story, - P15

Aston is emerging from the vicissitudes of the 1981-84 period as a smaller, but vital university, selecting only highly qualified students for its programmes, and preparing them for demanding careers in industry and commerce. In that regard, it is expected that its graduate placement record will continue to be outstanding.

That is the judgment of Professor Frederick Crawford, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Aston in Birmingham - Britain's leading technological university - of the struggle and achievements involved in complying with the severe cuts imposed on staffing levels and student numbers by the University Grants Committee (UGC) in 1981.

Though astonished that such a sacrifice could be demanded of a university which by any standards, could play a leading role in Britain's future industrial regeneration, Professor Crawford said it set about the task "boldly and decisively".

Since then he has been unsparing in his praise of Aston. It had hardly seemed possible, he said, that the fundamental activities of the university - in teaching, scholarship and research - could develop towards new heights of excellence, but that is what had happened. The daunting task of restructuring the university's academic base - out of which the "future" University of Aston would arise, had been well in hand only two years after the cuts were announced.

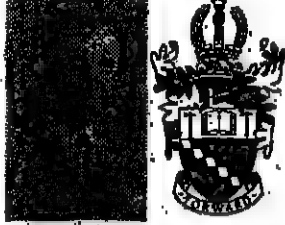
But Professor Crawford is now desperately worried that further severe cuts - perhaps as much as 30 per cent over a decade - could be on the way, applied by government on the basis of assumptions about the decline in the 18-year-old population between now and the 1990s.

Aston was one of the hardest-treated universities in the cuts by the UGC, the body which distributes government money to the univer-

sities. The 30 per cent grant cut meant reductions of nearly a third in staff numbers, which then stood at 500 academic and about 1,000 non-academic. That task is now virtually complete and the university has not had to resort to compulsory redundancy - it initiated a £3m buy-out scheme.

The cut in student numbers, originally to be 22 per cent, was increased to 30 per cent and reductions in intake were started immediately. Aston now has 4,041 full-time students, 2,829 men and 1,212 women.

Britain's leading technological university today extends its courses to off-campus students with the opening of a new video centre.



Professor F. W. Crawford, Vice-Chancellor and Aston's crest

In the decade before the cuts were announced, Aston had seen a 75 per cent growth in student numbers and was already under severe financial restraint. In fact the growth had occurred in anticipation of increased funding. It was to be the most traumatic period in the university's history and the cuts and faculty and departmental restructuring that

followed reached into almost every corner of the campus.

A revised academic plan was drawn up in 1981-82 to ensure that future academic developments should be "quality driven". Least promising programmes were to be discontinued.

The emphasis on quality paid dividends. A-level grades achieved by undergraduates had been lower than the average at Aston but after the UGC cuts they rose nationally and even faster at Aston - by three A-level points between 1980 and 1983. The demand for higher standards went hand in hand with the growing popularity of Aston. Some courses, particularly engineering, attracted up to 45 applicants per place last year and the average number for places has been above the national average for several years.

Applications for combined honours at Aston also increased - from 1,300 last year to 2,300 this. The overall level of applications this year is up by about 6 per cent.

Aston's reputation as a modern technological university with courses across a wide range of science, technology, engineering and management subjects, renowned research programmes and post-graduate studies has ensured a high degree of success for its students seeking employment after graduation, even at a time of industrial decline and high unemployment. More than half of its students are involved in sandwich courses. It has consistently come near the top of the league table of graduate employment - over a seven-year period it emerged as the third most successful and in more recent figures moved into second place behind Cambridge.

Professor Crawford believes that at least some of the gloom of the "sad and depressing" period after the announcement of the 1981 cuts

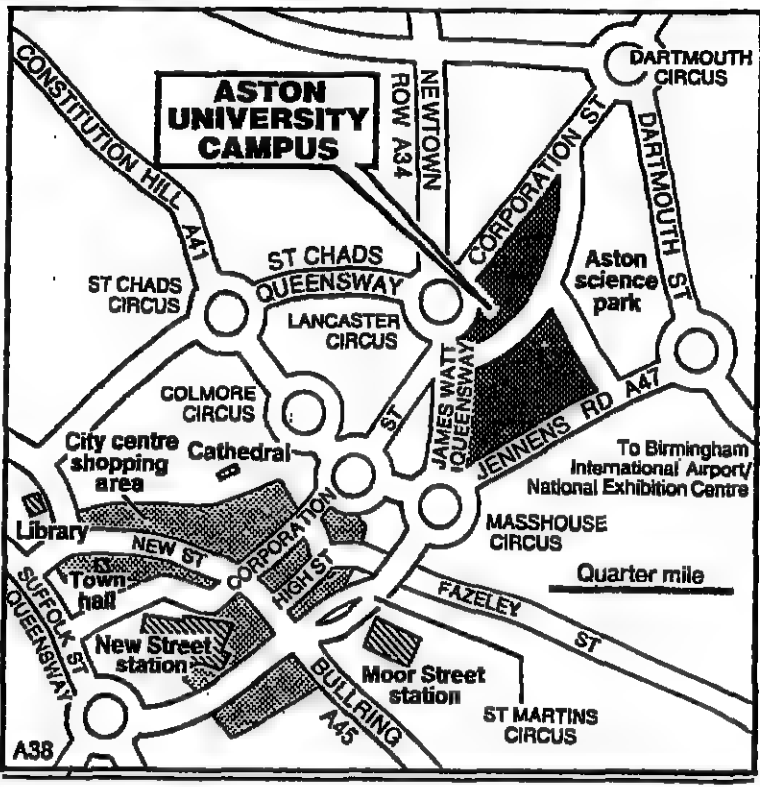
was relieved by two major initiatives. The first was the creation of Aston Science Park, a "nursery" for the high-technology ideas of budding entrepreneurs intended to assist them through development to commercialization.

Aston joined Birmingham City Council and Lloyds Bank (both of which put up £1m for a venture capital fund) in creating the park, whose tenants have close and vital links with the research and academic expertise on the adjoining campus.

At the time of the cuts the university put aside funds for a centre for extension education, specializing in a new project, tutored video instruction (TVI), used to record lectures which can be sold as a package and replayed in the workplace or at home.

Using TVI, the university can make modules, or whole degree programmes, for off-campus students. The project offers the university an almost limitless potential audience outside.

He is concerned with the real needs of industry. The great "metal-bashing" industries which gave Birmingham and the West Midlands their prosperity have been in massive decline. He said: "We have roughly 30 per cent of the manufacturing capacity of the country in this area - about 13,000 small firms, lots of them using antiquated tech-



ON OTHER PAGES

- TV professors Page 16
- Spreading the word Page 14
- Green bananas Page 15
- High-tech nursery Page 15

Craig Seton

Are your key people staying ahead?

Technology is changing our working environment so fast that people in positions of responsibility find that their knowledge quite quickly becomes out of date.

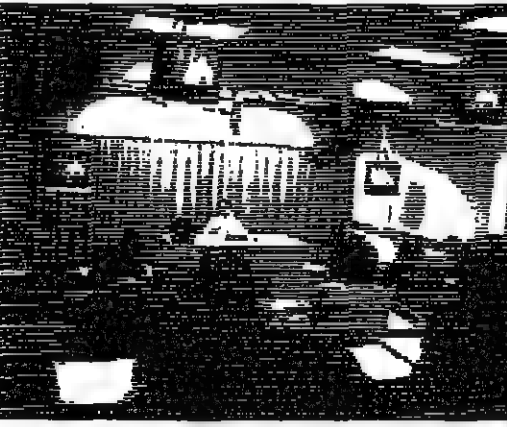
To meet this challenge, Aston University has set up the Centre for Extension Education, pioneering a method

The TVI system offered by the Centre has several advantages for employers who wish to maintain and develop the knowledge and skills of key staff:

Quality. As part of one of the country's foremost technological universities with a strong emphasis on research, the Centre's courses have a high standard of content.

Relevance. The university has always worked closely with industry, commerce and organisations in the public sector. Courses are carefully selected and designed to meet your needs.

Cost-effectiveness. Employees receive instruction in their own workplace and the Centre's



production costs are kept to a minimum to enable the courses to be offered at an economical price.

Support. Through the tutoring system and course notes, the

unique in the United Kingdom.

The system is known as **Tutored Video Instruction (TVI)** which enables professional and technical staff to update their knowledge and skills without the disruption of leaving work to attend courses.

university provides a full back-up facility.

Major courses on offer by the Centre at present are:

- Information Technology MSc Conversion Course
- MBA and module of MSc in Public Sector Management
- MSc in Computer Aided Design for Manufacture
- Chemotherapy

Further courses will also be made available. In addition, the Centre offers a number of short courses in specialised subjects which can lead to certification.

Full details of the courses are available on application.

The Centre for Extension Education

The University of Aston, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET.
Telephone: 021 359 3611 Telex: 336997 UNIAST G

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A SPECIAL REPORT

TVI: putting a professor in the workplace

The University of Aston's Centre for Extension Education will be opened by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science today. Craig Seton asked its director Dr Patricia Fleetwood-Walker to explain the Tuored Video Instruction (TVI) method which is at the heart of the project.

What is TVI and how will it work?

● Answer: Tuored video instruction is a method of taking university courses to the workplace, using small-group teaching to provide refresher courses for professional-level employees. The potential market is very wide. It could be a new recruit, for instance to an information technology-related industry or an executive or professional person who needs to update his technical knowledge or retrain, very important at a time of rapid technological advances.

The essence of TVI is that regular on-campus courses can be shared with a wider clientele. Lectures given to on-campus

classes are already being unobtrusively recorded on videotape using sophisticated equipment in three lecture halls in the centre. The video will be only one component of a whole package of course materials, including case studies, handouts and "floppy" discs.

The TVI method was first used at Stanford University in California, where it has proved its worth. Professor Crawford, Aston's Vice Chancellor, was at Stanford for 20 years and when he came to Aston he suggested that we should examine its potential.

What happens when the TVI package leaves the university?

● The package is bought by a company or public-sector institution. The idea is that their employees gather in small groups, ideally between three and eight, to view the video when points come up which the group may not understand. Though the tutor will have a sound background knowledge of the subject, he does not need to be an expert and he can always contact the campus to sort out problems.

What kind of courses will be available?

● Postgraduate and specialist short courses. We are currently discussing with commerce and industry four packages: an MSc in Information Technology, Master of Business Administration, a foundation course on the scientific basis of chemotherapy and MSc in computer-aided design. We are also starting a series of short courses tailor-made for teachers.

TVI students will undertake the same homework and examinations as campus students and, if successful, will be graduates in precisely the same way. We plan to organize summer schools and other events so they can meet their "on screen" lecturers.

Surely a university's prime responsibility is to its on-campus students? In these days of severe financial curbs on university spending, are you not risking valuable resources?

● The university has spent £500,000 on TVI in building and equipment costs and it will cost about £200,000 a year to run. That may sound a lot, but I am budgeting for sufficient income from the sale of courses to cover our annual costs by 1987-88. A full Masters package, about 350 hours of teaching material, will cost our customers between £3,500 and £4,000 for each registered student, depending on the subject.

Bearing in mind that that is a full year's study and equivalent to two or three years of part-time study, and that the contents are the latest from our academic staff, I think that is good value for money.

As to the first part of the question, our internal students certainly will not lose out. Rather the reverse. They will

Dr Patricia Fleetwood-Walker, director of the Centre for Extension Education: "Tuored video instruction is a method of taking university courses to the workplace... and the potential market is wide."

enjoy the benefits of new lecture facilities.

Is the intention merely to make money for the university or will Aston benefit in other ways?

● Our chief reason for establishing the centre is academic. We are already providing many courses geared to the needs of industry and commerce and we want to increase our close links. A technological university such as Aston and its future are inextricably linked to the changing needs of industry.

How much interest has been shown in TVI by potential customers?

● A great deal, considering that we have just started marketing. We are in discussion with more than 70 companies and organizations, including multi-nationals, in the UK and there is interest abroad but we want to develop the method here first.

Would it be unkind to suggest that this is just "Open University" learning with video thrown in?

● The open university courses are largely print-based, first-degree level and designed for the individual student, whereas TVI is largely video-based, postgraduate and specialist in level and designed for group study in companies.

What are the potential further applications of TVI in this country?

● An exciting possibility for the future is a live television link between the university and the premises of a customer company, enabling a two-way exchange of views and questions and answers between lecturers and their off-campus students. It is also likely that in time collaboration will develop between higher education institutions specializing in similar or complimentary subjects.

Why some like it tough

Aston University has a well-established schools liaison office to advise head teachers, careers teachers, training officers and sixth-formers on university entry and a careers and appointment service for students and graduates to help them plan a career strategy.

Potential applicants are left in little doubt that the standards expected of them at Aston are tough, but that successful completion of degree courses offers considerable employment rewards.

Some courses, such as engineering, attracted up to 45 applicants for each place for October 1983, and the average number of applicants per place has been above the national average for several years.

The lowest A-level grades offered to potential undergraduates for 1984 were CCC, although most departments demanded minimum grades of BBC. Even so, tough standards have done nothing to stem the flow of new applicants - quite the reverse in fact, and many more women are coming forward attempting to join courses traditionally male-dominated. The percentage of Aston graduates still unemployed in December of the year in which they graduated was less than half the national average in four out of five years, a success rate attributed to the large number of students on sandwich courses and involved in studies designed as a preparation for professional work.

Mrs Veronica Warner, careers and appointments officer, said that despite grades demanded of applicants, the rate of applications was up by about 6 per cent this year - more than 14,000 applicants chasing about 850 places.

"We are teaching popular subjects - management and engineering courses, optalmic and pharmacy."

CS

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Spreading the word by silicon

The "brain" of Aston University is the Computer Centre, which directs a flow of information electronically between departments, and with other universities both in this country and the United States.

Set up 13 years ago the centre enables researchers to have a desk-top terminal with access to a variety of computers both at the university and elsewhere.

In the last 12 months, Aston University has spent a great deal of time investigating how to provide all staff with a work station linked in with the computer network.

Ken Bowcock, head of the computer centre since its foundation, said: "All universities are using computers to some extent, but we like to think we are ahead."

Electro-messages

The centre is housed in purpose-built premises. The engineering department remains the main user of its facilities, but there has been an increasing need for information to be relayed between departments.

Each morning, departments can take data out of the computer where it has been left by others in an electronic message system. Departments have access to a range of computers, five of them at Aston itself. The most powerful is an ICL 1900 - due for replacement next year under the computer board's 10-year policy.

Aston has been one of the universities pressing for a

seven-year replacement policy because of the rapid developments in computer hardware.

In the past 18 months, Aston has spent about £1m in enhancing its computer facilities, including equipment for the library.

The inter-departmental computer network is now linked up with MIDNET, which is the regional network of universities. Aston is connected with the universities of Birmingham, Warwick, Nottingham, Leicester and Loughborough.

Two Midland universities have access to powerful computers at Manchester University, and through MIDNET Aston has access to Manchester as well.

Aston University also has access to JANET - the Joint Academic Network, which includes research council establishments. By 1985 all British universities will be linked to the system.

The latest development is the ability of researchers at Aston and some other British universities to be linked with ARPANET, the computer network between leading universities in the US.

The computer centre is also an academic department which is responsible for teaching and research in computer science. At post-graduate level it offers a six-month diploma course, a 12-month MSc course in computer science with applications and a 12-month MSc course in information technology.

Tony Willard

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BIRMINGHAM - THE BIG HEART OF ENGLAND

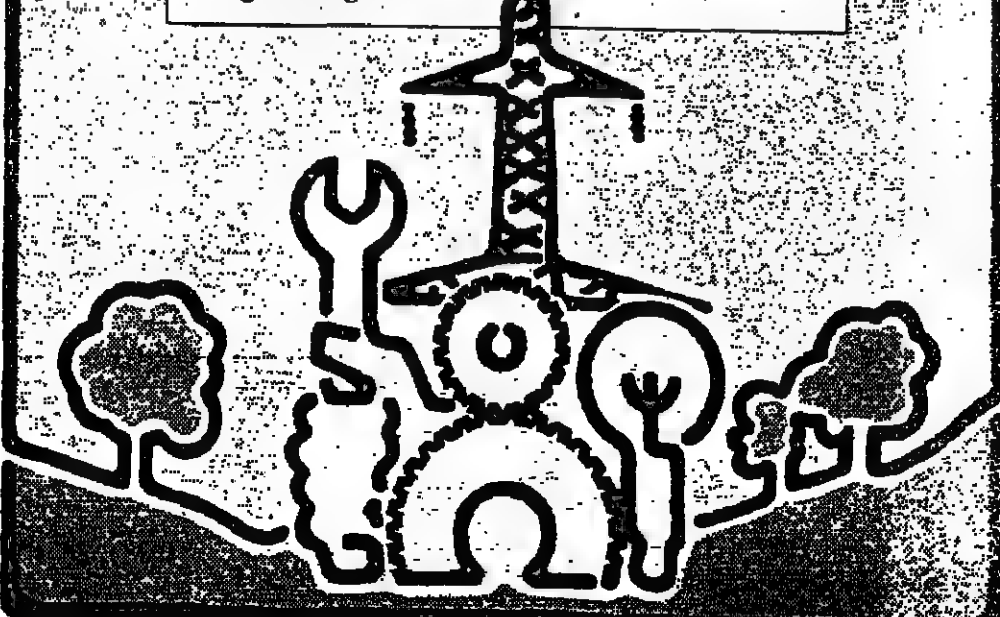
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THINK ELECTRIC TALK TO M-E-B

Dr Gerald Hunt, dean of the Faculty of Management and Policy Sciences - Aston University's management centre - believes that it is still possible for potential managers to start at the bottom in business and work their way up, but increasingly it is becoming a remote opportunity.

The centre, developed from the department of industrial administration, was established in its own right only 12 years ago and the manner in which it has so quickly established a first-rate reputation is testimony to the wide acceptance of management as a university subject.

The centre, which escaped the ravages of the 1981 cuts, is now regarded as the largest management centre in western Europe, and its students represent about one fifth of Aston's total student population.

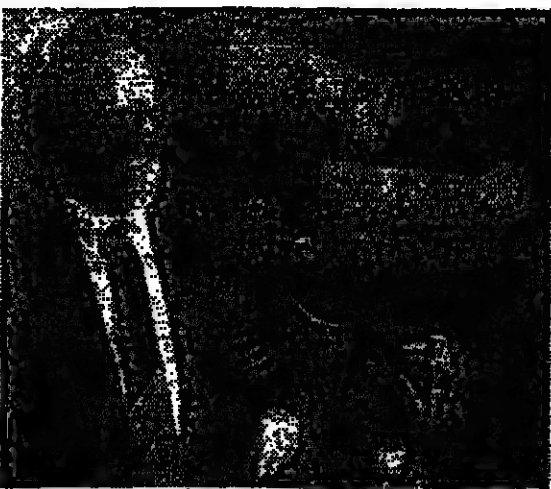
There are about 650 undergraduate students, 350 postgraduate and the equivalent of about 100 full-time students in post experience. More than 180 are studying for PhDs.

Dr Hunt believes that the faculty's strengths in those three programmes and its powerful doctoral programme are very much at the centre of its success and explain why there are something like 2,500 applications for only 200 places a year, in spite of the demand for increasingly higher grades.

In postgraduate studies, it was one of the pioneers of a part-time master of business administration course intended for executives and based on a programme of intensive subject "modules".

Dr Hunt said: "I think basically we have attracted a very good academic staff with good management experi-

Dr Gerald Hunt, director of the management centre, in action: it is now considered western Europe's biggest, with about 650 undergraduates alone



The new science of can-do

ence. We provide the courses which enable students to acquire skills in demand, such as in international marketing, finances, information management and operations management.

"We identify the growth points where we know there will be a growing demand for graduates with business qualifications. We have representatives of business and commerce on our boards, we visit companies and at undergraduate level our students are on sandwich courses".

He added: "We are not an ivory tower university. We get visits from managers and our staff get seconded to business. They are all working with the practical problems of industry, nevertheless we ensure a high quality of education".

While Aston university has climbed back into second place in the annual league table of graduate employment - those finding jobs after completing their courses - Dr Hunt says: "We have no unemployment problems at all. Our best graduates get half a dozen offers and the worse ones get at least one".

He said that research was becoming an increasingly important element of the centre, and recently it had secured a number of major contracts for research both from industry and the public sector.

He believes the matrix structure, rather than a rigid departmental one, is essential to react to the changing needs of modern industry and management.

The last decade has also witnessed changing social trends that have

affected the centre. About 35 per cent of undergraduates are now women (only 15 per cent in 1974).

Dr Hunt added:

"We are also getting an increasing proportion of application from public schools. About 20 years ago they went into the traditional academic subjects but now their students are increasingly turning to management. It suggests that their career advisers are taking a more enlightened view of management as worth studying".

The centre has capitalized, if not helped to create, that growing acceptance of management studies at university, whether from 18-year-olds looking to their first step into business or established managers and executives seeking to polish and add to their acquired skills.

"I would not like to think that management would ever be completely professional. Starting at the bottom and working your way up is still possible in business, but it is becoming an increasingly remote possibility. The more conventional method of getting into management now is to get to university and to get a degree".

Dr Hunt and his staff see many of their students leave to join multinational companies, mainly because of career prospects and higher salaries. But at the other end of the scale there is a movement which holds out hope for the regeneration of British industry - very frequently they go into small companies which require considerable reorganization to make them commercially and financially viable.

CS

Yes, we have green bananas

Tony Willard looks at the wide range - and applications of new research

Research at Aston University covers everything from video nasties to making vacuum cleaners quieter, and from curing ulcers with green bananas to aiding babies with defective sight.

The university has a world-wide reputation and about 10 per cent of its income is in the form of contracts or grants to support projects and research from research councils, government departments, industry and institutions. Last year research grants and contracts totalled £2.3m and that was almost exactly one tenth of the university's income for 1983.

Professor Keith Foster, provost-chancellor, said the scope of research at Aston was wide but the main thrust was still in bringing new life to industry.

While the Science Park was providing research for new companies which would eventually go out into the region, Aston Technical Management Planning Services was "pushing in a more logical way". Professor Foster said.

With a modest turnover of £300,000 a year, it was concentrating on research in key areas, such as computer-orientated design and analysis, micro-processor applications, flexible manufacturing systems, and materials for manufacture.

Aston has helped with the installation of robots to spray non-stick coating on cooking pans. This process not only means the job is carried out more efficiently, but relieves people of the need to work in an unpleasant environment.

Research at Aston covers a multitude of subjects, and of recently published findings, a three-year study showing that green bananas can both cure and prevent stomach ulcers was given prominent coverage in the national press.

The research team established that bananas cured ulcers in animals, and that a diet of banana powder prevented their formation. It discovered that the banana stimulated the growth of mucosa cells in the stomach lining, maintaining the protective barrier against stomach acid and also healed ulcers already formed.

March saw the formal opening of new laboratories for the Cancer Research Campaign Experimental Chemotherapy Research Group in the department of pharmacy.

The group was formed in 1980 with the aim of discovering new anti-cancer drugs and putting them into clinical use as soon as possible. Since then four new agents have been developed.

The new laboratories include facilities to work with cytotoxic drugs and radio active material. They have been provided entirely by the Cancer Research Campaign at a cost of £540,000. The campaign also supports the research activities of the group by funding the salaries and running costs with an annual grant - currently £268,000.

Aston University's new Public Sector Management Research Unit has won a £68,000 contract from the Department of the Environment. It will carry out a major review of the Birmingham Inner City Partnership Programme.

Baby tests

A second grant from the Manpower Services Commission has been awarded to the management centre's applied psychology division to do research into accidents (particularly fatalities) on the Youth Training Scheme.

Under the same government "new blood" initiative with the University Grants Committee, the university's ophthalmic optics department has a new lectureship in eye movement mechanisms. The department is developing new techniques for the delicate task of assessing sight defects in babies. The work involves clinically "at risk" babies, some premature and some already wearing soft contact lenses.

The methods being employed include the use of projected patterns and the measurement of brain response to light patterns. A system is being developed for projecting patterns on to babies' hands to test vision, as is a method of testing premature babies in incubators by special projection.



Dr David Lewis, senior lecturer, department pharmacy, experimenting with green bananas to prevent stomach ulcers

More than a venture playground

There was special satisfaction at one of the latest entrepreneurs to set up business at Aston Science Park - the Birmingham-based "nursery" for fledgling high-technology companies. The managing director of Tech-Ni Plant is not only a woman - Shirley Hamilton, aged 27 - but a graduate of Aston.

The science park, now in its second year of operation, was created from a partnership of Birmingham City Council and Lloyds Bank, each of which put up £1m to establish a "venture capital fund", and the university itself.

There are now a dozen new companies based in the first phase development of the science park, housed in a splendidly refurbished former warehouse close to Aston University and within a mile of Birmingham city centre.

The science park is managed by Birmingham Technology, created out of the partnership between the city, Lloyds Bank and the university. Its aim is to ease the creation of new companies seeking to take high-technology ideas through development to commercialization.

Not only does the park offer the kind of facilities usually

associated with a well-established business enterprise - conference rooms, telephones, secretarial services, audiovisual aids, public relations and space - it offers access to the venture capital fund, through which Birmingham Technology can take out an equity stake and, importantly, to the close and vital research and development support from the university and its academic staff.

Tech-Ni Plant, Miss Hamilton's new company, is involved in ion implementation, a cost-effective method of prolonging tool life. It is involved in treating tooling components from companies in the plastics moulding industry.

Miss Hamilton is completing her PhD in Aston's metallurgy and materials engineering department.

For the last three years she has been working at the Lucas Research Centre where she has been responsible for Lucas's ion implementation project. Her company has strong research links with the department of metallurgy and materials engineering at Aston, and Professor Terry Barnby, head of the department, is the academic consultant on the project.

Birmingham Technology has an equity stake and loan investment in Tech-Ni Plant and the rest of the funding came through Lloyds Bank under the Government's loan guarantee scheme.

Two other companies which have recently set up in the science park's phase one "incubator" units are Condensing

Boilers, which is developing a new gas-fired domestic heating boiler, and, MCT Association, which specializes in computerized precision measuring equipment. Birmingham Technology has an equity stake in both enterprises through the venture capital fund.

Birmingham Technology has also provided the finance for Techsonix (UK), a science park tenant, to launch a microcomputer system for the construction industry. The system enables takeoffs and estimates to be made direct from architectural drawings by use of a sonic digitizer pen.

Rodney Banting, managing director, said: "We have now started installing the system in clients' premises and it is proving a boost to productivity."

It is a case of applying new technology to a time-consuming task which traditionally has been a manual operation.

David Drake, Lloyds bank's regional general manager in Birmingham, said: "Aston Science Park is unique in this country because it is the only one with a venture capital fund. Lloyds started in Birmingham as a bank so we feel linked to the city. We could also see that traditional industry was suffering and shared the view that we must attract new technology industry".

Mr Drake said that after not much more than 12 months there were already signs that one or two of the science park companies might "really take off".

Harry Nicholls, the park's chief executive, asked that the park should not be judged too harshly in its first few years. He said: "We are trying to break down the barriers between our entrepreneurs and the universities so that businessmen can make good use of university facilities, particularly those for research".

CS

Chancellor Sir Adrian Cadbury MA; Hon DSc.
Pro-Chancellor E. Swainson CBE, BMEI.
Treasurer E. C. Sayers CBE, FCA, JDPMA, FBIM.
Vice-Chancellor Professor F. W. Crawford MSc, PhD, DEng, DSc, CEng, FIEE, FIEEB, FInstP, FAPS, FIMA.

Officers of the university
Senior Pro-Vice-Chancellor Professor F. E. Knowles MA, MSc.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor Professor K. Foster MA, PhD, CEng, FIMechE.

Estates and Building Officer F. J. Tims ARICS.
Finance Officer J. R. Tunley IPFA.
University Librarian To be appointed.
Staff Officer and Acting University Secretary P. R. Tebbitt BA.

ASTON IN ACTION

" TO APPLY LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE FOR THE BENEFIT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE "

EXTRACT FROM ASTON CHARTER, 1966



PEOPLE

- Nearly 4,000 students enrolled in engineering, science and management courses.
- More than a thousand first degrees awarded in these areas last year.
- 1,100 students on placement in industry and commerce this year.
- The number of higher degrees awarded last year was higher than for any other technological university.
- Aston has one of the best records of graduate job-finding.



RESEARCH

- About ten per cent of the university's income derives from industry, commerce, government and other organisations in the form of grants and contracts for research.
- Last year, with other services, this income totalled £2.7m.
- The university currently has more than 200 research studentships.
- Major research work is in such varied fields as computer applications, metallurgy, cancer chemotherapy, production technology, chemistry, chemical engineering and mechanical engineering.



INNOVATION

- Tutored Video Instruction at the Centre for Extension Education enables industry and commerce to update their knowledge and skills in their own workplace.
- Aston Science Park is a unique scheme launched on the campus to provide a flow of young high-technology companies backed by venture capital and interacting with the university.
- Aston is offering a new Masters Degree Course in Information Technology.
- Aston pioneered an Interdisciplinary Higher Degree Scheme enabling PhD students to carry out innovative research while working in industry.



TECHNOLOGY

- The many innovative developments in technology produced at Aston include:
 - A mini-computer based CAD/CAM integrated software package in conjunction with a leading manufacturer.
 - The development of new chemotherapy treatments for cancer now in clinical trial.
 - Self-destructing plastic sheeting for use in agriculture, now in commercial production and used worldwide.
 - Ultrasonic metal-forming equipment taken up for commercial manufacture.
 - Microprocessor-based real-time control of industrial power systems.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Who is going to stop unemployment rising?

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, refuses, so he tells us, to accept the "dismal thesis" that unemployment must go on rising. But what does he intend to do about the dismal reality? The monthly figures continue to exceed Government hopes, and today the London Business School adds its forecast to the disturbing consensus that unemployment will increase right through this recovery. Since its views on causes are not precisely alien to the Chancellor, the LBS's forecast is a useful paint-stripper to apply to the high gloss of Treasury pronouncements.

It is not that the LBS is particularly pessimistic about output: it actually believes growth will speed up a little next year. (By contrast, Cambridge Econometrics, for example, today publishes a forecast suggesting the growth rate will halve between this year and next, which, unsurprisingly, means a further rise in unemployment to a registered total of 3.7 million by the end of the decade.) The LBS's figures are even not inconsistent with the traces of weakness in the recovery showing through the statistical confusion caused by the miners' strike - for example, the slight decline in CBI optimism. What has happened is that the LBS has shaved down its forecast for output this year, without changing its views of output in 1985. So the gap - and hence the growth rate - between the two years is higher than in its previous forecast.

Key to the paradox

In both 1984 and 1985, therefore, the LBS now expects growth to be about 2.5 per cent. Yet unemployment goes on up. The forecast does show a modest decline between 1985 and 1987. But since it also forecasts a slowdown in growth this conclusion is, to put it mildly, problematical.

Productivity is the key to this paradox, and also to a long-running argument between the Chancellor and his critics. The LBS, among many others, forecasts a further sharp rise in output per employee this year, of about 6 per cent in manufacturing. After that, it supposes productivity growth will slow down, so that by 1986 it is rising even more slowly than output, and employment is increasing faster than the labour force.

There are some quite respectable reasons for believing this will happen. Productivity was boosted first, by a massive labour shake out; second, by greater use of Britain's remaining industrial capacity as demand rose through the recovery. The slowdown forecast for 1986 may bring an end to both impulses. But this is neither a certain, nor indeed a welcome, prospect.

It was Britain's sharp increase in labour productivity that helped reduce inflation and staunch the haemorrhage of competitiveness. If and when productivity does slow down, the critical issue will be the behaviour of wages.

Mr Lawson's favourite explanation of rising unemployment is that people have "priced themselves out of jobs": the rise in real wages (ie, over and above the general level of prices) has reduced the demand for labour. Professor Alan Budd, in a special LBS paper, tests the Chancellor's contribution to the "real wage" debate, and gives it some support; but his conclusions are not wholly comforting to Mr Lawson's position.

The Chancellor's favourite exemplar is the United States, where falling real wages have, he argues, patently stimulated employment. Yes, says Professor Budd: real wages have risen 18 per cent in British manufacturing since 1979, and employment has fallen nearly a quarter. By contrast, real wages have risen only 3 per cent in the United States - a moderation which helped to check and then reverse the decline in American manufacturing employment.

But Mr Roger Nightingale, chief economist at the stockbrokers Hoare Govett, takes a rather different view of the Anglo-American contrast. He starts from the same fundamental comparison: rising employment in America, falling employment in Britain. Over the long term, the difference has been quite startling: back in the mid-1960s, only about 37 per cent of the American population was employed, while today nearly 45 per cent work. In Britain, about 47 per cent of the population had a job in the mid-1960s, while today the proportion is markedly lower than in America - and the distinction would be even greater if allowance were made for Britain's shorter working week and longer holidays.

Mr Nightingale, however, sees this as a mark of American, not British, failure: the consequence of very slow growth in American productivity. This, he argues, has prevented American workers gaining substantial real wage increases: so they and their wives, have had to work more and longer to earn a higher standard of living.

It is true that productivity has been rising very slowly in the United States for a decade; but it is also true that Britain has started its productivity surge from way behind, and has allowed a simultaneous surge in real wages to gobble up too much of the potential gain in competitiveness. A slowdown in productivity growth will not automatically increase the level of employment. It will only accentuate the need for a slowdown in wages.

Some straws of hope

The LBS forecast offers some straws of hope. Real wages have risen exceptionally fast, Professor Budd points out, as an inevitable consequence of the Government's counter-inflationary policies, since wages (in Britain though not in America) adjust more slowly than prices. Now inflation is flattening out, real wages may grow more slowly.

But what on earth is going to bring about the decline in real wages that both Professor Budd and the Chancellor believe would now need to increase employment? A bad way would obviously be to allow inflation to rise (and the exchange rate to fall) thus bringing about the kind of temporary cut in the real cost of labour that is quickly reversed. If, however, we are to plod on down the virtuous path towards stable prices, some new labour market policies are urgently needed. Professor Budd proposes one, at least: tax incentives designed to cut the marginal cost of employing extra people, which operates on the real cost of employment as a proxy for the real wage. If Mr Lawson does not approve, he should provide evidence that he has better ideas.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Whitehall infighting threatens to upset privatization plans

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government's plans for a radical programme of privatization appear to be close to suffering a serious setback. A combination of Whitehall inertia, inter-departmental wrangling and stock market weakness is likely to cause delays in several sell-offs.

Plans to bring about potentially far-reaching changes in the structure and ownership of the gas and electricity industries, for example, are said to be rapidly running out of steam. Several months after it was first asked for, the Department of Energy has still not presented the Cabinet with its promised paper on detailed privatization options for the two industries.

Treasury ministers, led by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, have been leading the campaign inside Government for a break up of the monopoly gas and electricity supply industries, with a view of handing parts of them such as gas marketing and power generation over to the private sector. However, Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, has made no secret of the fact that he is lukewarm about both the wisdom and feasibility of such schemes.

Mr Walker's continuing pre-occupation with the miners' dispute has pushed privatization of either gas or electricity even further down his list of priorities.



Peter Walker: lukewarm about gas and electricity schemes

Woolston, Hampshire, have all put in bids for the work. Winning the orders will be crucial in determining how attractive the yards are to private sector buyers. The Ministry of Defence and the Department of Trade and Industry have so far failed to agree on where the orders should be placed, though a decision is expected shortly.

The sudden downturn in the stock market since the beginning of May is also beginning to cause some concern in Whitehall.

In the next nine months alone, the Government is committed to selling shares in Jaguar, British Telecom and British Airways. It had been hoping to raise up to £10,000m from its asset sales programme over the next four years. These proceeds will have to be downgraded - possibly quite sharply - unless stock markets show signs of recovering.

Pits strike hits growth forecast

By Our Economics Editor

The miners' strike has reduced independent forecasts of growth in the British economy, and the latest survey carried out by the Confederation of British Industry suggests some slackening in the pace of recovery in manufacturing industry.

The London Business School has lowered its forecast of economic growth in output this year from 2.9 per cent. And the stockbrokers firm Hoare Govett, argues that the strike may reduce Britain's surplus on the current account of the balance of payments by as much as £1 billion this year.

The LBS is forecasting a rise in national output of 2.6 per cent this year, 0.3 per cent below the 2.9 per cent forecasted by the CBI. It is also forecasting a rise in

The LBS forecast		1984/1985-1986/1987	
% change in		2.6	2.8
GDP (output)		2.6	2.8
Inflation		5.5	5.0
Registered			
Population		3.1	3.2
(UK, millions)		3.1	3.2
Current balance			
of payments		1.7	2.9
(£bn)		1.7	2.9

of 19 per cent (the difference between those expecting a rise and those expecting a fall) compares with 30 per cent in February and 32 per cent in March.

But the Government can take heart from the fact that 70 per cent of the respondents say their prices will remain stable in the coming four months. Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI director-general, said: "This is good news for the consumer."

The output predictions, he added, pointed to continuing increases at a steady pace. But while the recovery has been under way for more than a year, 28 per cent of manufacturers still regard their order books as below normal, with only 20 per cent regarding them as above normal.

'Third man' builds up Fleet stake

By Our City Staff

A key 14 per cent of Fleet Holdings, the newspaper group, is now reported to be in two hands. Unconfirmed weekend reports say the Egyptian businessman Dr Ashraf Marwan has emerged owning 4 per cent of the group in which Mr Robert Maxwell bought 10 per cent last Friday.

Dr Marwan, a multi-millionaire and influential businessman, also owns a million shares in the House of Fraser Stores Group.

Mr Marwan is said to be a close associate of Lord's chief executive, Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, owner of Britain's oldest Sunday newspaper *The Observer*.

Mr Rowland and Mr Maxwell had a much-publicized breakfast recently to discuss the possible sale of *The Observer* to Mr Maxwell. This came to light, but speculation was revived last week that the newspaper was again up for sale.

Dr Marwan's involvement in Fleet Holdings is still unclear. His stake is now worth £6.6m. Over last week Fleet's shares rose 12p to a record 197p, giving the company a stock market price tag of almost £170m.

Customs 'holding up' high-tech exports

British Customs officers are taking computers and related equipment from EEC-bound lorries at Dover and holding them for up to three months, it was claimed at the weekend.

Mr Brian Arnold, a buyer with a West German importer and wholesaler, said there had been a considerable tightening-up in the past nine months on goods which Customs regarded as potentially "sensitive exports" even though their foreign sale has been sanctioned by the Department of Trade and Industry.

"I believe seizures are being stepped up because they feel the goods are being sent to East Europe," he said.

A Customs and Excise spokesman denied that computers are being deliberately held up. "We know of no general delays of high-technology goods through Dover," he said. But Mr Arnold said he had been informed by the DTI that a special number was assigned to "every seizure of goods for this reason". In late January, one consignment was number 50 for the year, "and it has been increasing since then".

45% join BA's pension plan

By Our City Staff

About 14,000 employees of British Airways have so far opted to give up their rights to an index-linked pension under the controversial pre-privatization scheme announced three months ago.

This is equivalent to 45 per cent of the airlines' eligible employees. The remaining 55 per cent have until this Saturday to decide whether or not to trade in their index-linked pension rights for a scheme that has lower benefits but also lower contribution rates.

The new pension arrangement - which also gives employees who decide to switch the option of a lump sum or additional years of pensionable service - is regarded as an essential step towards making British Airways a saleable commodity.

BET set to improve Initial bid

By Our City Staff

British Electric Traction is prepared to improve the terms of its takeover bid for the 60 per cent stake which it does not already own in Initial, the laundry and cleaning group.

Last week the non-BET directors of Initial rejected the terms of the present £165m offer. However, BET is keen for the takeover bid to have the backing of the Initial board and it will make a slight improvement in the terms in an effort to secure approval.

Financial advisers to the companies have been locked in negotiations since the offer was made last month as part of a deal under which BET will sell its TV rental interests in Rediffusion to Granada.

An agreement had been expected by last Friday, but Initial's directors now expect a meeting later today where they will consider a revised offer. The main objections to the present offer are that it does not place a fair value on Initial and that the consideration is weighted too heavily in favour of cash rather than equity.

Time is running out for BET Under Stock Exchange regulations it must send a formal offer document to Initial's shareholders by Thursday. It is preparing two, one with a recommendation, the other without.

Permission could be obtained to extend the deadline and BET will make an application if it is close to obtaining a recommendation for the bid.

The recommendation is important to BET for two reasons. First, it would ensure that it obtained 100 per cent control of Initial rather than being left with an untidy majority holding. Secondly, it would help the case against a referral of the takeover to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. BET already has a significant interest in the cabinet towel market.

30% tax rise for firms

Corporation tax bills are set to increase by up to 30 per cent under the new corporate tax introduced in the Budget, according to a survey from the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

Tax charges will reach a peak in 1986 but even by the end of the decade could still be 20 per cent higher than under the present system.

The survey examined 4,000 companies, mainly large and in the manufacturing and distribution sectors, half of which currently pay no mainstream corporation tax.

By 1990, however, around 80 per cent will be obliged to pay mainstream tax.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Change On Week	
FT-SE 100 Index	1033.1
FT Index	811.7 down 4.1
FT 100	78.49 down 0.43
FT All Share	485.27 down 1.72
Bargains	17,016
Debtstream USM Leaders	Index: 102.98 up 0.19
New York: Dow Jones Industrial	Average: 1131.07 up 44.17
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index	10,153.55 up 96.53
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index	937.38 up 5.01
Amsterdam: 153.1 down 15.3	
Sydney: AO Index 859.4 up 8.4	
Frankfurt: Dax-Index	960.5 up 11.0
Brussels: General Index	142.78 down 0.51
Paris: CAC Index	168.3 up 1.3
Zurich: SKA General	296.70 up 1.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON	
Change On Week	
Sterling	\$1.3635 down 145pts
Index	79.4 down 0.1
DM	3.80 up 0.0225
FF	11.9450 up 0.045
Yen	321.75 up 1.0
Dollar	Index 133.2 up 1.5
DM	2.7815 up 0.0415
Sterling	\$1.3617
Dollar	DM 2.7822
NEW YORK	
INTERNATIONAL	
ECU	DM 5.89919
SDR	DM 2.0757368

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Lincoff Kilgour, Television South, and Trusthouse Forte. Finals: Brown and Tawse, Electro-components, Morgan Communications, Stormgard and Whitbread.

TOMORROW - Interims: Anchor International Fund, Ashdown Investment Trust, Crest Nicholson, Inn Leisure, Minet Holdings (quarterly report) and Murrehead. Finals: Alva Investment Trust, Argyle Group, Brattonville and Co, Engineering Finance Corp, First National Securities, Glosso, Harveys and Hansons, J and H B Jackson and Moreau Holdings. Interims: Anderson-Strathclyde, BPD Industries, Brighthouse Dudley, Charter Consolidated, Ferrant, James Latham, G Ruddell and Co and John Waddington.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Goodison poised for re-election

The new Stock Exchange Council meets today for the first time since last week's elections which put three rebel stockbrokers onto the policy-making group.

High on the agenda will be the election of the chairman. Re-election of Sir Nicholas Goodison by the 52-member body would give him a decade in the job.

voting from the membership failed to put him in the top slot last week. That place went to a rebel stockbroker, Mr Jeremy Lewis. However, Sir Nicholas has indicated his willingness to stand again for chairman and it is almost certain he will be re-elected unopposed.

● Peggler-Hattersley's chairman, Sir Peter Matthews, says in his annual statement that demand so far this year has been hesitant and trading conditions in Britain are still uneven. "But there are some indications that confidence is beginning to increase and we hope to see this strengthen."

● Two Kilmarnock companies in the oil and gas industries have won orders worth £750,000. They are Barr Thomson and Steel Fittings, subsidiaries of the Glasgow-based M and M Industries group. They will supply a range of products for use in oil and gas exploration in the North Sea and Highlands.

Prices tables
Prices tables of unlisted securities, investment trusts, Eurobonds and fixed-interest stocks appear today on page 18.

Plan to restructure electricity rates

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The electricity supply industry has formed a working party to examine how it can introduce a multi-rate tariff structure to aid British industry.

A multi-rate structure would be designed to encourage industry to use more electricity in processes now using gas or oil.

Organizations such as the Confederation of British Industry have complained that Britain's industrial expansion is being hampered because energy costs are higher than in competing countries, particularly France where the extensive use of nuclear power has allowed industry to benefit from electricity often 30 per cent cheaper than British supplies.

The industry is now more actively promoting electricity for heating purposes. Research has shown that electricity no longer has a price disadvantage over gas and oil, and that any power cost increase is more than cancelled by improvement in quality and a reduction in waste.

The Electricity Congress in Stockholm has been told that 20 per cent of companies who switched to electricity found it more expensive, 20 per cent said it was cheaper and 30 per cent thought it gave a vast improvement in product quality.

Mr Jim Smith, chairman of the Electricity Board, and co-author of one of the papers presented in Stockholm - said more Government support should be given to encourage to switch from oil and gas to electricity, produced cheaply from coal or nuclear power.

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, now faces one of his trickiest few months, a period that will make or break his reputation as an adroit central banker. Major political, financial and economic problems face this lifetime bureaucrat who managed to secure reappointment as chairman of the Fed even though he is a Democrat.

It is less than five months to election day. President Reagan does not want any upsets in the world of financial and economic markets most of the time. There he sees a bad dear market in bonds that began in mid-January and that, after pulling bond futures down by 15 per cent, took another terrible lurch towards the floor last week upon publication of the second-quarter gap growth figures.

Mr Volcker is also looking at the surge of growth in M1 money supply. In the two weeks to June 11, M1 rose by 1 per cent, to give an astonishing and



Volcker: Next few months will be vital

very worrying annual rate of increase of more than 25 per cent.

In attempting to bring a measure of restraint to money growth, the Volcker has authorized a slowdown in the rate of growth of banks' reserves, accompanied by a "free float" for the federal funds rate, which at the end of last week



Lake View Investment Trust p.l.c.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1984

- * 31.7% increase in net asset value per share to 321.3p.
 - * Twelfth consecutive increase in annual dividend - to 4.40p per share.
 - * Investment in the Far East increased to 78%.
 - * Japanese content now 57%.
- "Having now firmly established ourselves in the Far East, we are in a good position to take full advantage of the growth and dynamism of the region"
- Alan McIntock, Chairman

John Govett & Co. Limited
Management Group

To: John Govett & Co. Limited,
FREEPOST, London EC2B 2LP.
Please send me a copy of The Lake View Investment Trust Annual Report.

Name _____

Address _____

T

Michael Hughes

Three strategies appear to be possible solutions to this. The first is the old Duke of York trick. Short-term rates are encouraged to rise in excess of levels which prove to be sustainable in order to supply new gilt stock at prices which are instantly attractive. There are obvious dangers in this approach but gilt yields have already discounted a 10 per cent base rate. In the absence of an even greater fall in sterling, which would generate expectations of higher rates, thereby making this funding strategy

Another funding strategy and the last of the three possibilities mooted here, would be to reintroduce variable-coupon bonds. The theoretical attractions of these in a period of

If this policy continues to be implemented, this time money supply will not be allowed to collapse. What impact will this have? Firstly, it suggests that there need not be a debt deflation. There is now a set of guiding principles which can help to avoid this, but at the cost of a deterioration in the liquidity position of banks, especially American banks. Every time a loan is re-scheduled, prospective bank liquidity levels are reduced.

Summarizing, the real LDC problem is the securing of new lines of credit to finance imports of capital goods and the immediate US problem is the liquidity squeeze on its banking system. It is not the budget deficit which, although it remains a structural problem, may be reduced unexpectedly quickly if US inflation accelerates. Both problems may take the UK real interest rates higher than at present.

The author is a partner and chief economist of stockbrokers de Zoete & Bevan.

Now Bush Radio is planning to make its debut on the Unlisted Securities Market and these two shrewd, young businessmen should receive a warm welcome. Bush will be placing about 35 per cent of the total equity on the market at about 20 pence a share. Stockbroker Montague, Loeb, Stanley, valuing the group at £8m.

Mr Futter and Mr Schlagman will be placing 25 per cent of their own shares, with the remainder being sold to raise £750,000 for extra working capital. The shares should come to market on a PE of nearly 20, which is a considerable margin.

Bush Radio is always being compared with Amstrad, which is misleading. Bush is selective

Mark Futter (left) and Richard Schlagman: they beat GEC in the race for the Bush Radio trademark

Instead, Bush produces a wide range of products, including radio-cassette recorders, radio-alarm clocks, music centres, lower systems and personal hi-fi systems. But the secret of the group's success lies in its ability to use far Eastern subcontractors in Hong Kong, Korea, Japan and Singapore to manufacture the goods and keep Bush's overheads to a minimum.

Since 1979, pretax profits have grown from £234,000 to £240,000 on sales up from £2.26m to £6.34m. For the year ending August 31, the group reported a 51% increase in pretax profits of £1,080,000. Mr Futter said: "We have a nice track record and it has always been our intention of

The company is forecasting a pretax profit of not less than £350,000 for the year to September 30 next, compared with £300,000 in the previous year.

A final dividend of not less than 0.65p net is predicted, making a total of 1p net for the year. Pretax profits are struck after charging research and development, which will rise significantly this year from the £356,000 incurred last year.

Michael Clark

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FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS										EUROBOND PRICES									
	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield		Price	YTM	Price	YTM	Price	YTM	Price	YTM	Price
Danish	7%	98.08	7.4%	8.38	12.28					STRATEGY			German 11/96 1996	90.25	13.17				
Denmark	7.00%	93.08	7.25%	11.25						Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Guernsey	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
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Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
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Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				
Imp Corp	7%	98.01	7.4%	8.38	12.28					Strategic Bond 11/96 1996	80.63	13.81	Italian 11/96 1996	80.00	13.48				

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ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9 1/4%
BCCI	9 1/4%
Citibank Savings	9 1/4%
Consolidated Crds	9 1/4%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9 1/4%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/4%
Citibank NA	9 1/4%

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 8, 8½
Finance House base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed
8½-7
3 month Interbank 9½- 9¼
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12¼- 12½
3 month DM 5¼- 5½
3 month FrF 12½- 12¾
US rates
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 11¼
Treasury long bond 97¼- 97½
ECB Fixed Rate Sterling Export
Finance House base rate
reference rate for interest period
May 2 to June 5, 1984 inclusive:
9.516 per cent.

STOCKS				BOND				COMMODITY				CURRENCY				FUTURES			
Yield	Per	Buying		Yield	Per	Buying		Yield	Per	Buying		Yield	Per	Buying		Yield	Per	Buying	
	Cent	Price	Change		Cent	Price	Change		Cent	Price	Change		Cent	Price	Change		Cent	Price	Change
DEBENTURE STOCKS																			
American L	14 1/8	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4
Atlantic	14 1/8	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4
BAC	14 1/8	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4
Blue Circle	8 3/8	92 1/2	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4
Duke	7 1/8	90 1/4	7 1/8	10 1/8	91 1/4	97 1/4	7 1/8	10 1/8	91 1/4	97 1/4	7 1/8	10 1/8	91 1/4	97 1/4	7 1/8	10 1/8	91 1/4	97 1/4	7 1/8
Easton	10 1/8	95 1/4	9 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4
Lehigh	8 3/8	92 1/2	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4
MSPC	12 1/8	103	11 1/8	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4
Weyerhae	12 1/8	103	11 1/8	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4
Weyerhae	12 1/8	103	11 1/8	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4
UNSECURED LOANS																			
American L	14 1/8	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4
Atlantic	14 1/8	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4
BAC	14 1/8	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4
Blue Circle	8 3/8	92 1/2	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4
Duke	7 1/8	90 1/4	7 1/8	10 1/8	91 1/4	97 1/4	7 1/8	10 1/8	91 1/4	97 1/4	7 1/8	10 1/8	91 1/4	97 1/4	7 1/8	10 1/8	91 1/4	97 1/4	7 1/8
Easton	10 1/8	95 1/4	9 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	92 1/2	98									

1-800-368-3683

(incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967)
Registered No. 1072032

in Ordinary shares of 10p each

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the Unlisted Securities Market in the issued Ordinary shares mentioned above. It is emphasised that no application has been made for these shares to be admitted to listing. Dealings are expected to commence on 28th June, 1984.

Particulars relating to Telecomputing plc are available in the Extel Unlisted Securities Market Service and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) until 8th July, 1984 from:

de Zoete & Bevan,
25 Finsbury Circus,
London, EC2M 7EE

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APPOINTMENTS

Two join board of Halifax

Halifax Building Society: Mr Eric H. Dodson and Mr John S. Florde have been appointed directors. Mr J. Dennis Bonney, Mr Willis J. Price, Mr Howard W. Bell and Mr L. C. Soles have joined the board. British Car Auction: Mr Tom Gibson has been appointed managing director. C. T. Bowring & Co: Mr A. E. Briggs becomes a director of C. T. Bowring & Co (Insurance). Mr J. A. Thomas, a director of Bowring Bradford, Mr J. G. Vall a director of Bowring Preston Powell, and Mr W. N. Shaw, deputy chief executive of BPB Industries. Mr Keith Pearson has been appointed to the executive committee. Mr Pearson will continue as managing director of D. Anderson & Son, and also becomes chairman of that company. He has also been appointed chairman of, and made responsible for, the group subsidiaries Plaschem and Gyproc Glass Fibre Insulation. In addition, he now has responsibility for Metrotec, another group subsidiary.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): an \$373.00 pm \$374.25 silver \$274.25-274.75 New York (latest): \$372.75 Kruggerand (per coin): \$50.50-50.58 (\$282-283.75) Sovereigns (new): \$88.50-89.50 (\$35-35.75) Excludes VAT

ORDINARY SHARES

The lure of Sealink's silver lining

Richard Hannah

considerations resurrected from the inquiry in 1981.

The real surprise was, however, the exclusion of P&O Ferries from the bidding on the grounds that it would not be practical to wait for an inquiry to decide whether such a merger could operate against the UK public interest, even though the wait may well have been worthwhile financially. Having been excluded from the bidding, European Ferries' and P&O's views now coincide with those of the Government in wanting to ensure the maximum price is realized for Sealink.

While the Government has been deciding who will be allowed to bid, Sealink UK has been trying to disentangle itself from years of inter-group trading with its parent, and formalize its contracts in preparation for the sale. The deadline of June 30 now seems unlikely to be met, but the shipyard should be measured in weeks rather than months.

After the difficult times of the early 1980s, volume growth and reasonable price increases are now being seen in the ferry market. In the first four months of 1984 passenger and freight volume through Britain's leading port, Dover, increased by 4 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. Tariffs rose in January and although discounting is still a problem, particularly on freight, it is nothing like as widespread as during the price war of 1980.

Against this background it is curious that Sealink has experienced difficult trading conditions so far in 1984. However, this is mainly the result of poor overall volume on its important Irish routes (so far down 15 per cent). In addition, bookings appear adversely affected by uncertainties over Sealink's future ownership and the possibility of further strike action in protest against privatization.

The potential of Sealink is perhaps best assessed by comparing it with European Ferries which, to date, has consistently produced better financial results.

Question mark on future of Hoverspeed

turns from its ferry and harbour businesses. In 1983, we estimate that European Ferries achieved a 15 per cent return on capital on these operations against Sealink's return of 7 per cent on a capital base of £182m.

There seems no reason why Sealink's performance should not match that of European Ferries which would imply trading profits of £27m. The level of pretax profits would then depend on the amount of debt written off on privatization, but even if present debt levels remain unchanged, pretax profits would be about £20m. On a similar tax charge and p/e as European Ferries, Sealink

would be worth in excess of £170m, although considerable capital expenditure would be necessary for this to be achieved. The final price realized for Sealink will depend on the amount of debt written off. At the end of 1983, net debt accounted for 84 per cent of capital employed, an unacceptably high level for the private sector.

The prospects of improved performance from Sealink should not necessarily be viewed negatively from European Ferries' point of view, because Sealink's corporate objective will be to maximize profits: this need not be damaging to European Ferries' interests. In recent years Sealink's clearly improving efficiency, coupled with some market share gains, has not prevented European Ferries from reporting strong profits growth.

The restructuring in the Channel could go well beyond the privatization of Sealink UK. A privatized Sealink UK could have a strained relationship with its continental partners, the nationalized French, Belgian and Dutch railways. Operational agreements between some of the more entrepreneurial bidders on the list and their inherited continental partners seem unlikely to stand the test of time.

Questions must also be raised over the future of Hoverspeed which, despite numerous reorganizations, still traded unprofitably in 1983 as it has done for many years. We understand that BR was released from a guarantee of Hoverspeed's debt at the time of the management "hand out". Without backing, it seems unlikely that Hoverspeed will be able to fund its existing business, unless there is a dramatic transformation in its fortunes. In addition, the group will probably need to replace hovercraft in the near future which could involve expenditure of £30m-£40m.

Overcapacity is still the main problem in the Channel. Should any of the weaker operators withdraw, the additional volume could be readily absorbed by the remaining capacity. For instance, European Ferries probably has the highest load factor in the short sea routes, but this averages only 21 per cent.

Every additional passenger over the break-even point represents almost pure profit to the operators, both in fares and from duty-free sales, so that the withdrawal of any operator would result in a very substantial boost to ferry company profits.

We are entering a new era in the Channel. In the future, competition will be more equally based, and consistently loss-making enterprises will go out of business. In this environment, the prospects for the big two operators, European Ferries and Sealink UK, are distinctly encouraging.

The author is the shipping analyst with the stockbroker Phillips & Drew.

ROWING

Sparkling Diamonds with three former holders in action

By Jim Railton

Henley Royal Regatta is almost a sell-out and there is much to savour on the onset next Thursday. The opening round of the Diamonds for a start is full of sparkle, with three former holders of this prestigious event in action, Crooks (1977-78), Matheson (1979) and Baillieu (1981-82).

Add to that world lightweight champion Easing, of Denmark, and runner-up Melvin, of Great Britain, with Cooper, of New Zealand, among the bidders this year.

Two unsuccessful British Olympic candidates, Baillieu and Matheson, meet in the first round, and they have between them won three Diamond sculls trophies. Matheson withdrew his services from the British Olympic team; Baillieu's chances were sunk without trace by failing to make the finals at Lucerne, Britain's other "golden olde".

Crooks, opens up against compatriot Ros, who has been a giant-killer in the early rounds in this event previously. Baillieu will be looking for his first time, no doubt, smacking somewhat from being passed over for the Olympics.

Redgrave, the holder of the Diamonds, has wisely withdrawn,

and will concentrate on rowing at Henley, guaranteed a Royal Regatta title as a further investment for a more important stake in an Olympic medal in Los Angeles.

Matheson and Crooks cover their tracks, combining possibly, as favourites for the Double. Britain's Olympic crews will defend the realm in Henley's top event. The eight rowing at Leander-London will be expected to dispose of Pennsylvania University before meeting the United States' fastest crew at Henley, Washington University, who have a bye.

The British Olympic team, Mark-Tyrian - has a straight final against Njord, of the Netherlands, which, accidents apart, is a walkover. The stewards' should have the British Olympic coxless four in the trophy of Notts County and Tyne, who have a bye to the final against London University-Tyrian, who until Lucerne were Olympic aspirants. This event promises some action.

Many events are wide open. But the bonus is the presence of the British Olympic team together with many veterans and old favourites still in the front line to stem the wave of overseas invaders.

CYCLING

Biggest day in life of smallest rider

By John Wilcockson

A dream came true yesterday for Steve Joughin (Modoc) when he made a last gasp effort to win the British professional road race championship in his native Isle of Man. It was his final kick that gave him victory by a clear length ahead of Bill Nickson (Falcon), with Malcolm Elliott (Raleigh) another two lengths behind, third.

It was a desperately close finish in which the Manx rider, who was 35 on Saturday, first passed Elliott and then Nickson in the final 15 yards. Joughin was overjoyed. He threw his arms up to the air and was his usual ebullient for several minutes because of the reception he received from an enthusiastic home crowd.

The 131 miles championship was well fought from the beginning. Within four miles, Dave Adams, who recently completed the three week long Tour of Italy, launched an attack which at one point looked likely to win him the race.

There remained 20 laps of a difficult four and a half mile circuit at Douglas, Adams, who was out to impress the selectors for September's world championship, never faltered in his fight. But eventually a strong head wind on the main climb brought about his downfall. After almost 90 miles in front he was joined by Mick Morrison (ANC) and Ian Banbury (Modoc). Their lead was then two minutes.

Elliott who was desperately keen to win the championship in his first year as a professional, was whipping up the pace on the long ascent from Governor's Bridge, and it was mainly his efforts which caused the three leaders to be caught five laps from the end.

There were still 30 men in with a chance, but the picture quickly changed when five riders went clear 15 miles from the finish. Elliott was at the centre of the break, along with Nickson, Banbury, Dudley Hayton (Ever Ready) and Bob Downs (Bilton-Condor).

These five riders gained an seconds, but a long waiting effort by Tony Doyle (RMCR) reduced the gap to only 17 seconds as they entered the final lap.

There remained 400 yards, and this proved just far enough for Joughin to weave his way through from the back to achieve the final result of his career. A former junior national champion, Joughin is the smallest rider in British professional racing. He is only 5ft 3 1/2 in tall and weighs 9 1/2 st, but his famous finishing power belies his stature.

RESULTS: 1, S Joughin (Modoc) 2, B Adams 3, W Nickson (Falcon) 4, M Elliott (Raleigh) 5, I Banbury (Modoc) 6, M Morrison (ANC) 7, P Thomas (Falcon) 8, C Vignone (Bilchett) 9, P Corley (Ever Ready) 10, P Thomas (Falcon) 11, P Corley (Ever Ready) 12, P Thomas (Falcon) 13, P Corley (Ever Ready) 14, P Thomas (Falcon) 15, P Corley (Ever Ready) 16, P Thomas (Falcon) 17, P Corley (Ever Ready) 18, P Thomas (Falcon) 19, P Corley (Ever Ready) 20, P Thomas (Falcon) 21, P Corley (Ever Ready) 22, P Thomas (Falcon) 23, P Corley (Ever Ready) 24, P Thomas (Falcon) 25, P Corley (Ever Ready) 26, P Thomas (Falcon) 27, P Corley (Ever Ready) 28, P Thomas (Falcon) 29, P Corley (Ever Ready) 30, P Thomas (Falcon) 31, P Corley (Ever Ready) 32, P Thomas (Falcon) 33, P Corley (Ever Ready) 34, P Thomas (Falcon) 35, P Corley (Ever Ready) 36, P Thomas (Falcon) 37, P Corley (Ever Ready) 38, P Thomas (Falcon) 39, P Corley (Ever Ready) 40, P Thomas (Falcon) 41, P Corley (Ever Ready) 42, P Thomas (Falcon) 43, P Corley 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ATHLETICS: PETER ELLIOTT LAYS CLAIM TO LAST OLYMPIC 1500M PLACE

Coe concedes in final trial

By Pat Dutcher

The strength and frailty of athletic performance was never better demonstrated than in two incidents, an hour apart at the AAA Championships at Crystal Palace yesterday. The strength is British middle distance running, whose continuing depth was exposed by Peter Elliott's victory over Sebastian Coe, which is probably going to prevent the Olympic champion defending his title in Los Angeles.

The frailty is the human frame, and unfortunately, in this case it belongs to Steve Cram, who was brought to heel by an Achilles tendon injury in the 800m which he won the less than a year ago.

With Cram and Overt already selected for the Olympic 1500m race was effectively the final Olympic trial. The selectors met immediately afterwards to make the last additions to the Olympic team.

The race, with probably a couple too many participants, was a rough house, which exposed both Elliott's tactical delivery and his ability to go to the front with Coe, who stumbled badly in mid-race. When Elliott passed Coe with 300 metres to go, it was already evident that the Olympic champion's recent injury had impaired his ability to react swiftly.

Coe passed Elliott coming into the final straight and it looked as if his better tactical sense had paid off. Elliott, seeing that Coe had taken the inside lane for his final dip to the tape, was able to side step and still get in a sprint that brought the crowd to its feet. He eased past Coe five metres from the finish line, to win in 3min 39.66sec.

Coe's immediate congratulations to Elliott seemed to signify acceptance that he would not be defending his Olympic title, but Elliott's reaction afterwards was to wait and see what this morning's team announcement would bring.

It is too early to consider seriously whether the aggravation of Cram's Achilles tendon problem, which he has had all week, is going to jeopardize his Olympic place and the opportunity to cross two marvellous years, in which he won the European, Commonwealth and world 1,500 metres titles, with the Olympic gold medal.

He pulled up desperately in the last few metres, but his legs were insufficient to win the 800 metres in 1min 46.84sec. He limped off the track, then lay on the infield for half an hour surrounded by photographers and reporters, while he had his right ankle iced and strapped up. He said afterwards that unless it was simply a cramp and a muscle pull above the tendon, which would probably clear up by today, then he would consider leaving the team.

Rob Harrison won the rush to catch the sailing Cram, but his time of 1min 46.00sec will almost certainly not be enough to persuade the selectors to leave out the remaining place - with Coe and Elliott - at 800 metres in Los Angeles, that Steve Overt, the current Olympic champion, wants. There is still, theoretically, until July 17 for final names to be given to the Olympic organizers.



By a neck: Elliott pips Coe on the line. Photograph: Ian Stewart.

FINALS AT CRYSTAL PALACE

The 3,000 metres steeplechase was another duel for the last Olympic place, which proved as exciting on the track as it had looked on paper. Domingo Ramon of Spain, was an Olympic finalist in the event, and judging by his sprint away on the last lap, will be again in the final. But Paul Davies-Hale, the UK record holder, for second place to get him to Los Angeles, for second place to get him to Los Angeles, for second place to get him to Los Angeles.

Todd Bennett won yet again in the 200 metres, but only passed Duster Watson 40 metres from the tape. Watson's time of 20.93 seconds should be enough, however, to get him to Los Angeles, for second place to get him to Los Angeles, for second place to get him to Los Angeles.

Bennett will have been as impressed as everyone else by Darren Clark's victory in the 400 metres. Clark, a potential Olympic medal winner, in the one-lap hurdle race, Gary Oakes, Britain's Moscow Olympic hero, had the last place for Los Angeles, but the little-known Martin Gillingham.

200 METRES: 1. D. Bennett (Scotland) 20.93; 2. D. Watson (Scotland) 21.18; 3. A. Clark (Scotland) 21.18; 4. D. Clark (Scotland) 21.18; 5. A. Clark (Scotland) 21.18; 6. D. Clark (Scotland) 21.18; 7. A. Clark (Scotland) 21.18; 8. D. Clark (Scotland) 21.18; 9. A. Clark (Scotland) 21.18; 10. D. Clark (Scotland) 21.18.

400 METRES: 1. D. Clark (Scotland) 1:00.00; 2. D. Clark (Scotland) 1:00.00; 3. A. Clark (Scotland) 1:00.00; 4. D. Clark (Scotland) 1:00.00; 5. A. Clark (Scotland) 1:00.00; 6. D. Clark (Scotland) 1:00.00; 7. A. Clark (Scotland) 1:00.00; 8. D. Clark (Scotland) 1:00.00; 9. A. Clark (Scotland) 1:00.00; 10. D. Clark (Scotland) 1:00.00.

800 METRES: 1. S. Overt (England) 1:46.84; 2. S. Overt (England) 1:46.84; 3. S. Overt (England) 1:46.84; 4. S. Overt (England) 1:46.84; 5. S. Overt (England) 1:46.84; 6. S. Overt (England) 1:46.84; 7. S. Overt (England) 1:46.84; 8. S. Overt (England) 1:46.84; 9. S. Overt (England) 1:46.84; 10. S. Overt (England) 1:46.84.

1,500 METRES: 1. P. Elliott (England) 3:39.66; 2. P. Elliott (England) 3:39.66; 3. P. Elliott (England) 3:39.66; 4. P. Elliott (England) 3:39.66; 5. P. Elliott (England) 3:39.66; 6. P. Elliott (England) 3:39.66; 7. P. Elliott (England) 3:39.66; 8. P. Elliott (England) 3:39.66; 9. P. Elliott (England) 3:39.66; 10. P. Elliott (England) 3:39.66.

Protest behind Miss Benning

Christine Behning expects to be named for the Olympic Games 1,500 metres today, and this time she will be happy to be in the invitation. Four years ago, she staged her own private boycott of the Moscow Olympics when three Eastern bloc middle distance runners were reinstated by the International Amateur Athletic Federation in time for the Olympics after being banned for life for taking drugs.

The athletes were Natalia Matusevich, Liliya Silaeva, Romania, and Tatyana Petrova, Bulgaria. "I felt very strongly about this decision as the three athletes were relieved of their punishment," the former Commonwealth Games silver medal winner said.

"So the rest of the athletes suffered the punishment in having to compete with her. I would have given up my job and made a lot of other sacrifices, but at the point of over-training. Then they were allowed back. It was very disheartening," she said.

Miss Benning would have preferred to compete against Eastern bloc athletes in Los Angeles, as she feels their non-attendance will detract from the competition. "Drug taking is not just the prerogative of Eastern bloc athletes," she said, "it is a problem for all athletes who must compete against athletes who take drugs."

Miss Benning made sure of Olympic selection when she won the 3,000 metres and 5,000 metres for England against Scotland, Wales and Yugoslavia at Birmingham on Saturday.

A first for Miss Decker

Los Angeles (Agency) - Mary Decker won the women's 3,000 metres in the United States Olympic trials on Saturday night in 8min 34.91sec, the fastest by an American and the second-fastest in the world this year.

In 1980, she made the Olympic team in the 1,500 metres but did not compete in the Games because of the United States boycott of Moscow. In 1976, she was suffering from shin splints and lower leg ailments which necessitated two operations and she did not compete in the trials. And in 1972, she was only 13, one year under the allowable age of participating in the Olympics, and was not allowed in the trials.

Two other American record holders - Stephanie Higginson in the 1000m hurdles and Ben Pluckenton in the discus - were eliminated in the trials.

Wendy Sly, who appeared in two World Championship finals, after the setbacks of recent weeks, she dropped out of Saturday's 3,000 metres with two and three-quarter laps to go when she suffered a recurrence of an Achilles tendon injury. "I should not have run on Saturday. I was risking to injure myself," she said. "After missing the Olympic trials and the women's AAA championship with influenza, I was panicked," she said.

Miss Sly feels that she can be in it for the Los Angeles Games, if selectors show faith in her.

Zola Budd, already picked for the Olympic 3,000 metres, continued her successful run, winning the 1,500 metres by some 40 metres in 4 min 14.21sec.

RESULTS: 3,000 metres: 1. Mary Decker (USA) 8:34.91; 2. Mary Decker (USA) 8:34.91; 3. Mary Decker (USA) 8:34.91; 4. Mary Decker (USA) 8:34.91; 5. Mary Decker (USA) 8:34.91; 6. Mary Decker (USA) 8:34.91; 7. Mary Decker (USA) 8:34.91; 8. Mary Decker (USA) 8:34.91; 9. Mary Decker (USA) 8:34.91; 10. Mary Decker (USA) 8:34.91.

Women promised 10,000m

Los Angeles (AP) - The women's 10,000-metre race, which has never been a part of the Olympics, will be included in the 1988 Games, the president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation said yesterday.

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Spanish Navy yacht wins inshore battle

By a Special Correspondent

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EQUESTRIANISM

Sponsors must be jumping for joy

From Jenny MacArthur, Aachen

Paul Schockemöhle, of West Germany, the favourite to win an Olympic gold medal, gave his new sponsors, the West German riding association, an unbelievable start to their three-day sponsorship when riding Deister he won yesterday's Aachen Grand Prix after one of the most exciting jumps in the history of the competition. It was Schockemöhle's third victory in the competition, the last occasion being in 1979.

France's Olympic team member, Frederic Cottier, of Rambouillet, finished second, and Britain's Michael Whitaker, also one of the best team, completed his 14th clear round in succession on the outstanding, 10-year-old, Dutch-made, to take third place. Whitaker, who has filled one of the top three places in no less than seven classes, finished second on Schockemöhle's horse in the team event, to take third place. Whitaker, who has filled one of the top three places in no less than seven classes, finished second on Schockemöhle's horse in the team event, to take third place.

Eighteen horses went into the second round, in which Whitaker was the first to achieve a second clear. He was quickly joined by Fritz Ligges on Ramon, one of four West German riders fighting for the two places in their Olympic team, followed by Cottier and Schockemöhle.

In the four-horse jump-off, Whitaker had the disadvantage of going first. He set off at breakneck speed, and completed the course clear in 49.12sec.

Ligges went for a slow clear on the relatively inexperienced home-bred Ramon, but a fence down relegated him to fourth place. Nothing, however, was holding back the experienced Cottier. Flambeau, who missed much of last year through injury, looked every inch the Olympic horse as he set a new record to clear three quarters of a second ahead of Whitaker.

No rider is safe when the European champion on the great Deister is in the saddle. Schockemöhle has the 4500-crown crowd gasping as Deister appeared to only clear the fences. But every pole stayed in place, and with the fine precision which has made him the champion he is, the crowd's hero finished in the winning time of 46.38sec.

The West Germans, the favourites to win the dressage gold medal in Los Angeles, underlined their strength when they placed the Grand Prix Special having easily won the team competition the previous day. Reiner Klimke, the world champion, who, in the absence of Anne Grethe Kron, of Denmark, had resigned supreme honours, finished nearly 100 marks ahead of his closest rival, Uwe Sauer with Very Lacrombie, 11min 42.80sec (UK record).

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FOOTBALL: EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

France's attacking spirit brightens up the game

From David Miller, Marseilles

From that moment when France finally beat Portugal in the 1982 World Cup semi-final, my last memory is of Maxime Bossis, his penalty kick having been saved, his eyes drained, reflectively licking dry lips and coming to terms with the cruelty of some defeats. It was Bossis I was thinking of as the last minutes of extra-time slipped away. I was thinking of the brilliant Portugal forwards attacking Portugal towards another crushing reversal of French fortunes in the packed patriotic velodrome.

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RACING: HERN ALREADY RATES ASCOT WINNER AS GENUINE CONTENDER FOR NEXT YEAR'S OAKS

TENNIS

At Talaq heads successful English invasion of Longchamp

From Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent, Paris

English horses met with considerable success at Longchamp yesterday when the Grand Prix de Paris, the main event, went to At Talaq in the hands of Tony Murray. The English pair defeated the un-likely Woolskin by a short neck with the Ian-Balding trained, Spicy Story a short head away, third, Media Luna, the English filly, finished sixth after being supported from 23-1 to 9-1.

Later in the afternoon, Steve Cauthen rode the heavily

ridden with greater perfection. At Talaq following his pace-maker, As Sakab, until a furlong and a half out and then Murray rode his colt out.

Woolskin had absolutely no chance to go as it was only at the 10th furlong that Gerard Dubreucq found a gap on the outside between Lashkari and Mont Basile. Woolskin finished very fast and would have undoubtedly been the winner if the winning post had come a little later.

Piggott rides Darshaan in gallop

Lester Piggott works the Aga Khan's Darshaan at Chantilly this morning and Alain de Royer-Dupré will decide on the colt's future after the gallop (Desmond Stoneham writes). But the French trainer gave a warning to those intending to back Darshaan for the Joe McGrath Irish Sweepstakes at the Curragh on Saturday. He said at Longchamp yesterday: "Darshaan may wait for the Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud or

the King George or alternatively have a rest until a preparatory race for the Arc de Triomphe."

Darshaan is unbeaten in three races this season and defeated the English-trained, 2,000 Guineas winner, in the Prix de Jockey Club (French Derby) three weeks ago. A certain runner for the Irish Derby at Doncaster, he was disappointed in the Jockey Club Stakes at Ascot because he was running a temperature.

Crystal Glitters won the group one Prix d'Espérance for the second consecutive year when he defeated his stable mate, Mille Baies, with the English-trained, favourite, Adonijah, two and a half lengths away, third. For André Fabre it was his fourteenth group race victory of the season, and Crystal Glitters will probably now be trained for the Budweiser Million at Chicago on August 26.

Silver Dollar bright hope for the Queen

By Michael Seely

Dick Hern showed us an exciting prospect for the 1984 Oaks when Willie Carson produced Silver Dollar with a devastating burst of finishing speed to catch Graciosa close home in the Halifax Maiden Fillies Stakes at Ascot on Saturday. The Queen's two-year-old was immediately installed favourite at 20-1 for next year's classic by Ladbrokes.

"Very exciting, and without a shadow of a doubt Silver Dollar is an Oaks prospect for next year," Hern said. "She is by Shirley Heights out of Cirlet, who also ran over a mile and a half, so she looks sure to stay."

June of the previous year is early enough to be talking about the following season's Oaks, it is true. But when a filly breaks on these lines shows such a marked ability to sustain a six-furlong race, it is a sure sign of enormous potential. There can be no doubt that if Silver Dollar continues to thrive, she is sure to have a good chance of following in the hoofprints of Dunfermline, who carried the royal colours to victory at Epsom in 1977.

Hern's horses are in fine form at present and like his jockey, Carson, the champion trainer won the Royal Ascot honours for the second successive year. The stable runners this week include Straight Man, the winner of Chester's Grosvenor Stakes, who goes for the Bibury Cup at Salisbury on Wednesday.

Bedtime runs at Kempton the same evening, prior to attempting to repeat his 1983 victory in York's Magnet Cup. Petacki, the Ninkali colt, who was withdrawn from the Chester Stakes at Ascot because of the firm ground, will make his debut in the Champagne Stakes at Salisbury on Thursday.

Head For Heights will not after all be sent to The Curragh to take on the English-trained, favourite, Adonijah, two and a half lengths away, third. For André Fabre it was his fourteenth group race victory of the season, and Crystal Glitters will probably now be trained for the Budweiser Million at Chicago on August 26.

trying to credit Hern with his seventh St Leger triumph. "Kayuta is very stiff and sore after being buffeted about in the Derby," he said yesterday. "But he seems all right now."

Guy Harwood was delighted with Graciosa's performance, and stamped herself as a certain future winner when giving Silver Dollar such a hard fight for her money. "These are two good fillies," the Pulborough trainer said. At the start of the afternoon, Harwood had been actually pleased with Plunderer, whom Greville Starkey had persuaded to pass Salsafah inside the last furlong of the Epsom Stakes. This win gave Harwood his second and Starkey his third success during the five days' racing.

"Most of my two year olds seem to be all right," the trainer continued. "But we're certainly not out of the wood with the older horses. I've no plans at all yet for Alphonse, but he's a very good colt. They're not even in strong work." Last season Harwood's patience in a similar situation resulted in a state of 50 winners in the closing stages of the campaign.

Vincent O'Brien received a boost for his hopes with El Gran Schor when The Miller gave Lester Piggott his fourth victory in the Churchill Stakes. "I never said that it would have taken a good horse to beat The Miller today," Tommy Skelton, Ballydoyle's selector, said. "The Miller is a very good horse, but he's not a Magic Mirror's half brother. He's a Cherry Hill by an easy four lengths. The decision to renew El Gran Schor's rivalry with Secretariat at The Curragh is one of O'Brien's faith and pride in his Northern Dancer colt."

The two handicaps, the High Yield Stakes and the Stewards' Sections Victory Cup Handicap, resulted in a resounding triumph for the apprentice rider, Simon Whitworth. The 22-year-old son of a Rochdale solicitor took his right to claim the 7lb allowance, when winning the stayers race on the Northumberland Plate-bound Fortune's Quest.

Brassey set for Brighton double

By Mandarin

Kim Brassey, the Lambourn trainer, who aspired to a double, has an outstanding chance of repeating the feat at Brighton tomorrow when he enters his two-year-old, Andro Loco (nap) in the Sheppey Handicap.

Callo was not suited by the soft ground he encountered on his latest outing at Sandown Park four weeks ago and in the circumstances it was well to see him for third place behind the mid-loving Governor. In his previous race at Lingfield Park, the five-year-old showed his breeding for a faster surface when beating My Tony in a good handicap over 10 furlongs.

Last year, Callo's two wins were gained over today's course and distance, both of them on fast ground. His proven ability to act on this tricky course should stand him in good stead and the opposition all have question marks against them.

Tetron Bay failed to recapture last season's sparkling form in his three runs this season and, as he has not run for seven weeks, is likely to need the outing. The three-year-old of El Capistrano, Kayus and Callo have done nothing to suggest they are capable of beating Callo on these terms, so the biggest danger to Callo's bid for a double is the beautifully bred One Way Street, who ran for a long way in last week's Royal Hunt Cup and has also won over course and distance.

Amigo Loco ran his best race to date at Bath midweek when he chased the Manchester-trained, competitive all-aged handicapper. He had several useful senior sprinters behind him including Sharpish and Young Jack, who between them were runners in last season. This afternoon, Amigo Loco takes on some moderate representatives of his own age group and a reproduction of his Bath run should be more than good enough.

Sea Skerry will never get a better chance to regain the winning thread than in the opening Flyer Board



Kim Brassey

Apprentice Stakes. Paul Kelloway's colt won the 1982 Woodcock Stakes at Epsom on his debut and followed with an equally promising third to Moray and Kato in the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot. The five-year-old has failed to live up to that promise since, but should still hold too many guns for Chads Gamble and Glada.

Another four-year-old without a win since his juvenile days is Sidel, who has bright prospects in the Sea Life in Yorkshire Handicap at Pontefract. Willie Mosses' colt showed good speed under a big weight in a seven-furlong race at Moray and Kato in the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot. The five-year-old has failed to live up to that promise since, but should still hold too many guns for Chads Gamble and Glada.

Lester Piggott can put his Royal Ascot disappointments behind him and improve his chances of landing the jockeys' title by riding a treble and Wetherhampton's belated first meeting of the season on Call Of The Wind (7.10), Saint Crespin Bay (8.5) and One Way Street (8.55).

Best of the three may be the beautifully bred One Way Street, who made an impressive winning reappearance at York nine days ago. By Habitat out of the Busted mare, Goldstone, One Way Street is a descendant of the great sire of the Patterning Fillies' Stakes on the way to better things.

Blindered first time

WOLVERHAMPTON: 6.45 Mins. 7.35 Lonsch Cottage, 8.05 Fox Lodge.

PONTFRAC: 2.45 Merton Boy, 3.18 Jockey, 3.45 Merton Boy.

BRIGHTON: 2.30 Topical Red, 3.30 Carolyn Christensen, 3.45 Merton Boy, 4.05 Just In.

Saturday's results

ASCOT: 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 13.00, 13.10, 13.20, 13.30, 13.40, 13.50, 14.00, 14.10, 14.20, 14.30, 14.40, 14.50, 15.00, 15.10, 15.20, 15.30, 15.40, 15.50, 16.00, 16.10, 16.20, 16.30, 16.40, 16.50, 17.00, 17.10, 17.20, 17.30, 17.40, 17.50, 18.00, 18.10, 18.20, 18.30, 18.40, 18.50, 19.00, 19.10, 19.20, 19.30, 19.40, 19.50, 20.00, 20.10, 20.20, 20.30, 20.40, 20.50, 21.00, 21.10, 21.20, 21.30, 21.40, 21.50, 22.00, 22.10, 22.20, 22.30, 22.40, 22.50, 23.00, 23.10, 23.20, 23.30, 23.40, 23.50, 24.00, 24.10, 24.20, 24.30, 24.40, 24.50, 25.00, 25.10, 25.20, 25.30, 25.40, 25.50, 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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 400 million to 500 million. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 600 million by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 600 million by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 600 million by the year 2015.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

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Derailed express ploughs into houses

Continued from page one

line between two embankments, but five carriages had torn free, kept an embankment and jack-knifed to a halt against the houses.

Mr Carr believed he had been saved by a stout old tree that grew at the top of his garden and which had deflected the carriages away from his house.

From homes on the opposite side of the embankment people summoned the emergency services and ran down to the line. "Everything was covered in a pall of dust and it was pitch dark", said one rescuer. They attacked the windows of the coaches with hammers to free the passengers inside who were banging on the roof shouting for help.

Mr Peter Wilson said: "We got one couple out and they were asking if their children were safe in the next compartment. I didn't think there was anybody in the next compartment but when we broke the window the children were there safe and sound and still asleep", he said.

A 30ft length of steel line had been torn up and hurled against Mr Wilson's garden fence, narrowly missing his greenhouse. At the foot of his garden, a dozen or more bogeys weighing many tons lay piled together with a mass of fractured concrete sleepers.

The scene of the derailment was close to where a London-to-Aberdeen night express crashed in 1969, killing six people and injuring one hundred.

British Rail said the coaches involved in yesterday's crash were a new design incorporating safety features that were the result of lessons learned from the Taunton sleeper train crash. The features included stronger linkages between coaches and more fire prevention measures.

Among those still detained in hospital was the driver of the train, Mr Peter Allen, aged 59, of North Berwick. He was freed by rescuers who broke through the window of his drivers cab with hammers to reach him.

Mr Carr said it was incredible in all the devastation that no one had ever been injured seriously.

British Rail said that the line could be closed for several days.

'There was a hell of a jolt, everything went black'



Police and rescue teams at the scene of the derailment of the Aberdeen to London night sleeper. "There was a helluva jolt," a survivor said. "Then everything went black".



Mr and Mrs Gerald Flood (left) who escaped the crash, and workmen checking the damage to one of the coaches lying on its side

Railmen to tighten blockade of coal

Continued from page 1

would normally get, and which in the case of a guard would be about £104 a week.

Mr Knapp said that £2,000 had been raised from collections round the country to pay the Shirebrook men.

He added: "We are confident that there will not be any coal moved anywhere in the country within a matter of the next few days."

● Fresh peace moves are afoot as the miners' strike goes into its sixteenth week today with the National Coal Board anxiously awaiting the response to a "back to work" appeal from its chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor (Our Labour Editor writes).

Mr Stan Orme, Opposition spokesman on energy, has had informal contacts with the board and the National Union of Mineworkers and is seeking to restart the peace process which collapsed amid bitter recriminations twelve days ago.

He told *The Times* last night: "I am in touch with both sides, and I will be following this up further during the week." He was guardedly optimistic that discussions between the warring parties could be resumed in the spirit of the Edinburgh conference which yielded some common ground on June 8.

There have been other contacts between the board and leaders of its management unions, at which the managers expressed dismay at board predictions that the dispute could last until December.

The NUM national executive gathered again in Sheffield on Thursday, having agreed to meet every fortnight instead of at monthly intervals for the duration of the strike.

Any peace feelers, either direct or through third parties, would be reported to the meeting. Both sides are conscious that the union's July 11-12 delegate conference is likely to intensify the dispute.

Meanwhile, pickets will be out in force from early today to prevent pickets from heading the chairman's appeal to resume normal working. A taste of the front-line militancy was given at the weekend at Tiltmanstone colliery in Kent, where a group of strikers occupied the control room in protest at the board's "strike-breaking activities".

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh attends a ceremony marking the completion of the restoration of the Prince Christian Victor statue in Windsor, Berks, 12.15; and later, as trustee of the Prince Philip Trust Fund, attends a gala evening at Blazer's, Windsor, Berks, 7.45.

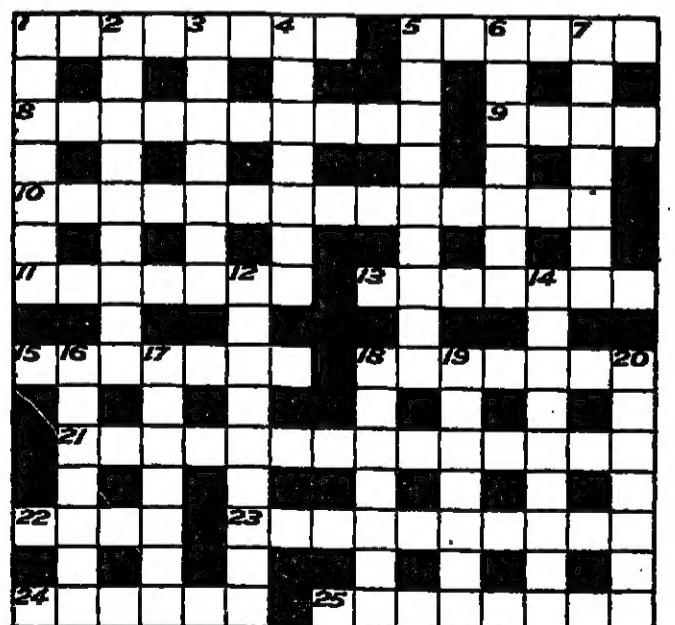
Princess Anne, Upper Warden of the Worshipful Company of Farriers, attends a luncheon given by the Warden for the Master of the Company at the House of Commons, SW1, 12.30; and later attends a Court meeting of the Company at the Inns of Court, 3.25, before attending a reception of the London Schools Horse Society.

to mark the 20th anniversary of the first curriculum riding lessons in State Schools, at the Marlborough School, Marlborough, Wiltshire, 10.30. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attend the Festival of Architecture, The Masque Britannia, at the Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, 8.10.

The Duke of Kent, president of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, attend the championship at Wimbledon, 1.55.

Nature notes
On woodland edges, tree plovers are still in full song. They fly up from a branch, then descend like a floating basket, tail up, wings lifted.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,465



- ACROSS**
- Punish a Sodom, say, for greed (5).
 - In May fair a trap for deer (6).
 - It will aid surveyors - ie, do the lot, perhaps (10).
 - What to do if mine lacks this opening, say? (4).
 - A complaint, but not by ladies of standing (10,4).
 - Commonplace surroundings for French art in Italy (7).
 - One embarking on a residential course, perhaps (7).
 - Set out to irritate, lacking ideas (7).
 - Underwriter's symbol wrongly called one (7).
 - Late arrival of an industrious rector? (9,5).
 - Found to be the principal ingredient (4).
 - Mountain on which the French eat this? (10).
 - Fish in this vessel? An awkward situation (6).
 - Taxing to adjust evaluation thus (8).
- DOWN**
- Set of teeth? There may be a catch in it (7).
 - Bias associated with a company of lions? (9).
 - Registered rice accepted by colonels - strange chaps (7).
 - Farming up to one's declining years (7).
 - It may give an edge to the news broadcast (9).
 - Left a girl in Puerto Rico, the schemer? (7).
 - Sound attempt! Military engineers build a ship (7).
 - Dummy accepts poor role - fair enough (9).
 - "Himself the primrose path of treads" (Hamlet) (9).
 - One with a will to set up a gallery (7).
 - It can be beaten as a place of seclusion? (7).
 - Extremely keen, we hear, to produce seasoning (7).
 - Last month, made maps - now, makes off (7).
 - Direct speech (7).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,464 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Roads

Wales and the West: A4042 (Green): Newport to Pontypool, temporary traffic lights. A470 (Green): Newport to Pontypool, temporary traffic lights. A470 (Green): Newport to Pontypool, temporary traffic lights.

North: M180: Southwold by-pass between junctions 3 and 4. L1/H lane closure, roadworks. A1 (Northumbria): Brownside, major maintenance work.

South: M73: between junctions 2 and 1 replacing road markings, lane closures. A2: Llanarkshire, E of Shawhead (A725) roadworks, lane closures.

London: M25: between junctions 2 and 3 planning and resurfacing various lane closures on motorway and slip roads.

Parliament today
Commons (2.30): London Regional Transport Bill, Lords amendments. Dartmoor Commons Bill, second reading.

Lords (2.30): Trade Union Bill, committee, second day.

Walks
Today: The London of Charles Dickens, meet Holborn Underground, 10.30. London's palaces, meet Embankment Underground, 2. In the footsteps of Sherlock Holmes, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30.

Tomorrow: Evil London: crime through the ages, meet St Paul's Underground, 11. Lawyers' London, meet Blackfriars Underground, 2. Haunted London, meet Covent Garden Underground, 7.30.

Wednesday: Tower Precincts and St. Katherine's Dock, meet Tower Hill Underground, 11. Roman London, meet outside Museum of London, 2.30. Sherlock Holmes mystery tour, meet Baker St Underground, 7.30.

Bond winners
Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond numbers are: £100,000: 252K 989261 (the winner lives in Oxford). £50,000: 7WV 001531 (Dyfed). £25,000: 24RK 766594 (Herefordshire).

Pollen forecast

Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high 6 to 9 pm
Belfast	high 3 to 6 pm
Birmingham	high 3 to 6 pm
Bristol	high 3 to 6 pm
Cardiff	high 3 to 6 pm
Edinburgh	high 3 to 6 pm
Exeter	high 3 to 6 pm
Gloucester	high 3 to 6 pm
Leeds	high 3 to 6 pm
London	high 3 to 6 pm
Manchester	high 3 to 6 pm
Reading	high 3 to 6 pm
Sheffield	high 3 to 6 pm
Southampton	high 3 to 6 pm
Swansea	high 3 to 6 pm
Truro	high 3 to 6 pm
Warrick	high 3 to 6 pm

The pound

Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.63	1.55
Austria Sch	27.90	26.30
Belgium Fr	80.75	76.75
Canada \$	1.43	1.37
Denmark Kr	14.41	13.71
Finland Mkk	8.32	7.92
France Fr	12.00	11.50
Germany DM	3.93	3.74
Greece Dr	157.00	148.00
Hongkong \$	11.07	10.77
Italy Lira	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yen	335.00	319.00
Netherlands Gld	4.44	4.22
Spain Pta	216.50	206.50
Sweden Kr	11.50	11.00
Switzerland Fr	2.28	2.11
USA \$	1.41	1.36
Yugoslavia Dnr	157.00	177.00
Ireland	1.29	1.23

London: The FT Index closed down 7.4 at 811.7 on Friday.
New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 1131.07 on Friday.

Portfolio rules

Times Portfolio starts today. These are the rules.
1 Times Portfolio is free.
2 Times Portfolio is free.

3 Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the figure in pence which represents the optimum movement in prices (i.e. largest increase or lowest loss) of any combination of 8 of the 40 shares which, on any day, comprise *The Times Portfolio*.

4 The daily dividend will be announced each day and the weekly dividend will be announced each Saturday in *The Times*.

5 Times Portfolio list and details of the daily or weekly dividend will also be available for inspection at the offices of *The Times*.

6 If the overall price movement of more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be equally divided among the combinations holding those combinations of shares.

7 All claims are subject to scrutiny before payment. Any Times Portfolio card that is defaced, tampered with or incorrectly printed in any way will be declared void.

8 Employees of *The Times* International plc and its subsidiaries and of *Europrint* Group Limited (publishers and printers of the card) or members of their immediate families are not allowed to play Times Portfolio.

9 All participants will be subject to these Rules. All instructions on "how to play" and "how to claim" whether published in *The Times* or in Times Portfolio cards will be deemed to be part of these Rules.

10 In any dispute, the Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

11 If for any reason *The Times* Prices Page is not published in the normal way Times Portfolio will be suspended for that day.

How to play - Daily Dividend
On each day your unique set of eight numbers will represent a combination of shares published in *The Times Portfolio* list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

How to claim - Weekly Dividend
Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.
If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money split for last week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim
Telephone *The Times Portfolio* division line 0254-53772 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches *The Times Portfolio* Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call *The Times Portfolio* division line between the specified times.
No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.
The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims. Please refer to the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not loaned out.

Weather

A weak frontal trough will lie across UK from N Ireland to Kent.
6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Can N England, E Midlands: Rather cloudy, perhaps some rain at first, sunny intervals developing, wind W moderate to fresh, max temp 20C (68F).

Can S, SW England, Channel Islands, Wales: Sunny periods, some coastal drizzle, wind W moderate to fresh, max temp 22C (72F).

W Midlands: Sunny periods, wind moderate to fresh, max temp 22C (72F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, NW SW Scotland, Argyl, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of drizzle, perhaps some sunny intervals, wind W moderate to fresh, max temp 17C (63F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Can Highlands, Moray Firth: Mainly dry, sunny periods, wind W moderate to fresh, max temp 18C (64F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Tuesday: Mainly dry with sunny intervals in most of England and Wales, some rain at times in Scotland, N Ireland and NW England.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind W or NW moderate or fresh, rain at times, visibility moderate, sea sight of moderate. English Channel (E), of Georges Bank: Wind W or NW moderate or fresh, rain at times, visibility moderate or good, sea light or moderate. Irish Sea: Wind W or NW moderate or fresh, rain at times, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea sight of moderate.

Lighting-up time
London 9.52 pm to 4.15 am
Bristol 10.11 pm to 4.25 am
Sheffield 10.53 pm to 5.08 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.11 am
Penzance 10.05 pm to 4.44 am

Yesterday
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; n, rain; s, sun.
Belfast 14.57, Cardiff 14.57, Exeter 14.57, Glasgow 14.57, London 14.57, Manchester 14.57, Newcastle 14.57, Nottingham 14.57, Oxford 14.57, Plymouth 14.57, Reading 14.57, Sheffield 14.57, Southampton 14.57, Swansea 14.57, Tyneside 14.57, Warrington 14.57, Wolverhampton 14.57, York 14.57.

London
Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 8 pm, 19C (66F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 18mm. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.1h. Sea: 24hr to 6 pm, 10.14m. Wind: 24hr to 6 pm, 1.00m. Fog: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.1h.

Highest and lowest
Yesterday: Highest temp: Southampton 26C (79F); Lowest temp: Cape Wrath 11C (52F). Highest rainfall: London 0.1h. Highest sunshine: Lowest 13.3h.

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MOON TODAY

